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HISTORY
OF
NEW MEXICO

Its Resources and People

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

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History of New Mexico.

TERRITORY DIVIDED INTO COUNTIES.

By act of January 9, 1852, passed at the second session of the first legislature of the Territory, New Mexico was divided into the counties of Taos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fé, San Miguel, Santa Aña, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Aña. The bounds of the original counties remained practically the same as under the old Mexican régime.

In the genesis and development of the counties of the Territory there is the interest which attaches to all creative works, whether material, literary, artistic or political, and it is the purpose in the following paragraphs to relate briefly how the inner boundaries of New Mexico assumed their present form.

Of the original nine counties, Taos, as bounded in 1852, included all the northeast corner of the Territory now embraced by the counties of Taos, Colfax, Mora and most of Union, besides a wide strip extending west along the northern border to the Arizona line, and all the region since annexed to Colorado. From this immense district was created, in 1860, the new county of Mora, which included all that portion of the original Taos county lying east of the Rocky Mountains, or the present eastern boundary of Taos. In 1861 the wide strip along the northern boundary was detached from Taos, and in 1880 was added to Rio Arriba county. By these excisions of territory Taos became the smallest of the counties of New Mexico, whereas it was originally among the largest.

At the legislative session of 1854-55 the recently acquired Gadsden purchase (now Arizona and New Mexico, south of the Gila river) was attached to Dona Aña county. At the organization of Arizona Territory, in 1863, all that portion of the purchase within the limits of New Mexico remained with Dona Aña.

Continuing the history of Mora county, as created in 1860, it is found that an act of 1868 relocated the boundary between that county and Taos, and that, in the following year, the northern part of Mora was set off to form Colfax county. The boundaries between these counties were modified by the legislatures of 1876 and 1882. Colfax and Mora thus occupied all the northeast corner of the Territory until 1893, at which time Union county was organized.

The county of Santa Aña was abolished by legislative enactment of January, 1876, and the territory forming it was attached to Bernalillo county in January of the following year. As originally constituted in 1852 the county was bounded as follows: On the east and north by the boundaries of the county of Santa Fé; on the south, from a point above

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the last houses of Bernalillo, where the lands previously known as those belonging to the Indians of Santa Aña are divided, drawing a direct line toward the east over the mountain until it reaches the parallel dividing the counties of San Miguel and Santa Fé; from said dividing point of the lands of the Indians of Santa Aña, drawing a line westward, crossing the Río del Norte and terminating with the boundaries of the Territory.

As constituted by the first legislature, the original Río Arriba county comprised all the northwest corner of the Territory, and, as stated, in 1880 received the strip along the San Juan river. It thus acquired an area of about 12,500 square miles, and included all the region north of the thirty-sixth parallel and west of Taos county. The legislature of 1880 slightly changed the boundary between Taos and Río Arriba counties, and in 1884 San Juan county was formed from the western part of the latter, thus giving it essentially its present boundaries.

In a general way the subdivisions of the nine original counties of New Mexico have been traced. The later creations include Grant county, in 1868; Lincoln and Colfax, 1869; Sierra, 1883; San Juan, 1887; Chaves and Eddy, 1889; Guadalupe, 1891; Union, 1893; Otero, 1899; McKinley and Luna, 1901, and Quay, Roosevelt, Sandoval, Torrance and Leonard Wood, since that year. (For particulars regarding counties, see detailed histories which follow.)

BERNALILLO COUNTY.

As described in the legislative act of January 9, 1852, by which the counties of New Mexico were created, the boundaries were as follows: Drawing a direct line toward the east toward the Bosque de los Pinos, touching the Cañon Infierno and terminating with the boundaries of the Territory; drawing a direct line from the Bosque de los Pinos, crossing the Rio del Norte in the direction of Quelites del Rio Puerco, and continuing in the direction of the canyon of Juan Tafoya until it terminates with the boundaries of the Territory; on the north by the boundaries of Santa Aña and San Miguel, and on the east and west by the boundaries of the Territory.

OFFICIALS OF THE COUNTY.

The official records of Bernalillo county are quite incomplete, and are almost entirely missing for the first ten years after its organization. So far as the books in the office of the probate clerk show, the following have served since 1863:

Probate Clerks.—1863-65, Jose M. Aguayo; 1866-67, M. F. Chaves; 1868, Teopilo Chaves; 1869-71, Harry R. Whiting; 1871-74, Nestor Montoya; 1875, Santiago Baca; 1878-83, Melchior Werner; 1884, J. L. Pena, Jr.; 1885-6, W. H. Burke; 1887-8, F. H. Kent; 1889-95, Henry V. Harris (died in June, 1895, and J. S. Garcia appointed to fill unexpired term); 1897-8, J. C. Baldridge; 1899-1906, James A. Summers (died in February, 1906, and A. E. Walker appointed to fill unexpired term).

Probate Judges.—1869-71, Nestor Montoya; 1871-8, Mariano S. Otero; 1879-82, Justo R. Armijo; 1883-4, Tomas C. Gutierrez; 1885-6, Justo R. Armijo; 1887-8, Jesus M. Chaves; 1889-94, Jesus Armijo y Jaramillo; 1895-6, Policarpio Armijo; 1897-8, Frank A. Hubbell; 1899-1900, C. Sandoval; 1901-2, Esquipula Baca; 1905-6, Jesus Romero.

Sheriffs.—1870-1, Atanacio Montoya; 1871-3, Manuel Garcia; 1873-4, Juan E. Barera; 1875, Atanacio Montoya; 1878, Manuel Sanchez y Valencia; 1879-84, Perfecto Armijo; 1885-6, Santiago Baca; 1887-92, Jose L. Perea; 1893-4, Jacobo Yrisarri; 1895-6, Charles F. Hunt; 1897-1905, Thomas S. Hubbell, removed from office by Governor Otero, August 31, 1905, and Perfecto Armijo appointed to fill unexpired term).

Treasurers.—1870-1, Salvador Armijo; 1873-4, Diego Antonio Montoya; 1889-90, Willard S. Strickler; 1891-2, G. W. Meylert; 1893-4, A. J. Maloy; 1895-6, R. B. Myers; 1897-8, Noa Ilfeld; 1899-1900, J. L. Perea (also collector); 1901-2, Charles K. Newhall; 1903-5, Frank A. Hubbell (removed from office by Governor Otero, August 31, 1905, and Justo R. Armijo appointed to fill unexpired term).

Assessors.—1880-92, Perfecto Armijo; 1893-4, Santiago Baca; 1895-6, F. A. Hubbell; 1897-8, Justo R. Armijo; 1899-1900, Jesus M. Sandoval; 1901-2, Alejandro Sandoval; 1903-4, Jesus M. Sandoval; 1905-6, George F. Albright.

Collector.—1895-8, Alejandro Sandoval.

County Commissioners.—1887-8, Marcos C. de Baca (chairman), Cristobal Armijo, Mariano S. Otero; 1889-90, Valentin C. Baca (chairman), Fernando Armijo, G. W. Meylert; 1891-2, Jesus M. Sandoval (chairman), J. R. Rivera, R. P. Hall; 1893-4, Luciano Ortiz (chairman), Vidal Moray Lobato, R. P. Hall; 1895-6, Jesus M. Sandoval (chairman), W. W. Strong, Jesus Romero; 1897-8, Jesus Romero (chairman), Hilaria Sandoval, Pedro Castillo; 1899-1900, E. A. Miera (chairman), Ignatio Gu-

tierrez, Jesus Romero; 1901-2, E. A. Miera (chairman), J. L. Miller, R. W. Hopkins (resigned in September, 1901, and Adolph Harsch appointed to fill unexpired term); 1903-4, E. A. Miera (chairman), Ignacio Gutierrez, Adolph Harsch. The new county of Sandoval was erected from a portion of Bernalillo county in 1903, and Miera and Gutierrez being residents of that part of the Territory embraced by the new county, ceased to be members of the board. Tomas C. Gutierrez and Severo Sanchez were appointed to fill the unexpired terms of these two members of the board, the former being elected chairman. 1905-6, Alfred Grunsfeld (chairman), Severo Sanchez, Manuel R. Springer.

ENDING OF FAMOUS POLITICAL CONTEST.

As stated above, at the time the county was divided, E. A. Miera and Ignacio Gutierrez were thrown out of office because of their residence in the newly formed county of Sandoval. A provision was inserted in the act of division by which Tomas Gutierrez and Severo Sanchez were appointed to the vacancies. This action of the legislature was contested in the local courts, and an appeal taken to the territorial supreme court, where the action of the legislature was declared illegal, and Gutierrez and Sanchez removed, the vacancies being filled by executive appointment. At the following election Sanchez was returned to the office; but Gutierrez carried an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which in 1904 sustained the decision of the territorial supreme court by which he was ousted from office, leaving Manuel Springer in possession of the commissionership until the expiration of the term, January 1, 1905.

ALBUQUERQUE.

The name of "Alburquerque" is first heard of in Spanish annals, so far as they have been preserved, in 1542, when the Abbe Domenec was making a visit to the Rio Grande valley. Upon his arrival at a point opposite the site of the present town of Albuquerque, on the west bank of the Rio Grande, he found a village which must have been of considerable importance, as the ruins in recent years have been traceable for more than a mile along the river. On the east bank, where Old Albuquerque now stands, were a few houses occupied by Spaniards and Indians.

In 1597, when Don Juan de Oñate made his first visit to the province of New Mexico, of which he had been commissioned governor by Ferdinand VII of Spain, he established a military post at this point, which he named "Presidio de Alburquerque." Here he also left a Franciscan father and several Spanish families. After some delay in providing regulations for the new post and settlement, Governor Oñate resumed his journey of observation and discovery, traveling in a northerly direction and arriving in due time at what he found to be then the most populous pueblo in the province—its location, the site of the present city of Santa Fé.

THE DUKE OF ALBUQUERQUE.

In 1653-60 Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, duke of Alburquerque, ruled as viceroy of Mexico. During these years there appears in the records the name of the church of San Felipe de Alburquerque, and a few years later an edict of the king of Spain declares it to be a ville, or city. It must be inferred that it was then a place of considerable im-

portance. A still more conclusive proof of this fact is that in the archives of the province of New Mexico, in the City of Mexico, there was found the register of the church located at this place, containing the names of 4,031 persons reported as belonging to the Catholic communion here in 1698. The natural inference is that the actual population greatly exceeded—probably was more than double—the number of communicants.

In 1702 the second duke of Albuquerque came to Mexico as viceroy. He was reputed to be a good man, of great justice, kind, and a humane ruler. Bandelier is authority for the statement that Old Albuquerque was founded early in his rule, and named in his honor. On July 28, 1706, at the City of Mexico, a "royal audience of New Spain" was given to the duke of Albuquerque. The record of the event, translated from the Spanish in 1884 by Major Harry Rees Whiting, of Albuquerque, and Samuel Ellison, territorial librarian, is as follows:

"Don Francisco Fernandez of the Cave, duke of Albuquerque, marquis of Cullar, count of Ladesma and of Guelma, lord of the villages of Monbeltran, La Codesera, Causaita, Mixares, Pedro Bernando, Aldea Davila, San Esteban de Villarejo and the Caves of Guadalcanal, in the order of St. James and Debenfayan in the Alcantara, lord of the bed-chamber of his Majesty, his viceroy and lieutenant-general, governor and captain general of this New Spain, and president of the Royal Audience thereof, etc.

"Whereas, I ordered the following session, to-wit: In the general, meeting on the 28th of July, in the year 1706, the duke of Albuquerque, viceroy and captain general of this New Spain and president of the Royal Audience thereof, together with the Honorable Don Francisco de Valenzuela-Venegas, knight of the Order of St. James; Don Joseph de Luna, Don Balthazar de Toba and Don Beronimo de Saria, members of said Royal Audience; Don Juan de Osaeta y Oro, judge of the Royal Criminal Chamber; Don Andres Pardo de Lago and Don Gabriel Guerrero de Adila, auditors of the Royal Tribunal; Don Antonio de Deza y Ulloa, knight of the Order of St. James, and Don Joseph de Urrutia, official justices of the Royal Treasury and deposits of this court; there being present the fiscal of his Majesty, Dr. Don Joseph Antonio de Espinosa, knight of said order. * * *

"We direct that the Indians be treated with suavity and kindness, and that no offensive war be made against them, so far as this treatment may be adapted to the Indians of New Mexico. * * *

"In regard to the fourth point to which reference is made by his excellency, General Don Francisco Cuerrboy Valdez, of the Order of St. James, governor and captain general of the provinces of New Mexico, on the 25th of April of the past year, in which said governor states that he has re-established the village of Galisteo and placed settlers therein, and *having founded a village which he named Albuquerque*, and there is wanting for the church thereof a bell, ornament, chalice and altar vessels, it is unanimously resolved that the same be transmitted at the first opportunity.

"It is ordered that no villages be named without consulting with his excellency, and that an order to that effect be transmitted; and, further, that by a royal ordinance the village be named San Phelipe, in memory of his royal majesty; and the said governor is ordered to name it thus,

that it may in the future be known as such, and that the same be noted in the archives of the village of Santa Fé. * * *

"Mexico, July 30, 1706."

(Here follow names and rubricas.)

It will be noticed that the title of the duke, as well as the name of the town, is spelled in the original "Albuquerque." The administration of this duke of Albuquerque continued until 1711.

The native settlement referred to, in 1542, may not have been permanent. But one fact which seems to show the early importance of this location to the native population, antedating the presence of the Spaniards, is that nearly all the ancient roads or trails of the country converge at the crossing of the river at Albuquerque, and center in the valley. If the first settlement was abandoned and a new one made in later years, there is no record of the fact extant. It will be noticed that the record of the "royal audience" of 1706 refers to the town as being already in existence.

Unfortunately, all the records of the Church of San Felipe Neri, at Old Albuquerque, are not in existence. Those in possession of the church begin with the year 1706, when fr. Manuel Moreno, a Franciscan friar, was in charge. The book of records bears indubitable evidence that a large number of its first pages—probably half of them—have been torn out. The record begins with the baptisms, marriages and deaths, and these are so numerous as to lead to the conclusion that in that year the number of communicants was already large. The church was first named San Felipe, for the apostle Saint Philip; was renamed for San Francisco Xavier, and, finally, for San Felipe Neri, a saint of the seventeenth century. Among the priests succeeding Fr. Moreno were Fr. Domingo Arcos, Fr. Muniz, Fr. Pedro de Matha and Fr. Antonio Perez, whose names appear in the records in the order in which they are here given.

Historians have uniformly agreed that Santa Fé is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest permanent town in New Mexico, so far as European settlement and occupation are concerned. The records in existence, however, lend some support to the claim that Albuquerque is a town of greater antiquity, though the first Spanish settlement was not made in the precise location of the present town of Old Albuquerque, and possibly may have been temporarily abandoned within a few years after its first settlement.

EARLY AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SETTLERS.

Old Albuquerque is now almost entirely Mexican, and has a population of about 1,200 people, while new Albuquerque, which dates as a city from 1891, is composed of enterprising Americans and Europeans and a few Mexicans. It is modern in every respect and has a population of some 12,000 people. Their combined population is now placed at 13,000, which makes Albuquerque the metropolis of the Territory.

Although in American minds the history of Old Albuquerque stretches back into almost ancient times, the town was not connected with the balance of the world by telegraph until the spring of 1875, and the first rails of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé line were laid within its limits April 20, 1870. The Albuquerque Street Railway Company was organized May 14, 1880, and the line was extended from the depot to the old

town soon afterward. The contractor and builder of the street railway was O. E. Cromwell, of New York city. Thus old and New Albuquerque were brought together.

Among the earliest American and European settlers of the old town were a number of men who afterward became well known throughout New Mexico. The presence of a United States army post at this point made it a desirable center for business operations and attracted many thither. A well known pioneer, active in both military and mercantile life was Major Melchior Werner, who came to Albuquerque in 1849 with Colonel, afterward General, Sumner. He was a native of Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, and participated in the revolution of 1848, for which he was sentenced to be shot. This sentence was revoked and he was transported for life, coming at once to the United States. He was connected with the regular army in New Mexico in a clerical capacity for about two years, when he visited Germany under an assumed name. In 1856 he returned to this country with the Third Infantry, and after his discharge from the service engaged in merchandising in Santa Fé and Taos counties, afterward returning to Albuquerque. Major Werner served as postmaster for several years, and as probate clerk during the last six years of his life, dying at Albuquerque on September 4, 1883.

Among those who located in Old Albuquerque prior to the Civil war, all of whom served in the territorial legislature, were Spruce M. Baird, Sidney A. Hubbell, John A. Hill, William H. Henrie, Murray F. Tuley and Henry Connelly. Mr. Connelly represented his district in both the council and the house, and afterward became governor of the Territory. Mr. Tuley became an eminent jurist of Chicago. Mr. Henrie, also a young attorney during his first residence in New Mexico, was a Frenchman, and continued to make Old Albuquerque his home from his settlement there in 1857 to the time of his death, about 1890.

A missionary of the Methodist church named Reed was sent out by that denomination about 1857, and so far as can be ascertained, was the first person to hold Protestant evangelical services in this part of the Territory. He remained but a short time. Dr. D. Camden de Leon was one of the earliest physicians. (See chapter devoted to the medical profession.) One of the first merchants—possibly the earliest American merchant—was a man named Winslow, who conducted a store for several years prior to the Civil war, closing out his business and returning east about 1860. His place of business was a favorite rendezvous for the army officers from the post, as he sold liquors with his other sundries. "Uncle John" Hill, a deputy United States marshal for some time, was a clerk in his store and extremely popular among all classes.

In 1860 Theodore S. Grainer came out and established a weekly newspaper called the *Review*, probably the first journal in central New Mexico to be published in the English language. He retained control of the *Review* until its purchase by Hezekiah S. Johnson (also a settler of 1860), one of the pioneer lawyers of Albuquerque, who, in 1870, was appointed by President Grant as judge of the Second District of New Mexico.

William McGinnis, a carpenter, who still resides in Old Albuquerque, located there about 1865, and in length of residence is the oldest inhabitant of the town. Major Harry Rees Whiting has resided there since 1868.

Captain John Pratt, who came out in 1866, brought with him a com-

mission as United States marshal, signed by President Johnson. He had served in the Civil war as a member of a Kansas volunteer regiment. Captain Pratt married the widow of Dr. John Symington, an early physician of Old Albuquerque, who had died at his old Maryland home. His wife was Teresa Armijo, a daughter of Ambrosio Armijo. Captain Pratt made Santa Fé his official headquarters, but he and Dr. W. F. Strachan maintained a post trader's store in Albuquerque.

M. Ashe Upson, who came either in 1866 or 1867, purchased the *Review* of Hezekiah S. Johnson, and published it under the name of the *Rio Arajo Press*, in English.

About this time the firm of Cooper & Blair, of Cincinnati, established a wholesale grocery house in town, but sold out their interests after a brief career. Franz and Charles Huning also had a general store and a steam grist mill, in these days. A. & L. Zeckendorf, who afterward located in Tucson, Arizona, conducted a general merchandise store, which they established about 1867 and sold in 1869. But the greatest general merchandise establishment of the period was that of Rafael & Manuel Armijo, who carried an immense stock, valued at between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Henry Springer's store, one of the early business houses, was also an important enterprise.

Benjamin Stevens, who had been living in California, came across the country from Utah with the Fifth United States Infantry as wagon master, and after leaving the service practiced law in town. General James H. Carleton, who afterward commanded the historic "California Column," was commandant of the post for some time before the war, and was very popular among the American residents. The post headquarters were located in the west end of the present Old Town. General Rucker, whose daughter married General Phil Sheridan, was one of the chief quartermasters of the post in these days, and lived in the one-story adobe building adjoining the court house grounds on the west. There his daughter (afterward Mrs. Sheridan) was born. General Carleton made his home in a part of the Catholic parochial residence.

Elias S. Stover, formerly lieutenant-governor of Kansas, located in Old Albuquerque in 1877. With A. M. Coddington, W. E. Talbert and W. P. McClure, he engaged in business as Stover, McClure & Co. The firm had been established in West Las Animas, Colo. In 1881 they located in the new town, where the Hotel Alvarado now stands. The merchandising firm of Moore, Bennett & Co., predecessors of L. B. Putney, occupied the opposite corner. Mr. McClure withdrew from the first named firm in 1878. In 1884 it was succeeded by Stover, Cray & Co., who sold out in 1893 to Gross, Kelly & Co.

Among those who located in the town of old Albuquerque in 1868 was Major Harry Rees Whiting, who still resides there. Major Whiting was born in Detroit, Michigan, December 2, 1837.

His great-great-grandfather, William B. Whiting, held a commission as colonel in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, enlisting from Columbia county, New York. His grandfather, John Whiting, served with the yeomanry throughout the war. The latter's son, Dr. John Leffingwell Whiting, Major Whiting's father, was a surgeon with General Scott's forces in the Black Hawk war.

In young manhood Major Whiting, being aged in the newspaper busi-

ness, became city editor of the *Detroit Tribune*. In 1861 he entered the volunteer Union army as a member of the personal staff of Major-General McKinstry. In August, 1862, he was assigned as second lieutenant to the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which subsequently joined the Army of the Potomac, which was brigaded with the "Iron Brigade" immediately after the battle of Antietam. He afterward participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh Crossing, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was captured and taken to Libby prison. He remained a prisoner eight and a half months, and after his exchange rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, serving in that siege and the battles of Weldon Railroad, Hatchie's Run, Dabney's Mills, Five Forks and Appomattox. He was promoted to a captaincy May 6, 1864, and at the close of the war was brevetted major "for meritorious service in front of Petersburg and at the battle of Five Forks."

At the close of the war Major Whiting joined the staff of the *New York Herald*, and was sent by that paper on a trip through New Mexico, Arizona and California. The Indian uprising of 1865-6 prevented the fulfillment of his commission, and in 1866 he stopped in Santa Fé. In 1868 he located permanently in Albuquerque, where for about ten years he served as clerk of the district court. He has also filled the offices of probate clerk, county assessor, superintendent of schools, justice of the peace and United States commissioner, having occupied the latter office for more than thirty years. He organized G. K. Warren Post No. 5, G. A. R., and was its first commander. Though he was admitted to the bar in 1870, he has never practiced his profession.

A CIVIL WAR INCIDENT.

An interesting incident of the Civil war period in Old Albuquerque, which occurred during the time the Confederate troops occupied the town on their way to Santa Fé, was the burial of eight howitzers, or Napoleon guns, by the officers commanding. The Confederates placed them in the ground nearly opposite the present home of Major Whiting. The guns had been the property of the Federal government, but were captured by disloyal Texans at the outbreak of the war. Many years afterward their location was described to Major Whiting, who found them under about eighteen inches of earth, though the officers informed him that they had been buried several feet deep. Two of these historic guns are now in possession of the Grand Army post of Albuquerque. It is also worthy of note that General Longstreet, the distinguished officer of the Civil war, was serving as major and paymaster at Albuquerque at the outbreak of hostilities.

NEW ALBUQUERQUE.

In November, 1880, following the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad to a point opposite the Old Town of Albuquerque, the site of the present city was surveyed and platted under the direction of the New Mexico Town Company. The first lots were purchased on the first of the month by Maden Brothers, and the second sale was made to Ullery & Zeigler.

Albuquerque was not regularly incorporated until 1885, and remained

under town government until 1890. The first call for a mass meeting to discuss the incorporation of Albuquerque as a town was signed by H. B. Fergusson, J. H. Sullivan and Charles Etheridge. The gathering was held at Grant's Opera House, July 28, 1884, and the first mavor of the town was elected in the following year.

The officials of Albuquerque, while it was governed under the system of town government, were as follows:

Mayors.—1885, Henry N. Jaffa; 1886, George Lail; 1887, William B. Childers; 1888, Arthur E. Walker; 1889, G. W. Meylert; 1890, M. Mandell.

Recorders.—1885, Jesse M. Wheelock; 1886, E. W. Spencer; 1887, Edward Strasburg; 1888, M. P. Stamm; 1889, A. W. Kimball; 1890, H. Lockhart.

Trustees.—1885, C. P. Jones, William McClellan, A. M. Whitcomb, Z. T. Phillips; 1886, William Cook, A. Harsch, I. J. Sharick, J. K. Basye; 1887, A. E. Walker, William McLaughlin, G. S. Easterday, Felix Mandell; 1888, F. Lowenthal, J. C. Baldridge, G. W. Meylert, S. A. Hubbell; 1889, George C. Bowman; J. C. Baldridge, W. M. McClellan, M. Mandell; 1890, J. A. Lee, Calvin Whiting, J. A. Johnson, O. W. Strong.

Attorneys.—1885, Thomas F. Phelan; Whiteman & Smith; 1886, V. A. Greenleaf; 1887, N. C. Collier; 1888, W. H. Whiteman; 1889, Bernard S. Rodey; 1890, N. C. Collier.

Treasurers.—1885, N. C. Raff; 1886-90, Willard S. Strickler.

Marshals.—1885, A. W. Marsh; 1886, Robert McGuire, William Hopkins; 1887, William Hopkins, W. C. Brown; 1888, Alexander Stevens; 1889, W. H. Hopkins; 1890, William Farr.

Police Judge.—1885, John Oaks; 1886, William C. Heacock; 1887-8, R. B. Myers; 1889, C. D. Favor; 1890, J. H. Madden.

Health Officers.—1885-6, J. H. Wroth, M. D.; 1888-9, A. E. Ealy, M. D.; 1890, John F. Pearce, M. D.

Surveyors.—1885-6, W. F. Hill; 1889-90, E. W. Kilbourne.

Since the incorporation of the city the officers have been as follows:

Mayors.—1891, Joseph E. Saint; 1892, Dr. G. S. Easterday; 1893, Neill B. Field; 1894, John F. Luthy; 1895-6, J. C. Baldridge; 1897, Dr. Strickland Aubright; 1898, Frank W. Clancy; 1899-1901, O. N. Marron; 1902-3, Charles F. Myers; 1904-6, Frank McKee.

Clerks.—1891, R. W. Hopkins; 1892, W. T. McCreight; 1893, C. J. Ennis; 1894-6, William J. Dixon; 1897, John S. Trimble; 1898-1901, C. W. Medler; 1902-6, Harry F. Lee.

Treasurers.—1891, A. C. Briggs; 1892, Sigmund Grunsfeld; 1893, William C. Mehan; 1894-5, Frank McKee; 1896, S. M. Saltmarsh; 1897, Frank McKee; 1898, John S. Trimble; 1899, R. E. Putney; 1900-3, L. H. Chamberlin; 1904-6, Harry E. Rogers.

Aldermen.—1891, William Farr, Perfecto Armijo, John P. Kaster, George C. Bowman, A. J. Maloy, Thomas R. Gable, Charles F. Hunt, Lorion Miller; 1892, Perfecto Armijo, Don J. Rankin, George C. Bowman, Fred G. Pratt, Thomas R. Gable, Edward Medler, Lorion Miller, W. B. Childers; 1893, Don J. Rankin, Caesar Grande, Fred G. Pratt, Jacob Korber, Edward Medler, Jacob Schwartz, W. B. Childer, W. W. Hesselden; 1894, Caesar Grande, Dr. Strickland Aubright, Jacob Korber, Henry Brockmeier, Jacob Schwartz, Otto Dieckmann, A. Simpier, W. W. Hesselden, M. S. Otero; 1895, Dr. Strickland Aubright, E. S. Cummings, Henry Brockmeier, William Long, A. Simpier, N. E. Stevens, M. S. Otero, Alfred Grunsfeld; 1896, E. S. Cummings, H. A. Montfort, William Long, I. N. Horner, N. E. Stevens, M. S. Tierney, Alfred Grunsfeld, M. S. Otero; 1897, H. A. Montfort, E. S. Cummings, I. N. Horner, J. T. Johnston, M. S. Tierney, O. N. Marron, M. S. Otero, A. Lombardo; 1898, E. S. Cummings, Samuel Neustadt, J. T. Johnston, William Kiehke, O. N. Marron, M. S. Tierney, A. Lombardo, Summers Burkhart; 1899, Samuel Neustadt, W. C. Leonard, William Kiehke, W. O. Hopping, M. S. Tierney, H. E. Rogers, Summers Burkhart, Frank McKee; 1900, W. C. Leonard, T. J. Wright, W. O. Hopping, J. S. Veaven, H. E. Rogers, B. A. Slevster, Frank McKee, Summers Burkhart, J. M. Moore; 1901, T. J. Wright, A. B. McMillan, J. S. Beaven, Edward B. Harsch, W. F. Powers, H.

E. Rogers, Dr. George W. Harrison, Frank McKee; 1902, A. B. McMillen, Sigmund Grunsfeld, E. B. Harsch, J. S. Beven, H. E. Rogers, Jay A. Hubbs, Frank McKee, Dr. George W. Harrison; 1903, A. B. McMillen, Sigmund Grunsfeld, E. B. Harsch, J. S. Beven, H. E. Rogers, Jay A. Hubbs, Frank McKee, Dr. George W. Harrison; 1904-5, P. Hanley, H. Brockmeier, George P. Learnard, Thomas Isherwood, W. H. Gillenwater, T. N. Wilkerson, Louis Ilfeld, Dr. George W. Harrison.

City Attorneys.—1891, E. W. Dobson; 1892, N. C. Collier; 1893, Summers Burkhardt; 1894-6, T. A. Finical; 1897-8, William D. Lee; 1899-1901, Horton Moore; 1902-3, John H. Stingle; 1904-6, M. E. Hickey.

City Engineers.—1891, W. O. Secor; 1892, Gordon D. Pearce; 1897, E. A. Pearson; 1898-1901, Pitt Ross; 1902, V. V. Clark, Pitt Ross; 1903-6, Pitt Ross.

Street Commissioners.—1891, Thomas Ainsworth; 1892-4, George McGowan.

Marshals.—1891, Charles Masten; 1892, C. J. Stetson; 1893, Edward Dodd; 1894, Edward Fluke, Fred Fornoff; 1895-7, Fred Fornoff, Thomas McMillin; 1899-1906, Thomas McMillin.

Chiefs of Fire Department.—1893-7, W. T. McCreight; 1898-1901, B. Ruppe; 1902, Jay A. Hubbs (acting), M. Nash; 1903, M. Nash; 1904-6, A. C. Burtless.

City Physicians.—1896-8, Dr. J. R. Haynes; 1899-1901, Dr. John F. Pearce; 1902-6, Dr. John W. Elder.

Police Judges.—1896-1906, A. J. Crawford.

The new city is an enterprising, well built place; in fact, it has been claimed that its business blocks and residences are as fine as can be found in any city of its size in the world. It has a good trolley system, modern school houses in every ward, and a handsome high school building. The city completed a substantial gas plant a short time ago, taking the place of the old one erected in 1882, and still enjoys the distinction of being the only place in the Territory having such an institution. It was at first owned by E. S. Stover, Dr. G. W. Harrison, W. B. Childers and Judge Hazledine. Later it went into the hands of W. S. Strickler and R. T. Cable (formerly general manager of the Santa Fé Pacific railway). In 1895, it was taken over by A. A. Grant and owned by the Grant estate until the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light & Power Company came into possession of it. As will be inferred, gas and electricity divide the field as illuminators.

Albuquerque has twelve churches and a Jewish synagogue, the latter being perhaps the most imposing religious edifice in the city. The Jewish community is unusually large and rich. The city has two daily and six weekly newspapers, two of the latter being published in Spanish. Its fine library building houses a good collection of books, the nucleus of which was presented by Joshua A. Reynolds, a rich banker, who owns numerous financial institutions throughout the Territory. The library is maintained by a special tax.

The banks of Albuquerque have deposits aggregating between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. Its abundant facilities, in this respect, insure the easy handling of the large wool and live-stock trade tributary to the city. The Bank of Commerce is one of the leading financial institutions of the Southwest, its president, Solomon Luna, being accounted the richest and most progressive native in the Territory. He is the owner of at least 60,000 sheep and vast tracts of pasture land, besides controlling some of the most valuable water courses in this portion of New Mexico, thereby being in virtual control of the adjacent territory. He has 5,000 acres of land under irrigation and cultivation, is largely interested in the growing and manufacture of sugar beets, and is altogether a large figure in the

agricultural, live-stock, industrial and commercial development of New Mexico.

The Santa Fé shops at Albuquerque employ about 700 men, and it has a large planing mill and box factory. The lumber for the latter comes from the Zuni Mountains, where the controlling company had over 350,000 acres of timber, and much of its manufactured product is sent abroad. The average daily manufacture amounts to 2,000 sash, 1,500 doors and five car loads of packing boxes, more than 1,000 men being on the pay-rolls. But the prosperity of Albuquerque is not founded on its manufactures; it depends for its growth upon the fertile valley of the Rio Grande, which is virtually tributary to it.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF ALBUQUERQUE.

This organization is composed of about 200 of the business men of the city and concentrates the enterprise and progressive spirit of the locality, being the champion, the godfather and usually the originator of the movements best calculated to develop the metropolis and the Territory. Its building is considered the finest in the city, being constructed of brick, with brown sandstone trimmings, embracing a dancing hall, reading rooms, card rooms and several bachelor suites. Needless to say, the club has a decided social side to it; but no public bar, or buffet, is attached to the establishment.

The Commercial Club was organized May 14, 1890, in the old San Felipe Hotel, and was incorporated on the 31st of that month. The articles of incorporation contained the names of Albert Eisemann, Joseph E. Saint, J. G. Albright, W. B. Childers, T. R. Gabel, John A. Lee, C. E. Crary, William C. Hazledine, J. C. Baldrige, Jesse M. Wheelock, Joshua S. Reynolds, J. E. Elder, G. W. Meylert and Neill B. Field. The first officers were: G. W. Meylert, president; J. C. Baldrige, vice-president; Jesse M. Wheelock, secretary; S. M. Folsom, treasurer; Joseph E. Saint, W. B. Childers, D. B. Robinson, A. Grunsfeld and Solon E. Rose, directors. Since the first year of its organization, its presidents have been as follows: 1891, W. B. Childers; 1892-3, George L. Brooks; 1894, W. C. Hadley; 1895-6, A. G. Wells; 1897-1903, O. N. Marron; 1904, Judge Benjamin S. Baker; 1905, Colonel Willard S. Hopewell; 1906, George L. Brooks. The fine building of the club was erected in 1892 at a cost (including the furnishings) of about \$80,000.

HOTELS.

The Armijo House, for many years the leading hotel of Albuquerque, located at the corner of Railroad avenue and Third street, was built in 1880-1 by Mariano Armijo. It was constructed of adobe and wood, and cost \$25,000. The hotel was opened to the public in the spring of 1881 by W. Scott Moore, who gave a champagne supper to guests from Albuquerque, Santa Fé, Las Vegas, Denver and other cities. A short time afterward Ambrosio Amijo, father of Mariano, purchased the property and built the addition known as the Ambrosio Armijo hall. The proprietors of the hotel included Mr. Moore, P. B. Sherman, Colonel Hope, W. E. Talbott, G. H. Miles, Perfecto Armijo and Mrs. Henry Lockhart. This landmark was destroyed by fire February 10, 1897.

The Albuquerque Hotel and Opera House Company was incorporated February 11, 1882, with a capital of \$100,000, to build a hotel and opera house. The building was erected by Edward Medler, the officers of the incorporated company being Franz Huning, president, and Frank W. Smith, vice-president.

The San Felipe Hotel, which stood at the corner of Fourth street and Gold Avenue, was erected in 1884, and in its day was one of the greatest hostelries in the Southwest. It was constructed of brick, stone and iron, three stories in height; was destroyed by fire in 1900 and part of the material of the burned building was used in the Elks Opera House, which was erected on its site.

The Alvarado, erected in 1901, is occupied by the Harvey system. It is located at the Santa Fé depot and is considered the finest railroad hotel in the United States. It is of the "mission style" of architecture.

The Albuquerque Fair Association was organized in 1880 by E. S. Stover, Major Harry R. Whiting and others. The first exhibition, held that year, was a modest affair. Year by year the institution has grown until it has now become the most important annual fair in either New Mexico or Arizona, comparing favorably with the fairs held in other more populous communities. Since the organization of the association an exposition has been held every year.

THE COUNTY IN GENERAL.

Prior to the organization of McKinley and Sandoval counties, in 1901 and 1903, respectively, Bernalillo county extended from Santa Fé county to the Arizona line, a distance of 200 miles, and seventy-five miles from north to south. When those counties were set off, however, it was reduced to an area of 8,800 square miles, or about the size of San Miguel county. It has the largest population of any county in the Territory.

The principal agricultural valley is the Rio Grande, which is from one to four miles in width and every acre of it susceptible of cultivation. In the lower plane, formed almost entirely of alluvium, the great majority of the vineyards are located, where they can be easily irrigated by means of ditches; a fair yield is from two to three gallons of wine to a vine. With the vines eight feet apart each way, there would be 680 vines to the acre, or a yield, at the lowest estimate, of 1,360 gallons. Much attention is also being given to the larger fruits, and though it is only about twenty years since the improved varieties of American fruits were introduced, the orchards are everywhere flourishing. Apples especially thrive on the uplands, and peaches, plums, cherries and apricots in the valleys. All the cereals grow well—wheat on the plains and corn on the bottom lands.

Cattle and sheep flourish on the gramma grass, which grows luxuriantly on thousands of acres of land, under present conditions unfit for cultivation. The warm winters make it unnecessary to provide shelter or hay for feed. Near larger towns dairy farms pay a large profit, as milk, butter and cheese are in great demand.

The Sandia mountains, one of the largest ranges in this part of the Territory, are fifteen miles east of Albuquerque, and are believed to be rich in gold and silver.

The Otero family has been distinguished in both the early and modern history of New Mexico. The family was founded in America by Don Pedro Otero, who came from Spain to Mexico, then New Spain, late in the eighteenth century. Being attracted to the northern province by stories of its opportunities, he made his way to Santa Fé, where he married a Miss Alarid, a descendant of one of the prominent Spanish families of that day. Don Pedro had been finely educated in Spanish, and by reason of his intelligence and bearing soon won a high place in the esteem of his fellowmen. Removing to Valencia, in Valencia county, he engaged in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, in which he was very successful. He possessed one of the finest ranches in the country and was widely known and highly respected.

Among his children was Vincente A. Otero, who took an active part in public affairs during the early days of the Mexico republic. Like his father, he devoted his life to stock-raising, becoming widely known, and spent his days in Valencia county. He married Gertrudes Chaves, a member of the prominent family of that name. In his family were six sons, Antonio J., Juan A., Manuel A., Manuel A. (2d), Pedro A. and Miguel A. The eldest, Antonio J. Otero, was a man of unusual mental training. He was highly educated in a private school by a Catholic priest named Martinez, and became one of the best authorities on local laws in Mexico, although not a practicing attorney. When General Kearny instituted civil government in New Mexico during the year of American occupation in 1846, he named Mr. Otero as one of the three justices of the supreme court, assigning him to the work of judicial district with headquarters at Albuquerque. He was the only native Mexican to be honored by appointment to the supreme bench, and his designation to this high office was due both to his eminence as a citizen and his understanding of the English speech, though he could not use the language in speaking. He was one of the leaders in the Whig party and afterward became a Republican. When the American forces occupied the Territory he gave his influence to their support, and so bitter did the feeling become among his friends, who were for the greater part strongly anti-American in their sympathies, that he was compelled to remain in hiding for some time to escape hanging at their hands. Others of the Otero family were also strongly American in their sympathies. Antonio J. Otero was the first to build a modern grist mill at Peralta, his home. In his large general merchandising establishment he had as a partner William Skinner, who came from St. Louis at an early day.

One of Judge Otero's biographers has said of him: "Judge Otero was endowed by nature with fine intellectual powers, all of which were developed and strengthened by a discipline which enabled him to comprehend readily and accurately the important questions demanding his attention in after years. From all that the writer can learn, Judge Otero was a cautious man, rarely giving expression to an opinion until, upon reflection, the matter under consideration was clearly and definitely fixed in his own mind. It seems strange to us of today that a man born and reared under the Spanish and Mexican governments, whose laws and customs were so different from our own; growing to manhood in a portion of the world at that time far removed from all the kindly influences of modern thought and civilization; resident of a territory whose inhabitants were



Cordially Yours
Miguel A. Ochoa
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engaged six months in every year for a half a century in wars with hostile Indians, could so well fill his place upon the bench as did Judge Otero. While sitting as a member of the superior court he delivered the only opinion coming from that court which has been preserved, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain."

Judge Otero's brother, Juan A. Otero, was his partner in all his business undertakings. These brothers married sisters—two daughters of Francisco Xavier Chaves, one of the wealthiest of the native inhabitants of New Mexico. Manuel A. Otero, the third son of Don Pedro Otero, resided at Peralta, and was active in political undertakings, serving for some time as probate judge of Valencia county. The fourth son, Pedro A. Otero, died in young manhood. The fifth, and youngest, Miguel A. Otero, like the other sons, received a fine English education. For several years he was engaged in business in Kansas City, Missouri, but after the construction of the railroad into New Mexico he returned to the Territory and conducted a general merchandising business for his former employers in Kansas City. The later years of his life were spent in Las Vegas, where he was a member of the firm of Otero, Sellers & Co., one of the most important commercial houses in the southwest for many years. In 1861 he served as secretary of the Territory, and represented New Mexico from 1856 until 1861.

Manuel R., son of Antonio J. Otero, was born at Peralta, May 22, 1841, and was educated in the St. Louis University. During the earlier years of his life he was engaged in ranching at Peralta. He served as probate clerk of Valencia county for eight years, and also filled the offices of probate judge and deputy sheriff. In 1893 he removed to Albuquerque, which has since been his home. He has been register of the United States land office at Santa Fé since 1898, and is now serving his third term. He was a prominent candidate of the Republican party for delegate to Congress in the convention held at Albuquerque in 1880, but he withdrew and gave his hearty support to the nominee, the Hon. Tranquilino Luna.

The Armijo family has furnished to New Mexico several men who have become noteworthy in its history. Colonel Juan Armijo, the distinguished founder of the family in this country, a native of Spain, was an officer in the Spanish army. He came to Mexico in the last half of the eighteenth century. One of his sons, also named Juan, was born in New Mexico, and inherited from his father a portion of a large land grant at Albuquerque. He was one of the most prominent stock raisers in that part of the province for many years. Another son, General Manuel Armijo, was the last of the provincial governors of New Mexico, filling that position from the date of Governor Perez's assassination, in 1837, to the Mexican war. Don Juan Armijo married Rosalia Ortega, a member of another prominent family of the province. Their son, Don Juan Cristobal Armijo, was born in Albuquerque in 1810 and spent his entire life in that town. He engaged in mercantile pursuits early in life and became one of the most successful business men of the Territory. He received a commission as colonel in the Mexican army, and in the years immediately preceding the Mexican war led his command against the Navajo Indians, invading their Territory and distinguishing himself by his valorous conduct. During the Indian revolution of 1837 he fought by the side of Governor Perez, and during all the troublous period which marked the

close of Mexican dominion in this Territory he was found valiantly defending the cause of his country. In private life he bore a reputation without blemish, all his transactions being characterized by integrity and honor. When the Mexican arms were defeated in the war of 1844-46, he became as patriotic an American citizen as he had been a Mexican citizen. He represented Bernalillo county in the first legislative assembly under the civil government in 1851, serving in the house, and was re-elected to the same body in 1852, serving in the second assembly; and was again elected to the seventh assembly. During the Civil war he held a commission, and, with the New Mexican militia, participated in the battle of Val Verde, defending Fort Craig while the regulars attacked the enemy in the field.

The house in which Colonel Armijo resided for many years, at Los Ranchos, or Los Griegos, about two miles north of Albuquerque, is still standing. He married Juana Chaves, and reared a family of seven children: Nestor, Nicholas T., Juan, Pedro, Manuela, who married Mariano Yrisarri of Los Ranchos, Feliciano, who married Tomas Gutierrez, and Justo R. All are deceased excepting Nestor, Justo R. and Mrs. Yrisarri.

Don Nestor Armijo, the eldest son, is one of the most widely known residents of the southern part of the Territory. He was born at Los Padillas, about eight miles south of Albuquerque, February 28, 1831. In 1841 he entered the St. Louis University, where he was a student for five years, returning to Albuquerque at the close of the Mexican war in 1846. In 1853 he made his first overland trip to California, following the Gila river trail to the Colorado, and thence crossing the Mojave desert. The year following he repeated the trip. In 1855 he made the journey across the plains to Westport (now Kansas City), where he made his first purchase of goods for general merchandising. For twenty years thereafter he repeated these trips, going east in the spring and returning in August with a train of merchandise. He had his own teams, and brought with him wares for the stores he had established in Las Cruces and El Paso. In 1862 he established the first store of any importance in Las Cruces, which he conducted until 1868. In that year he visited Chihuahua, Mexico, selling American goods by wholesale for a period of ten years. Since 1878 he has made his home in Las Cruces. In recent years he has been interested in the sheep and cattle business, principally in Mexico, in which he has been rewarded with financial success. He has also been identified with banking interests in this Territory. Though a man of public spirit, he has taken no active interest in politics, and has not sought nor held public office.

In 1851 he married Josefa Yrisarri, daughter of Mariano Yrisarri, a native of Los Ranchos. They had one son, Charles H., now deceased, who was for several years engaged in business in Las Cruces.

Don Justo R. Armijo, the youngest son of Colonel Juan Cristobal Armijo, who is now county treasurer and collector of Bernalillo county, residing in Albuquerque, was born on his father's ranch, September 20, 1852. After attending the schools of Albuquerque he entered St. Louis University, but a short time prior to the graduation of his class he went to New York city and entered the well known banking house of Northrup & Chick, where he filled a clerical position for two years. The following two years he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile house in St. Louis.

He made several voyages from New York to Vera Cruz as purser on the Red D line of steamers, and desiring further knowledge of the West Indies and their inhabitants, he spent eighteen months as bookkeeper in a hotel in Havana, Cuba.

Upon his return to his home he located in Bernalillo, where for seventeen years he was engaged in the sheep business. Always actively interested in public affairs, he was twice elected probate judge of Bernalillo county as the nominee of the Republican party, and was twice elected to the board of county commissioners. Upon the death of his brother, Nicolas T. Armijo, in 1892, he removed to Albuquerque to administer the latter's estate, in which capacity he served for seven years. During that time he erected the N. T. Armijo building, one of the most substantial business blocks in Albuquerque. Upon the completion of his labors as manager of this large estate he engaged in the fire and life insurance business. From 1891 to 1893 he served as a member of the board of penitentiary commissioners. On September 9, 1905, he received from Governor Otero a commission as county treasurer and collector of Bernalillo county to succeed Frank A. Hubbell, who was removed by the governor. It was not until November 9th following that he secured possession of the office, after one of the most bitter political contests in the history of the Territory.

Don Justo R. Armijo is highly regarded by the citizens of New Mexico, by whom he is recognized as a man of the strictest integrity. He has always exhibited a keen and intelligent interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he has resided practically all his life, and such confidences as his fellow citizens have reposed in him have never been violated.

Colonel Perfecto Armijo, sheriff of Albuquerque, is a son of Ambrosia Armijo, who was born at Ranches of Albuquerque. He was probate judge for many years and served as a colonel of the militia during the Civil war. Prominent in public life, he was treasurer of the county at the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. His political allegiance was given the Republican party. He married Candelario Otero, a daughter of Vicente Otero.

Colonel Perfecto Armijo was born in Valencia county, New Mexico, February 20, 1845, and supplemented his preliminary education by four years' study in St. Louis University, being a student there at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He was active in various military drills there with the boys at school, but did not enlist. About 1862 he returned to New Mexico, and for a number of years engaged in freighting to Leavenworth, Kansas City, Chihuahua, El Paso, Tucson, Prescott and other points, during which time he had much trouble with the Indians, who were numerous upon the frontier and committed many depredations against the white settlers, who were trying to found homes and engage in business in this part of the country. At Las Cruces he established a store in connection with his brother, Jesus Armijo. Later he freighted again until 1880, when the railroad was built, and rendering his business unremunerative, he sold his teams and other paraphernalia of the freighting outfits. At that time he turned his attention to merchandising in Old Albuquerque, where he conducted business for several years. He was appointed sheriff of the county and served for one year, after which he

was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of sheriff of the county. He was also alderman of Albuquerque and was a delegate to the last constitutional convention. On the 1st of September, 1905, he was appointed sheriff to succeed Thomas S. Hubbell, and after a hard contest, which is now historic, gained the office. The above contains the epochal events in his history and indicates his prominence in public life. He has been influential in public affairs, and his official service has been characterized by unflinching fidelity to duty in all relations. He now owns a farming ranch and stock at Ranches of Albuquerque.

Colonel Armijo was married in 1868 to Miss Febronia Garcia, a daughter of Pedro Garcia, of Dona Ana county. They had nine children, two of whom have passed away. The living are Victoriano, the wife of Captain A. W. Kimball, quartermaster at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; David, of the City of Mexico; Candelario, the wife of Alfredo Otero; Solomon, a resident of Colorado; Chonah and Perfecto, both at home, and Juanita, the wife of Dr. Rogers Haynes, at El Vado, New Mexico.

The Baca family in New Mexico is a large one, numerically, and many of its representatives have attained distinction in the political undertakings of the Territory. The family of which Major Jesus M. A. Baca and Salazar was a member traces its descent from ancient Spanish stock. Born in Santa Fé in 1820, Major Baca served in young manhood as sheriff of Santa Fé county for about ten years. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he was made major of the Second Regiment of New Mexico Volunteers and afterward was commissioned colonel of the regiment. He participated in the battle of Val Verde, and on his way home was captured, in company with Nicholas Pino, but subsequently was exchanged. He was the first United States collector of internal revenue for New Mexico. He died on his ranch near Glorieta, Pecos town, April 7, 1872.

Santiago Baca, who is now living in retirement in Albuquerque, was born in Santa Fé in 1844, a son of Major Jesus M. A. Baca y Salazar, and was educated in the school in charge of Bishop Lamy. In 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he was elected chief clerk of the territorial council. During the Civil war he was appointed second lieutenant in the militia, but saw no active service. In 1864 he removed to Albuquerque, where he was engaged in business with his father-in-law, Salvador Armijo. From 1870 until 1877 he was a resident of the town of Pecos, San Miguel county, and while residing there was elected to the council in the legislature from San Miguel county, serving in the twenty-first legislative assembly in 1873. He also served two terms in the council from Bernalillo county—1878 and 1882—and was chosen president of that body in 1878 in the twenty-third legislative assembly. In Bernalillo county he served as probate clerk, assessor, sheriff, and collector, and during his incumbency in the latter office the present court house was erected. For four years he served as postmaster of Albuquerque. Mr. Baca at one time received the most unqualified endorsement of the majority of the voters of New Mexico, regardless of politics, for the responsible post of United States marshal for the New Mexico district, but President Cleveland saw fit to appoint a non-resident of the Territory. He has always been a staunch Democrat, although he has taken a liberal view of local political matters.



A. Grant

At the age of nineteen Mr. Baca married Piedad Armijo, daughter of Salvador Armijo, a nephew of General Manuel Armijo. Their children are Francisca, wife of Milton Chavez, of the First National Bank of Albuquerque; Bernardino and Aurelia Baca, wife of Flavio Sandrae, from Seboveto, Valencia county.

F. H. Kent, who became well known in connection with the development of the old town of Albuquerque, settling there in 1878, in which year he opened a drug store, was born in Massachusetts, in 1851, and the first ten years of his life were spent in Boston. In 1861 he was taken to Kansas by his parents, and from 1874 until the year of his removal to Albuquerque, he resided in Colorado. In 1881, soon after the founding of the present town, he established himself in the same business on the east side of Third street, south of Railroad avenue, this enterprise being the first drug store in the new town. In 1882 he succeeded Major Harry R. Whiting as agent for the New Mexico Town Company, looking after the interests of that important promotion company until 1892. This company, of which Henry L. Waldo was president, and Colonel William Breeden, secretary, owned not only the Albuquerque town site, but also the town sites of Raton, Springer, Lamy, Socorro and Las Cruces. E. S. Stover, W. E. Talbert, Mariano Armijo, Judge W. C. Hazledine, Franz Huning, were also among the stockholders.

When the Albuquerque postoffice was established in the new town of Albuquerque, in 1881, Mr. Kent became the first postmaster, his commission bearing date February 19, 1881. When he took charge of the affairs of the Town Company he closed out his drug business and opened a real estate and insurance office,—the oldest in the city. His only predecessors in this line were Charles Etheridge and Jesse M. Wheelock. In 1886 Mr. Kent was elected probate clerk of Bernalillo county, holding the office two years. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has been a recognized leader in the local ranks of his party. He was made a Mason in Temple lodge, has passed all the chairs in that body, is a member of the local commandery and is past grand master of the grand lodge of New Mexico. He still conducts the real estate and insurance business which he founded, and is one of the oldest business men of Albuquerque in point of years of residence in that city.

One of the founders of the modern town of Albuquerque and the greatest individual developer of the city during its first decade, was Angus A. Grant, who first came to the town in 1880 as bridge contractor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company. In partnership with Joseph Hampson, under the firm name of Grant & Hampson, he made Albuquerque his headquarters for construction work until 1886, when Mr. Hampson removed to Mexico, and Mr. Grant's brothers, Lewis A., now deceased, and John R., now a resident of Los Angeles, both of whom had accompanied the firm here in 1880, entered the firm, which was then known as Grant Brothers. Soon after the organization of the latter firm Mr. Grant made San Francisco his family residence, though in no manner allowing his interest in Albuquerque affairs to abate.

From the founding of the town he made heavy investments in real estate, toward the improvement of which he devoted his energies. He also became interested immediately in public utilities. With Mariano Armijo and others, in 1882, he purchased the Albuquerque Water Com-

pany, which he at once began to improve and develop to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing town. Three different companies had been organized—the Albuquerque Water Company, chartered August 25, 1882; the Albuquerque Water Supply Company, chartered March 29, 1882; and the Albuquerque Water Works Company, chartered March 4, 1882. On September 18, 1882, the Albuquerque Consolidated Water Works Company was incorporated.

In 1882 he began the work of constructing an electric light system for the city, a charter having been conferred upon the Albuquerque Electric Light Company March 10, 1881. In 1895 he purchased the property of the Albuquerque Gas Company, which had been incorporated December 31, 1880. All these interests he maintained until his death, devoting many thousands of dollars to their improvement as the town grew larger. In 1882 he erected the first theatre in town, a brick building known as the Grant Opera House, which occupied the site of the Grant building on the northwest corner of Third street and Railroad avenue. This was destroyed by fire in 1898, and the present building erected upon its ruins and completed within six months. He also owned and improved considerable property in town beside that mentioned. He was one of the early stockholders in the First National Bank, in which he was a director up to the time of his death. In 1890 he assisted in the organization of the Crystal Ice Company, which was incorporated September 24th of that year. He also had important stock interests. In 1895 he purchased the Albuquerque *Democrat*, which he leased to others. (See history of journalism.) The company of which he was for so long a period the head ultimately became known as the Grant Brothers' Construction Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles, and is now one of the most important contracting concerns in the United States.

Mr. Grant was born in Ontario, Canada, October 4, 1843, of Highland Scotch ancestry. He began his career as a bridge builder in 1866 on the Kansas Pacific Railway, was afterward engaged in mining in Nevada, and still later built bridges for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. From 1870 to 1878 his time was diversified in mining and railroad contracting in California. His connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad began in 1870 and continued until his death, which occurred at Los Angeles, California, in 1901. As this brief outline of his operations shows, he was one of the most extensive practical upbuilders of the greatest city in New Mexico, and is entitled to a permanent place in the history of the Territory.

The extensive interests of the A. A. Grant estate in Albuquerque are now and for several years have been administered by Daniel A. Macpherson, a nephew of Mr. Grant and, like him, a native of Canada. He was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, in 1869. In 1887 he went to California as head bookkeeper for the Grant Brothers' Construction Company of Los Angeles, remaining with that concern until 1899, when he came to Albuquerque at the request of A. A. Grant as the latter's personal representative in the various companies which he had organized and still controlled there. He was at once elected secretary and treasurer of the water company, the electric light company and the gas company, the affairs of which he administered until the death of Mr. Grant. At that time he was made one of the three executors of Mr. Grant's will, and con-

tinued the management of these properties until, between 1903 and 1905, all had been disposed of. In 1903 he assumed personal charge of the Albuquerque Morning Journal, having been president of the publishing company since 1901. In 1904 and 1905 he erected, for the estate, the building since occupied by the Economist dry goods house. February 28, 1905, he effected the sale of the water works system to M. W. Flournoy, W. R. Whitney, Frank A. Hubbell, W. H. Gillenwater and A. B. McMillen, all of Albuquerque. He was one of the organizers of the State National Bank of Albuquerque, of which he was vice-president until January, 1906.

George F. Albright, county assessor of Bernalillo county, came to Albuquerque in 1882, but had located in Santa Fé in 1880, being there employed on the Santa Fé Democrat. He was connected there with his brother, J. G. Albright, and removing the paper here he was identified with it through various changes until March, 1903. He was then appointed county assessor on the division of the county. He had previously been elected to the territorial council in 1902 and served for one term. In the fall of 1904 he was elected county assessor. He served as a member of the school board of Albuquerque in 1893-4, and thus in various official positions, has embraced his opportunity of doing effective, able and valuable service for his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Order of Elks. He was born in Ohio in 1859, but the entire period of his manhood has been passed in New Mexico, where he arrived when twenty-one years of age.

Manuel R. Springer, merchant and county commissioner at Old Albuquerque, was born here November 29, 1871. He is a son of Henry Springer, now deceased, who was born in Württemberg, Germany, and with his brother, Levi, was brought to the United States by their parents in their childhood days. Their parents died in Lexington, Missouri, in the '50s. Henry Springer came to New Mexico in 1861, making his way to Santa Fé, where he conducted a hotel for a year or two. Later he removed to Albuquerque and opened a store about 1863 or 1864. He spent his remaining days here, being closely identified with its business and public interests, and through the careful manipulation of his commercial affairs he became quite wealthy. He also had a store in Springfield, Arizona, but made his home in Albuquerque. At one time he owned the Springer addition to New Albuquerque, which he laid out into seventy-four town lots. He had an extensive store, which he conducted successfully for years, but he lost about thirty thousand dollars in 1875 or 1876 on a government contract for barley. Subsequently, however, he largely recuperated his losses. He married Placida Saabedra, and his death occurred in 1882, while his wife passed away in 1879. She was a granddaughter of Jose Antonio Garcia, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years, and up to the time of his death worked in his garden. He was a member of the first legislature after the Mexican war. He had twenty-five children and three hundred grandchildren. The father of Mrs. Springer was Francisco Saabedra.

Manual R. Springer started out in business life for himself when about fifteen years of age, and for four and a half years was in the new town of Albuquerque. He was married on the 16th of May, 1892, to Miss Carlotta Garcia, a daughter of Manuel Garcia, once sheriff of Bernalillo

county. They have the following children: Climaco, Flora, Mary, Henry and Alfred.

In 1895 Mr. Springer established a mercantile business in the old town and has since conducted his store, which is well equipped with a large line of goods. He receives a generous patronage and is prospering in his undertakings. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican, and in November, 1904, was appointed county commissioner to succeed Thomas C. Gutierrez. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

George E. Denny, postmaster and merchant in the old town of Albuquerque, was called to the office on the 24th of May, 1888. The post-office was originally called Armijo, after the first change in the city government, two offices being established—Albuquerque and Armijo. At the present time, however, it is known as Old Albuquerque. Mr. Denny was born near Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1856, and was reared and educated in Philadelphia. After his school life was ended he was engaged in the tobacco business there for four years, and in 1884 he removed from Pennsylvania to New Mexico, where he was first engaged in buying wool, pelts and hides, devoting four years to that business. Since 1888 he has engaged in general merchandising and has a well-appointed store. In the same year he became postmaster and has filled the office continuously since. He is a member of the New Mexico Society, No. 1, of Old Albuquerque, a mutual protective society, which was organized about 1896.

The death of Mariano S. Otero, on February 1, 1904, removed from Albuquerque one of the strong characters in the life of that city. For many years he had been one of the most influential of the native-born citizens of New Mexico. He was born at Peralta, Valencia county, in August, 1844, and was a representative of one of the most prominent of the old Spanish families in the territory. He received a liberal English education in St. Louis University, after which he began freighting between Albuquerque and Missouri. While still a young man he engaged in the stock industry, making his home in Bernalillo until 1893, when he removed to Albuquerque. He was financially interested in many undertakings of importance. Soon after the discovery of the great coal fields at and near Gallup he became associated with a number of other men in the organization of the Caledonia Coal Company, which for several years was the most important developer of those interests in western New Mexico.

Reference to the history of banking in this territory will show that Mr. Otero had varied interests in this direction in Albuquerque and elsewhere, notably in the Central (now the First National) Bank of Albuquerque, which was succeeded by the Bank of Commerce, and the San Miguel National Bank of Las Vegas, in the organization of all of which he was a central figure. He was regarded as a man of unusual financial ability and of integrity of character. He had interests in a number of land grants, notably in the Baca grant, and in the Lagunitas grant, in Sandoval county, which he procured by purchase in the early '80s. He was also the owner of the famous Jemez Hot Springs and the Sulphur Spring in Sandoval county, in addition to which he possessed a large number of sheep ranches in various portions of the territory, and held other land interests.

Mr. Otero exhibited a deep interest in educational affairs and was made one of the original board of regents of the University of New Mexico. He was one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in this Territory, and was elected as delegate to the Forty-sixth congress, serving from 1879 until 1881. He occupied other public offices and positions of trust, including that of county commissioner of Bernalillo county, during which term of office he helped to build the present courthouse, and he also served as probate judge. During the later years of his life he took an active part in the development of Albuquerque and owned a three-eighths interest in the Perea addition to the city, which was laid out by the Albuquerque Townsite Company in 1889 and 1891. This property was purchased by the company from the heirs of Jose L. Perea, of Bernalillo, whose daughter, Filomena, became the wife of Mr. Otero. Their children are: Mrs. George W. Harrison, of Albuquerque; Fred J., of Albuquerque; Alfred J., of Jemez Hot Springs; Mrs. J. B. Burg, of Washington, D. C.; and Mariano S., Jr., of Albuquerque. All except Fred J. Otero were educated in Notre Dame College, at Notre Dame, Indiana.

Fred J. Otero was born at Bernalillo in 1869 and was educated in Santa Clara College, in California, and the Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia. After leaving college he became manager of his father's landed interests, and upon his father's death the estate was left in trust to his widow, since which time Fred J. Otero has administered it. In this task he has exhibited splendid executive ability, having kept the entire estate intact and increasing its value year by year. He was the first sheriff of Sandoval county, where, in Bernalillo, he still maintains a handsome residence, though making Albuquerque his home.

Congregation Albert, of Albuquerque, was organized in 1897 and named in honor of Albert Grunsfeld, the highest contributor for that honor. The temple was not erected until 1899. Services had been held for some time previous to the organization of the society, but on holidays only. H. N. Jaffa was the first president of the congregation, and Samuel Neustadt the first secretary. The rabbis in charge have been William H. Greenberg, Pizer Jacobs and Jacob H. Kaplan. Dr. Kaplan has officiated since 1902. He was born in Germany in 1874. At the age of eleven years he was brought to America by his parents and was reared in Buffalo. Entering the University of Cincinnati, he was graduated in the classical course in 1901, and from the Hebrew Union College in the same city in 1902, also holding a Ph.D. from University of Denver in 1906. His religious work has been confined to Albuquerque. Dr. Kaplan is president of the Associated Charities of Albuquerque, which he helped to organize in 1905, and is a Mason, having been initiated into the craft in Temple Lodge. He is regarded as one of the most brilliant public speakers in Albuquerque. For some time he was the editor of *Sunshine*, a weekly non-sectarian paper founded in 1904 by Charles S. Carter. In May, 1906, this paper was merged in a new monthly periodical founded at that time by Rev. E. E. Crawford, pastor of the Christian church, and Dr. Kaplan, and called *The Barbarian*, and is edited by them jointly.

The first Jewish organization in New Mexico was Albuquerque Lodge, No. 336, I. O. B. B. (B'nai B'rith), which was founded in 1882. Its members include practically the entire adult Jewish population of the city.

Among the men who came to New Mexico and located in Albuquerque during the early stages of the development of that city and who were eye witnesses of and active participants in its upbuilding for nearly a quarter of a century, was James A. Summers. Mr. Summers was born in Glengarry, province of Ontario, Canada, November 11, 1832. His mother was a representative of a New York family, and it was but natural that the son should lean toward republican institutions. He received a good education in the schools of Canada and in the academy at Franklin, New York. Leaving home in 1854, he went to California, evidently in the hope of winning a fortune from the gold fields. For some time he engaged successfully in placer mining in Tuolumne county. In 1861 he returned to the east and entered the mercantile trade in Canada; but the great west appealed so strongly to him that he could not resist its call and a few years later he returned as far as Rosita, Colorado, where for three years in the early seventies he served as county clerk.

Soon after the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad as far west as Albuquerque, the news of the remarkable growth of the vigorous young town reached Mr. Summers and he soon after yielded to the temptation to cast his lot with that of the New Mexico pioneers. Arriving in Albuquerque in the spring of 1882, he soon afterward entered the employ of the railroad company in its general offices there. After a service of four years with that corporation he resigned to become deputy probate clerk of Bernalillo county under F. H. Kent, continuing in that position under Henry V. Harris and J. C. Baldrige, occupying the post for eleven consecutive years. In 1898 he was nominated for the office of probate clerk by the Republican party, was elected, and through successive re-elections filled the office until his death, February 12, 1906.

The official records of that office during his régime are, as investigation will disclose, undoubtedly the most cleanly kept and the most systematic and business-like of any in the entire territory. During the last three or four years of his public service, following the erection of Sandoval county, which had formed a part of Bernalillo, the duties of the office were most onerous, and the labor devolving upon Mr. Summers and his assistants reached the maximum in the history of the office. In his earnest endeavor to complete the work of bringing all the records of both counties down to date within a reasonable time, Mr. Summers was compelled to overwork, and this, coupled with his somewhat enfeebled health due to close confinement at a sedentary occupation, and an affection of the heart of several years' standing, undoubtedly shortened his life—possibly may have been primarily responsible for his death.

Mr. Summers was a Mason in excellent standing, a member of the Presbyterian church, and highly esteemed for the numerous fine traits of his character. He was an extremely popular man among all classes, not only by reason of the general recognition of his integrity and ability, but also on account of his abounding good-fellowship. He was a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont in California, in 1856, but a citizen of rare liberality in his view of political matters when considering local affairs. September 18, 1866, he was united in marriage with Jane Robertson, of Martintown, Ontario, Canada, who survives him. Their children are: James A., of Los Angeles, California, a messenger in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company; David A.,



James A. Simmons

of Douglas, Arizona, an engineer in the employ of the El Paso-Southwestern Railway; Maude L., wife of F. B. Schwentker, of Albuquerque, manager of the Conservative Life Insurance Company for New Mexico and Arizona; Ida B. and Melville R. Summers, of Albuquerque. The latter is secretary of the John M. Moore Realty Company.

The years of 1901 and 1902 were marked by the construction and opening of the handsome new depot of the Santa Fé Railroad at Albuquerque, followed by the opening of the Alvarado Hotel in May, 1902, and of the Indian Museum and Indian and Mexican Building of Fred Harvey in August of the same year. The hotel, which is generally considered to be the most picturesque of any of the railroad hotels and eating houses in the world, is of frame, covered with gray stucco, and the architecture is of the so-called "mission style." South of and connected with the hotel is the Indian and Mexican Building. The building was not designed by the railway company until after the erection of the hotel, was well under way, and when plans for the latter were being made there was no thought on the part of the company or the managers of the great Harvey system of constructing such a pretentious building for the housing of Indian and archaeological collections. This establishment, which has been the general headquarters of the Harvey curio trade since its erection, is the greatest institution of its kind in the world, without doubt. In its general architectural style it is similar to the Alvarado, the ancient California missions furnishing the idea to its architect. Since its opening similar places, though their scale is more limited, have been built at Williams, Arizona (1903), and at El Tovar, at the Grand Canyon of Arizona (1905), the latter being an exact replica of the prehistoric Hopi houses of north-eastern Arizona. A remarkable feature of the structure at the Grand Canyon is that it was finished entirely by the Hopi Indians, who were largely employed in its construction also. It is built exactly as these Indians build their own homes, not a nail or a hinge being found in the entire edifice.

The Harvey Curio Rooms contain not only many thousands of dollars' worth of modern Navajo blankets, baskets, pueblo pottery, bead work, silver work, etc., but here are also to be found priceless archaeological treasures, the delight of connoisseurs from all parts of the world. At the present time the building contains about twenty collections, some of them being of more than usual interest, and, indeed, rivaling in point of scientific value those in eastern institutions. A large proportion of the objects of the museum were gathered from the standpoint of a scientific collection. These collections have been constantly added to from time to time, as occasion offers, and are being supplemented by other collections. The museum contains no miscellaneous material, nor material which has not been properly identified, both as to tribe and locality, and this forms the basis of the classification. To characterize adequately the existing collections, would be a task of no small proportion. It will, perhaps, be of greater interest to indicate the regions of North America, which are represented, than to give a categorical list of the collections. In this manner it will be seen that practically all of the great areas of culture in North America are represented by one or more collections and in a more or less adequate manner.

The Eskimo, or Arctic region: This area is represented by a col-

lection secured many years ago from tribes of Alaska, living in the neighborhood of Port Clarence. While the collection may by no means be regarded as complete, the specimens are all genuine and of considerable age. Of special interest are a group of over twenty-five throwing sticks and about twenty Aleut masks. There is also an interesting collection of basketry, comprising about thirty specimens.

The northwest coast: There are four collections from this area. Of these the largest is from the Haida. In addition to a number of interesting old carved and painted chests, feast dishes and spoons, are several specimens of basketry and about fifteen masks, among which are several exceedingly rare and valuable specimens. A collection of carved spoons is of unusual interest, and has been made by selecting only the best specimens from about two hundred. There are also several very interesting and highly carved rattles.

The Tlinkit tribes are represented by over thirty specimens of basketry, all old and of native design, among which are several of unusual merit.

From the Kwakiutl are exhibited about twenty masks worn in ceremonial dances and all genuine and of considerable antiquity.

Columbia basin: The region just south of and adjacent to the northwest coast county is represented by a collection of some fifty Thompson and Frazer river baskets, and about thirty Klikitat baskets, both of unusual merit, and by a collection of about two hundred specimens from the neighborhood of The Dalles, Oregon. In this latter collection are to be found nearly every kind of objects used by these people, including a handsome series of stone specimens, among which are several interesting carvings.

California: In the collection representing California, basketry naturally predominates. The largest of all these collections, and perhaps the most valuable single collection in the entire museum, is that from the Pomo. This collection contains a rare and complete series of objects illustrating the arts and interests of the Pomo and a remarkable collection of Pomo baskets, numbering about four hundred specimens and comprising every known form of weave, design and shape, as well as all the traps and appliances used by the Pomo in harvesting, fishing, etc. Of unusual interest in the Pomo collection is a raft-like boat made of tule, bearing a superficial resemblance to the balsa of Lake Titicaca. The second in value only to the Pomo collection, and certainly second in the museum in point of beauty and completeness, is that from the Hupa, who occupy a small valley in the northwest corner of California. In addition to the unusually complete collection illustrating the daily and ceremonial life of the Hupa and an especially interesting series of ceremonial ancient costumes, is a collection of Hupa baskets, numbering about eighty specimens, forming, perhaps, the most valuable collection of Hupa baskets in existence.

Other regions of California are represented by basket collections only; such are the Tulare, Wintum, Maidu, Washoe, Mono, Chimehuevi, etc.

Central Plateau: From this locality is a single collection made from the Paiute Indians of Oregon, which comprises about forty specimens, all typical representatives of a condition which has now entirely disappeared.

The southwest, or Pueblo region: This great area is represented

by three collections—that from the Hopi being of considerable magnitude, and importance, and numbering about four hundred specimens. The most valuable single category of objects in this collection is a series of about one hundred and fifty tihus or dolls, among which there are practically no duplicates, and all of which are carefully identified. In the collection is also a large number of interesting ceremonial masks worn by men representing Hopi deities. Also of unusual value is a complete series of costumes, such as are worn both by men and women in ordinary and ceremonial life. The prehistoric life of the Hopi is represented by an interesting collection of about one hundred ancient earthenware vessels from ruins lying between Holbrook and the Hopi villages of today. Among these specimens are several of rare form and design.

The Navajos, near neighbors of the Hopi, are represented by two collections, both believed to be unique. The first collection comprises about forty ceremonial trays, containing a large number of designs not ordinarily seen in the so-called Navajo ceremonial basket. The second collection and undoubtedly the crowning feature of the Albuquerque collections, both in point of value and of general interest, is the old Navajo blankets, which represent the best and choicest of the thousands of blankets purchased by Fred Harvey during a number of years past. All of these specimens have been selected on account of their age, beauty of design and weave. In addition there have been recently purchased and added to this collection three famous collections that have taken from twenty-five to thirty years in gathering. Those who have viewed the blanket collection declare it to be the finest and largest in existence. This collection was awarded the grand prize at St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

The Great Plains: From this region are collections which illustrate the life of five prominent tribes typical of this great area. First in importance is that from the Arapaho, one of the best known tribes of the plains. This collection is especially noteworthy for the large number of ceremonial objects, such as complete costumes, representing the different orders of the Buffalo Woman's Society and the paraphernalia of the Warrior Societies. These two groups of societies are not exceeded in interest by those of any of the plains tribes.

The Cheyenne, close allies to the Arapaho, are represented by a collection which comprises typical specimens of Cheyenne life of twenty years ago.

The most complete representation of the plains tribes is from the Crow, a prominent member of the Siouan stock, living in Montana. Especially interesting in this collection is a large number of objects manufactured from buffalo skins, such as war medicine shields, medicine pouches and cases, saddle blankets, horse trappings, etc. The Crow collection also includes a large group of objects devoted to medicine.

From the Osage has been secured a collection which is, perhaps, as extensive and as representative as is possible to be made in this tribe today. Of the greatest interest in this collection are two sacred medicine bundles, which it is believed are the only specimens, except one, of this phase of Osage religion, to be found in any museum.

There is a single collection from the Sioux proper, gathered from the Ogallala band, probably the largest and best tribe of the Dakota Sioux. This collection consists entirely of the highest types of beaded buckskin

objects, and is especially rich in the large number of full-beaded pouches which usually go in pairs, and were extensively used by plains tribes as traveling cases while on the march; today they are used largely as receptacles for clothing in permanent camps. Many of these are made of elk or buffalo hide.

While some of these collections may be regarded as practically finished, yet every effort is being made to increase in efficiency and value each and all of the collections, and it is expected that they will be supplemented by other collections equally important and representative of the culture areas above mentioned.

To add to the attractiveness of the museum and especially to illustrate the manner in which certain ceremonial paraphernalia is employed, there has been installed in the center of the museum a faithful reproduction of the Oraibi snake dance altar. This is neither the most important nor most interesting ceremony among the Hopi, but it is certainly the most spectacular, and has been visited by the greatest number of white visitors, and hence was selected for production. One of the interesting features of the altar is a dry sand mosaic about four feet square, made of concentric squares of four colored bands of sand. Occupying the space and enclosed by these bands are symbols of the mountain lion and of the serpents of the four world quarters. Various accessories of the altar also have been reproduced—such as the bags used by the priests when upon the snake hunt, the jar in which the snakes are confined after being brought into the Kiva or ceremonial chamber, the snake whips used by the priests, both upon the snake hunts and during the public performances, the bull roarers and lightening shooters.

There has also been installed an interesting screen, The Balolokong Kihu, Water Serpent House, which is used by the Hopi in an evening ceremony in their various kivas.

Some one has written, "The crowning feature at Albuquerque, both in point of value and in general interest, is undoubtedly the old Navajo Blanket Collection,—the beautiful rose-colored bayettas, the soft old dyes and fine weaves said by experts to have no equal—which represent the best and the choicest of the many blankets purchased by Fred Harvey. In addition there was acquired a year or two ago and added to this collection three other famous collections that have been from twenty-five to thirty years in gathering. Those who have viewed the blanket collection, state it is the finest in existence. Rare old Navajo blankets are superior in softness of coloring and quaintness of design to the antique rugs of the Orient. Every year old Oriental rugs are imported in large quantities. The old Navajos are practically extinct." The management of the Albuquerque institution is in the hands of Herman Schweizer, who acts as the direct representative of J. F. Huckel, the general manager.

Mr. Schweizer, who has been identified with the Harvey system for ten years, is recognized as one of the authorities on Indian wares and curios in this country. He is a native of Germany, but has resided in this country for seventeen years. Few residents of the southwest are more widely known by eastern tourists. He has been in charge of the Albuquerque house since its establishment.

The Baca family in New Mexico is numerous, and many of its representatives have occupied positions of distinction. That branch of the

family residing in the northern part of the territory is descended from Pedro Montes de Oca Vigil de Santillana. Through him his son, or his grandson, Jose Vigil, became heir to the Piedra Lumbre grant of 48,336.12 acres, situated in Rio Arriba county. Jose Vigil, one of the most prominent native inhabitants of Rio Arriba county in his day, married Rosa Martinez de Vigil. Their youngest daughter, Rosita, married Jose Manuel de Baca, and they had the following children: Ramona B., Tafoya, Soledad Romero, Trinidad Romero, Felipe Baca and Jose Manuel Baca.

Felipe Baca, who was born in Rio Arriba county, married Dolores Gonzales, a native of Taos county. Their children were: Dionicia Abeyta, Juan Pedro, Lucy, Apolonia Archibald and Grogaria, all deceased, and Catarina B. Salas, of Mora county; Rosa Padilla and Louis, of Trinidad, Colorado; Felix Baca, of Albuquerque, and Dr. Facundo Baca, of Park View, New Mexico.

Felix Baca was born in Trinidad, June 7, 1868. He was graduated from the law department of the Northwestern University at Chicago in 1889, and practiced his profession in Trinidad until 1893. In 1893 and 1894 he was located in Albuquerque, and from the latter year to 1904 remained in practice in Trinidad. Since 1904 he has followed his profession in Albuquerque. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Baca was married in 1894 to Ida Wootton, a daughter of Richens Wootton, one of the most widely known pioneers of the southwest.

Wallace Hesselden, contractor and builder of Albuquerque, has been one of the most potential and practical builders of the modern metropolis of New Mexico. Aside from his private undertakings as a contractor he is connected with the Superior Lumber & Planing Mill Company and the Standard Plumbing & Heating Company. Born at Halifax in 1858, son of William and Sarah, he came to New Mexico from Yorkshire, England, in 1883, and first engaged in his trade at Las Vegas, where he erected the San Miguel county court house and the Jewish synagogue. Since 1888 he has been located in Albuquerque. In that city he erected the handsome Commercial Club building, the county jail, the public library building, the Columbus Hotel, the Strong block, the Whiting block, and many of the finest private residences in the city, including those of Hon. B. S. Rodey, Fred J. Otero, Dr. J. F. Pearce, Ivan Grunsfeld, Adolphus A. Keen and J. W. Johnson. He also erected the buildings of the School of Mines at Socorro, the territorial buildings at Belen and furnished the government Indian school buildings at Black Rock, on the Zuñi Pueblo Indian reservation. The character and importance of the work that he has done in this direction is indicative of the prominent position which he occupies in building circles, and moreover stands in proof of his superior ability and understanding of the great scientific principles which underlie his work as well as his practical knowledge of the business in all of its details.

Mr. Hesselden was one of the organizers of and is a director in the Commercial Club, and was at one time president of the Fair Association, and for two years was a member of the Albuquerque city council. He is also a charter member of the Elks lodge, and his identification in these various organizations indicates the character of the man and his interest in those measures which are a matter of civic pride and lead to substantial improvement.

Ben Myer, now a member of the real estate firm of Wootton & Myer, is one of the oldest and most widely known among the pioneer inhabitants of Albuquerque. He was born in Germany, and at the age of seventeen years came to the United States. In 1862 he was a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, but soon after his arrival his relatives in that city sent him to California to prevent him from following his inclination to enlist in the Confederate army. In Solano county, California, he was engaged in merchandising for twelve years, and during his residence there was married in San Francisco in 1872. In the fall of that year the gold excitement at Denver attracted him to the latter city, where he established a grocery store. Soon afterward he sold this business and went to Trinidad, where for a few months he bought wool for the firm of Nusbaum & Epstein. In the summer of 1874 he drove to Santa Fé and thence made his way to Old Albuquerque in August of that year. For several years he continued to buy wool for the Trinidad firm, and in the meantime, in 1876, he established a general store on the Rio Puerco, twenty-five miles west of Albuquerque, where he remained until 1882, being the first of the eastern men to locate in business in that vicinity.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Myer returned to Albuquerque and entered the real estate business in the growing new town, and four years later began acting as attorney for numerous individuals who had claims against the United States government on account of Indian depredations. Since that time he has handled about six hundred thousand dollars in claims of this character, and has secured many adjustments in favor of his clients. Claims aggregating about two hundred thousand dollars are still pending before the United States court of claims.

Mr. Myer is a charter member of the Masonic lodge, in which he is a past master.

Rev. William Daily Clayton, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now living in Albuquerque, came to New Mexico in 1883. He was born at what is now Clayton, St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1838, the town having been named in honor of his father, Ralph Clayton, who gave one hundred acres for the county seat, and who lived there, a most respected citizen, for sixty-three years.

The children of Rev. Clayton are: Dr. Edmund Mills Clayton, of Albuquerque; William Moore Clayton, a practicing attorney, and a daughter, Delia McKnight, at home.

Rev. J. D. Bush was the first regular Methodist Episcopal minister in the new town of Albuquerque. Rev. Clayton prepared for the ministry in New Mexico, and is a graduate of Dickinson College of the class of 1863. He came to New Mexico in 1883. A few years afterward he entered upon the active work of the ministry and preached in New Mexico. He was located at Gallup for four years, at Cerrillos for two years, and was presiding elder of the district for three years. He afterward had charge of the churches at Watrous and Wagonmound (one charge), and later entered into superannuate relations of the church. Rev. Clayton was the first man to join the New Mexico conference, and is the only survivor of its original members who, up to the time of the organization, had been members of the Colorado conference.

Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Works, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, were established in 1884 by a stock company, and came under

the present management in 1887. The present company is a close corporation, consisting of R. P. Hall, his wife and daughter, Mr. Hall owning and controlling it completely. He came into New Mexico from Missouri twenty-six years ago, or in July, 1880. He was born in New York, and for some years was a resident of Wisconsin. When he arrived in the Territory he was employed on the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and so continued up to the time that he purchased the foundry, in 1887. At one time the plant was greatly injured by fire, but he immediately resumed business, and the same spirit of determination and enterprise has been manifest throughout his business career. The foundry gives steady employment to about fifty men the year round. Mr. Hall was a county commissioner for two terms, being nominated for the office on three tickets, and many progressive public movements were instituted and carried through during his term of office.

Among the enterprises established in 1882 was the I. X. L. Laundry, started by A. L. Morrison. Beginning as a small enterprise, it has grown to great proportions. Mr. Morrison subsequently became the senior member of the firm of Morrison & Handley, who sold out to Mr. Crosson. He was succeeded by M. W. Mulligan, the latter by Brockmeier & Candee, and they in turn by Brockmeier & Beaton. From 1892 until 1896 Mr. Brockmeier controlled the business. In the latter year J. A. Hubbs, who had entered the employ of the concern in 1890, leased the plant and operated it twenty-two months. At the expiration of that time Mr. Hubbs and George A. Kaseman purchased it, but since 1900 Mr. Hubbs has been the sole proprietor. The present home of the laundry, a commodious and finely equipped structure, was erected by Mr. Hubbs in 1905-6. The patronage of the laundry extends as far north at Raton, south to Las Cruces and Silver City, and west to Chloride and Kingman in Arizona. Mr. Hubbs has become recognized as one of the successful business men of Albuquerque.

Born in Minnesota in 1867, he was reared in Kansas and came to New Mexico with his parents in 1881. After spending about a year at the Bonanza mining camp, near Santa Fé, he removed to Albuquerque. He was one of the organizers of and is a director in the State National Bank, is a member of the Commercial Club, Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Masons. For two years he served in the city council and has been prominent locally as a representative citizen.

Robert Wilmot Hopkins, who has been postmaster of Albuquerque since August 15, 1901, was one of the first men to locate in the modern town. He was born in 1848 in Lawrence county, Ohio, which enjoys the distinction of being the banner Republican county in that state. Arriving in Albuquerque in August, 1880, he was first employed as clerk by Moore, Bennett & Company, then by their successors, Putney & Frask, and finally by L. B. Putney, remaining with this house through its various changes for eleven years continuously. After serving one year as city clerk he became superintendent and general manager of the Crystal Ice Company, occupying that post for nine years, or until his appointment as postmaster by President McKinley. He first received a recess appointment, his nomination afterward being confirmed by the senate. In March, 1906, he was re-commissioned by President Roosevelt. Mr. Hopkins' interest in educational matters is exhibited by the fact that he has served continuously

for nine years as president of the Albuquerque school board. He is unswerving in his devotion to the principles of the Republican party. In Odd Fellowship and in the Ancient Order of United Workmen he has passed all the chairs in the local lodges and has represented both in the grand lodges.

General Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A., assumed command of the district of New Mexico, November 26, 1888, after having served in Arizona for a number of years, with headquarters at Fort Wingate, and remained in command until the close of the year 1890. He is a native of Buffalo, New York, and was graduated at West Point in 1850. During the Civil war he was brevetted major general for gallantry in action, and the medal of honor conferred upon him for distinguished services. His military service in New Mexico dates from 1882, when he was stationed at Fort Bayard, being in command there until assigned to duty at Fort Wingate. He made many scouting trips and expeditions through the Indian country, and did much to rid the country of hostile Indians. He is now retired, living in Washington, D. C.

His son, Clark M. Carr, of McKinley county, president of the Zuñi Mountain Lumber and Trading Company, at Guam, has been active for a number of years in the development of lumber and live stock interests of western New Mexico. He served as a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1904, was nominated for the legislature from McKinley county, was a prominent candidate for appointment as governor of the Territory in 1905. He served in Cuba during the war with Spain, and in the Philippine Islands, as captain of infantry, participated in many campaign expeditions.

George A. Kaseman, who recently resigned the office of chief deputy United States marshal at Albuquerque, where he has resided since 1887, was born in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, in 1868. He was a student in Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, but before completing his course there ill health forced him to abandon his studies, and hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial, he came to New Mexico. For four years, from 1887 until 1891, he was employed in connection with the management of the Harvey eating houses, and for eight years thereafter was with the Santa Fé Railroad Company in the general attorney's office at Albuquerque, and with the auditing department. He was afterward expert accountant in going over the Bernalillo county books, six months of his time in the year 1900 being devoted to that work. He was also connected with the A. A. Grant enterprises for one year and spent a year in the fuel business in El Paso. It was in the spring of 1897 that, in connection with W. H. Hahn, he organized the firm of W. H. Hahn & Company for the sale of fuel and erected a plant on Railroad avenue, east of the Santa Fé Railroad. He is still a member of the company, having for the past nine years successfully operated in this line of trade. It was Mr. Kaseman who built the first long-distance telephone line in this part of the territory, extending from Albuquerque to Belen, the year of its construction being 1902. He was manager of the Automatic Telephone Company, organized in 1895, and absorbed by the Bell Telephone Company in 1906. His term as manager covered the last two years of the independent existence of the Automatic Company. In July, 1904, Mr. Kaseman organized the Albuquerque Lumber Company in connection



Geo. W. Kaseman

with W. H. Hahn and Frank McKee, with Mr. McKee as president and Mr. Kaseman as secretary. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars. For five years Mr. Kaseman has been interested in the sheep industry, having in 1901 organized the Las Animas Sheep Company, which was incorporated in 1905 with W. H. Hahn as president, L. A. McKee, Frank McKee and George A. Kaseman as directors. The range, partly patented, lies in Socorro county. He is interested also in other parts of the Territory, most particularly in Santa Fé and San Miguel counties.

In October, 1901, he was appointed deputy United States marshal by C. M. Foraker, and was, till his resignation, chief deputy, having practical charge of the work in connection with this office. His political allegiance is unfalteringly given to the Republican party, and he is a staunch advocate of its principles. Mr. Kaseman is a Mason, having become a member of the blue lodge in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, while he has membership with the chapter, commandery and shrine in Albuquerque. He is a charter member of the Elks lodge at Albuquerque, and belongs to the Commercial Club. The extent and importance of his business operations classes him with the most enterprising citizens of the Territory, and since coming to the southwest he has made rapid and substantial progress. He is quick to recognize opportunities, and with the rapid development of the Territory he has utilized his advantages until his invested interests are now large and his business interests prosperous.

William R. Forbes, chief deputy United States marshal, and a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was born in Portage, Wisconsin, and came to the Territory from Chicago, where he had been engaged in the livery business. The year of his arrival was 1896, and for three years he was in the employ of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and for one year with the Alamogordo Lumber Company. In 1902 he was appointed deputy under United States Marshal Foraker, and still continues in that office. He was made a Mason in Fort Winnebago Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., at Portage, Wisconsin, in 1886, is a member of Fort Winnebago chapter and commandery, and of Ballut Abyad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Albuquerque.

Charles Edwin Newcomer, deputy United States marshal of New Mexico, residing at Albuquerque, has been a resident of the Territory since 1890. He was born in Mount Morris, Illinois, and spent the years from 1878 until 1890 in Pueblo, Colorado, where he served as county assessor and deputy sheriff. After his removal to Albuquerque he became a clerk in the office of the probate clerk and assessor, acting in that capacity for about five years, or until 1895, when he was made under sheriff and chief office deputy under Sheriff Thomas S. Hubbell, serving until August 31, 1905. He was then appointed deputy marshal on the 1st of April, 1906, and is filling this position at the present writing. In politics he has always been an unfaltering Republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party and their ultimate triumph. He is also a prominent Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine, and he is a charter member of the Elks at Albuquerque. His official record has been characterized by unfaltering fidelity to duty.

Harry J. Cooper, deputy United States marshal, and a resident of Albuquerque, came to the Territory from St. Louis in 1887, locating in Silver City. For some time he served as deputy sheriff of Grant county

which, during those days, was infested with desperate characters. In the performance of his duties his life was frequently in jeopardy, and though on many occasions he was the target for bullets from those whom he was commissioned to apprehend, he has never suffered serious injury. For five years Mr. Cooper was a member of the police force of Albuquerque. Since 1905 he has been deputy under United States Marshal C. M. Foraker. Mr. Cooper was born in Pilot Grove, Cooper county, Missouri, in 1857, and spent the first thirty years of his life in that state. He is now one of the most widely known men in New Mexico.

Fred B. Heyn, chief deputy sheriff of Bernalillo county, and now a resident of Albuquerque, arrived in the Territory in 1887, coming from Texas. He was born in Wisconsin, where he had learned and followed the machinists trade, and he here engaged in the furniture business with his father, F. W. Heyn, on Railroad avenue. The father, soon after coming, established a furniture store here, but is now located on a farm six miles from the city, having withdrawn from the furniture trade after two or three years.

After disposing of their furniture business Fred B. Heyn was mechanical engineer for the Crystal Ice Company for six years, and in September, 1905, he was appointed chief deputy sheriff of Bernalillo county by Perfecto Armijo.

Mr. Heyn married Josefa Armijo, a daughter of Arbrosia and Candelario (Griego) Armijo, and a direct descendant of General Don Manuel Armijo, the last of the Mexican governors of New Mexico.

M. A. Ross, of Albuquerque, timber inspector, has resided in New Mexico for many years, and has become recognized as one of the best authorities on the timber resources of the Territory. His duties have carried him to most of the timbered sections of this part of the country, and his familiarity with the district and his sound judgment in placing a valuation upon timber renders him an exceedingly capable man in the office which he is filling.

H. E. Fox, who for many years was engaged in the jewelry trade in Albuquerque, came to the town when it was in its infancy and established himself in business. He took an active part in the upbuilding of the community, contributing in various ways to the development and progress of the city. Mr. Fox was active in many ways in the building up of the city, a member of the board of directors of the Commercial Club, and for four years a member of the Board of Education. In the spring of 1906 he removed to Spokane, Washington, to engage in the manufacturing lumber business.

Harry H. Tilton, of Albuquerque, came to New Mexico in the spring of 1895 from Chicago. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1857, and while residing in Chicago was connected with the manufacture of furniture and with a publishing house. Entering upon his business career in the southwest, he spent four years, from 1897 until 1901, on the staff of the *Citizen*, and at the same time he became interested in real estate. He saw the need of modern cottages and began to build for rent and sale. This was in 1899. He built many cottages on West Railroad avenue, and in 1902 he was elected secretary of the Co-Operative Building & Loan Association. He has watched with interest the signs of the times in the real estate market in this section of the country, and has foreseen many needs for

which he has provided. In May, 1904, he organized the Security Warehouse & Improvement Company, combining his private interests therewith. This company erected warehouses and other buildings, including the first exclusive storage warehouse in New Mexico. Mr. Tilton became secretary and manager of the company and brought much capital to the town, at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, being expended here, has been of the utmost benefit to the city in its material development and progress.

Mr. Tilton is a prominent York and Scottish Rite Mason, holding his membership largely in Chicago. He is also a Shriner and a past potentate of Albuquerque Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to Temple Lodge and Rio Grande chapter, both at Albuquerque. He is also an Odd Fellow and was grand instructor in Illinois. His recognition of business opportunities in the west and the readiness with which he has met these and provided for them, have made him a distinguished and able business man of this section of the country.

George P. Learnard, a music dealer of Albuquerque, came to this city and established a music and piano business in 1900 in partnership with Henry G. Lindemann, which relation has been profitably maintained continuously since. A native of Napoleon, Michigan, Mr. Learnard traveled for a number of years for the Ann Arbor Organ Company before coming to New Mexico. He has since figured prominently in musical circles in this city, and in addition to managing a well equipped store in which a liberal patronage has been secured, he is at present organizing and promoting the Learnard & Lindemann Boys' Band, which, if the plans are successfully carried out, will be an important feature in musical circles of the city and Territory. It is to be composed of about thirty boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen years under the instruction of George Leo Patterson, who is a graduate of Harvard College, and has been a member of various famous musical organizations in the United States.

Not only has Mr. Learnard been prominent and influential in advancing the musical interests of the city, but has also been closely connected with measures bearing upon its government and the shaping of its municipal policy. He has been a member of the city council of Albuquerque for the past two years, and at the last election was re-elected for the succeeding four years. During the past five years Mr. Learnard has been closely associated with the executive committee of the Territorial Fair Association.

Isaac H. Cox, president of the Standard Plumbing and Heating Company, of Albuquerque, is a native of Iowa, where he learned the plumber's trade. In 1886 he located in San Diego, California, where he remained in business until 1894, when he established himself in Albuquerque. For six years he had as a partner Henry Brockmeier, under the firm style of Brockmeier & Cox. He was also for a time a stockholder in the firm of J. L. Bell & Co., but disposed of his interests in that concern in June, 1904, when he organized the Standard Plumbing and Heating Company, with Wallace Hesselden as a partner. This concern is one of the most widely known of the character in New Mexico, and has done much of the best work in Albuquerque, having now a large patronage, which is a fruitful source of success.

Much of the urban improvement of Albuquerque during the past fifteen years has been effected after designs planned by Edward Buxton Cristy, architect. Mr. Cristy is a native of New York city and a graduate, in the architectural course, of Columbian University, from which he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1891. While he engaged in his chosen calling for a brief period in New York before removing to Albuquerque, his best work is to be seen in the latter city. He has been architect for the A. A. Grant estate, and drew the plans for the new Presbyterian church erected in 1905-6; for Hadley Science Hall, the Girls' and Boys' apartments, and the power house of the University of New Mexico, and all the university building undertaken in late years. The girls' apartments are a radical departure from the conventional style, being a modernization of the old Pueblo style of architecture, constructed of brick covered with cement. He remodeled the Congregational church after its partial destruction by fire, and several of the public school buildings, including the plans for the Central school building, the work on these, the university building and the city hall, erected in 1906, being in competition with other architects. Among the other work planned by him, either for the entire construction or for remodeling buildings previously constructed, should be mentioned Pearson Hall, the First National Bank building, the Barnett block, adjoining the postoffice, the Armijo block, on the corner of Third street and Railroad avenue, the remodeled interior of the Immaculate Conception church, Episcopal church and Methodist Episcopal church, and most of the finer residences in the city. Many other buildings in the Territory are monuments to his skill.

Mr. Cristy was a member of the park commission for several years, and planned a large portion of the work in connection with its improvement. He is a Mason and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

The progress of Albuquerque received an unparalleled impetus during the years from 1903 to 1906. New capital was brought into the city, new projects for the improvement of the city as a place of residence were inaugurated, new public utilities were introduced and old ones greatly improved, and new blood generally was infused into the life of the community. On the 7th of November, 1904, the Surety Investment Company was incorporated, with Colonel Sellers as general manager. Early in 1905 this company began development operations on an extensive plan, platting and disposing of nearly seven hundred lots in Perea addition, the eastern addition, and Luna Place. Colonel Sellers personally platted and sold within thirty days the Grant tract on North Fifth street.

In April, 1906, he effected the organization and incorporation of the University Heights Improvement Company, which began the development of a large section of land in the eastern suburbs of the city, beyond the University, at the south side of Railroad avenue. Soon afterward Colonel Sellers applied to the Albuquerque city council for a franchise for a new electric railroad connecting this portion of the city with the business section, and immediately interested a large majority of the property holders along the proposed route in the project.

Colonel Sellers has been active in the promotion of various enterprises of this character in New Mexico for several years. Before locating in Albuquerque he devoted several years to the development of the

San Juan valley. Though confronted by numerous obstacles which had been placed in his path by the more conservative citizens and business rivals, he has proven a strong factor in the growth of Albuquerque, which unquestionably owes much to his assiduous efforts toward the advance of the city.

Albert Faber, a furniture dealer of Albuquerque, was born in Germany, and came to Albuquerque in 1888. For ten years he worked for Ilfeld Brothers, at the time the leading mercantile firm in the Territory. In 1898 he engaged in business for himself as a dealer in carpets and draperies, and since the 1st of January, 1906, has occupied the new Staab block, a thoroughly modern store building with twenty thousand square feet of floor space. He carries a stock valued at \$15,000, which includes furniture and general household goods. He is not active in politics, but is a firm believer in the future of the country and in the ultimate triumph of principles for its best interests, and is active in all public enterprises for the development of the part of the country in which he lives. He has, without doubt, the largest business of this kind in this section of the Territory.

Andrew Borders, engaged in the undertaking business at Albuquerque, came to this city in February, 1891, from California, and throughout the intervening years has been engaged in this business. He was born in Sparta, Illinois, in 1862. He was made a Mason in his native city and holds membership with the lodge and chapter. He is also a Knight of Pythias, of Mineral Lodge No. 4, at Albuquerque, and is connected with the Elks lodge here.

The first wholesale liquor business established in Albuquerque was that of Dougher & Baca, founded in April, 1880. They built the first two-story business house in the old town. Santiago Baca purchased the business in September, 1880, and Ernest Meyers became manager. The business was removed to the new town in 1881, and on January 6, 1885, was purchased by Lowenthal & Meyers. They were succeeded by Meyers, Abel & Company, and the latter firm, of which Ernest Meyers was the senior member, continued the business until January, 1905, when Mr. Meyers established the firm of Ernest Meyers & Company, on Silver avenue.

Major Meyers enjoys the distinction in commercial circles of having been the first man to travel for a local liquor house of any kind in New Mexico, engaging in that work before the advent of the railroad. Born in Woodville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, on July 6, 1857, he came to Las Vegas, New Mexico, by rail late in the year 1879, and proceeded from that point to Albuquerque by stage. In March, 1881, he made a trip on horseback from Albuquerque to Needles, California, about the same time the railroad surveying party started out under Klingman. This was the first trip ever made by a traveling salesman for any house through that part of the country. Major Meyers also shipped the first carload of beer to Prescott, Arizona. The majority of the men who engaged in the liquor business in the region west of Albuquerque in those early days, some of whom have since become millionaires, owe their start to him. Before the business was established in Albuquerque, Santa Fé dealers received from eighteen to twenty dollars per gallon for brandy that cost them not to exceed two dollars and a half per gallon, with a tax of but ninety

cents. Major Meyers is authority for the statement that the first beer sent to this territory was that brewed by Dick Brothers, of Quincy, Illinois, and that the first cigars sold in Albuquerque, that is, sold by a jobbing house in any quantities, were known as the Red and Black. Whiskey was originally sold only by the barrel, but about the time the railroad came those buying in quantities purchased at a gallon rate instead of so much per barrel. Double Anchor and Pike's Magnolia, both rectified ninety-proof goods, were the popular brands in those days. The second man to establish a wholesale liquor house was William E. Talbot. In a short time afterwards Charles Zeiger started the other liquor house.

DONA ANA COUNTY.

It is said that Doña Ana county received its name in memory of Miss Anna, the daughter of a Spanish colonel. It appears that the young lady was engaged in playing hand-ball, or some other solitary game, in a secluded place in the Gila river region, when she was stolen by Apache Indians, and disappeared from her world. She was a very beautiful maiden, or her father a man of considerable standing; it may be that both of these facts were taken into consideration in the naming of the county.

Doña Ana was one of the original nine counties into which the Territory was divided by the legislative act of January 9, 1852, and its boundaries were given therein as follows: The southern boundary, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, is the boundary of the state of Texas, and on the right, the dividing line between the Republic of Mexico; on the north, the boundary of the county of Socorro; and on the east and west, the boundaries of the Territory. By an act of January 15, 1855, all of the Gadsden Purchase was annexed to the county, but upon the organization of Arizona Territory, in 1861-2, it retained only that portion within the present limits of New Mexico.

At one time Doña Ana was anxious for a union with El Paso county, Texas, but finally settled down to single blessedness. In 1867 her citizens, with those of the county across the line, petitioned congress to erect a new Territory of the districts named and call it Montezuma. They claimed that the area of the united counties would be sufficiently large, and the population much greater than that of most territories upon their organization.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Like those of most of the older counties of the Territory, the records of Doña Ana county are incomplete, being entirely missing for the period 1871-5. The following is as complete a record as can be collected from 1853 to date:

Probate Judges.—1853-5, Richard Campbell; 1856, Pablo Melendez; 1856-59, Rafael Ruelas; 1860, Anastacio Barela; 1861, Thomas J. Bull, Frank Higgins; 1862, Frank Higgins, John P. Deus; 1863, Neponi Y. Ancheta, John Lemon; 1864-8, John Lemon; 1869, Daniel Fietze, Pablo Melendez; 1870, Pablo Melendez; 1876, Pablo Melendez; 1877, Henry J. Cuniffe; 1878-9, Pablo Melendez; 1881, Maximo Castaneda; 1899-1902, Albert J. Fountain; 1903-6, Marcial Valdez.

Probate Clerks.—1853, Joseph H. Tucker; 1854-9, James A. Lucas; 1860, G. H. Oury; 1861-2, Charles A. Hoppin; 1863-5, James M. Taylor; 1866-9, J. F. Bennett, 1870, Ygnacio Orrantia; 1876, Daniel Fietze; 1877-9, William T. Jones (H. F. Stephenson appointed in 1879 to fill vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jones); 1880-4, Horace F. Stephenson; 1885-6, Jesus S. Garcia; 1887-96, Horace F. Stephenson; 1897-1900, Jose R. Lucero; 1901-6, Isodoro Armijo.

Sheriffs.—1853-4, John Jones; 1855-60, Samuel G. Bean; 1861, Marcial Padilla; 1862, John A. Roberts; 1863, Fred Burkner; 1864-5, Apolonio Barela; 1866-8, Mariano

Barela 1869-70, Fabian Gonzales; 1881-2, J. W. Southwick; 1897-1900, Patrick F. Garrett; 1901-6, Jose R. Lucero.

County Commissioners.—1876, Thomas J. Bull (chairman), Jacinto Armijo, Pablo Melendez; 1877-8, Charles Lesinsky (chairman), John D. Barncastle, Pablo Melendez; 1879-80, Guadalupe Ascarate (chairman), Eugenio Mareno, Sixto Garcia; 1881-2, Carlos H. Armijo (chairman), Nicholas Gales, Amado Arvizii; 1883-4, R. E. Smith (chairman), Benjamin E. Davies, Eugenio Mareno; in August, 1884, Jacinto Armijo appointed to succeed R. E. Smith; 1885-6, Mariano Barela (chairman), John D. Barncastle, Jacinto Armijo; 1887-8, Thomas J. Bull (chairman), Leon Alvarez, Brigado Garcia; 1889-90, George Lynch (chairman), George W. Mossman, Thomas J. Bull; 1891-4, Tomas Gonzales (chairman), Numa Raymond, Leon Alvares Lopez; 1895-6, Acheson McClintock (chairman), Charles Miller, Rosalio Baldonado; 1897-8, Charles E. Miller (chairman), Rosalio Baldonado, Jesus Silva; 1899-1900, Frank S. Oliver (chairman), Doyle Murray, Jesus Silva; in 1899, D. M. Sutherland was appointed to succeed Mr. Murray, and in 1900, E. E. Day succeeded Mr. Sutherland; 1901-2, W. B. Murphy (chairman), Charles E. Miller, Agapito Torres; 1903-4, C. E. Miller (chairman), Agapito Torres, Samuel Geck; 1905-6, Richard Nietzsche (chairman), Francisco Jaramillo, Samuel Geck.

Physical Features.—While the surface of the county is mainly composed of plains and mesas, there are, nevertheless, the San Andres, Organ and Franklin mountains running north and south, at some distance from the eastern banks of the Rio Grande, which is the only water course of importance. Near the southern boundary between the Territory and Texas, where the Rio Grande sweeps toward El Paso, the mountain ranges approach nearer the river valley. The Organ mountains lie about eighteen miles east. Although unique in appearance, they do not derive their name from a fancied resemblance to any musical mechanism, but from the Orajons, a numerous tribe of Indians who inhabited the region in early days. The Spanish word, Orajon, means "long ears," and was given to the tribe on account of the physical peculiarity of its members.

The county slopes from north to south. Rincon, at the northern end, is 4,031 feet above the sea; Anthony, at the southern, 3,789 feet. Organ peak is 9,108 feet in height, and Florida station, on the Santa Fé, near the western boundary of the county, is 4,484 feet in altitude. What was acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden treaty of 1853 is mostly embraced within the limits of Doña Ana county, and the famed Mesilla valley lies entirely within it.

The plains of the county furnish an abundance of gramma grass, an unexcelled forage plant for beef cattle. The most progressive stockmen, however, raise or lease large alfalfa fields, on which they give their cattle a final feeding before sending them to market. Doña Ana has acquired a high reputation for her vintage, the vineyards yielding from 1,300 to 1,500 gallons of wine per acre. Bee culture is also a growing source of profit, the wide-stretching alfalfa fields yielding a peculiar variety of honey, which is said to be very efficacious in all throat and pulmonary diseases.

The principal mining is carried on in the Organ mountains, the ores occurring on the contact line between limestone and porphyry, and embrace silver, galena and sulphuret of iron.

The Mesilla Valley.—This far-famed region has given a special reputation to Doña Ana county, as it was the first portion of New Mexico to attract the attention of the Anglo-Saxon and secure settlement.

In the early days its richness attracted immigration from the four corners of the earth, and its fame had reached to the oldest Caucasian

cities. The era that succeeded the war, during which the great trans-continental roads were building, drew off from it the tide of immigration. It is one of the most fruitful areas in the world. At Fort Selden the valley spreads out to a fertile plain, some six miles in width and forty miles in length. Through it the Rio Grande meanders to where it enters the canyon above El Paso, Texas. On the east, some seventeen miles distant, rises the range of mountains whose tall pinnacles resemble the pipes of a monster organ, while on the west the walls of the table land rise some 200 feet above the level of the valley.

The agricultural crops of Doña Ana, and especially of the Mesilla valley, are alfalfa, fruits and the cereals. In the gardens and vineyards the finest fruits of the temperate zone reach perfection. Nowhere does alfalfa flourish better or produce a greater tonnage. Indian corn grows to an almost fabulous height. But it is of its fruits that the valley is justly proud.

All hardy fruits reach perfection in Doña Ana county. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, quinces, prunes and, above all except peaches, apples flourish. There are many large orchards. The earliest ones were entirely of apples, the future trees having been brought out on the stages of those days in the form of root-grafts.

The vineyards of this valley have long been famous. For a long time they were composed entirely of the Mission grape, but a large number of other foreign varieties have been introduced with great success. These include the Muscat of Alexandria, Flaming Tokay, Rose of Peru, Gros Coleman, Cornichon, Black Burgundy, etc.

Las Cruces.—Las Cruces, the county seat, is situated nearly midway in the Rio Grande valley as it passes through Doña Ana county, and is on the branch of the Santa Fé road running from Rincon to El Paso. Various origins are given for the name, "The Crosses." One is traced to the crosses on the old mission. It is also said that a number of travelers were killed a little north of the present site of the town in 1848, and over their bodies, which were buried by soldiers, were erected two crosses. The present town has a fine court house, churches, an academy conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, and is the seat of the Territorial Agricultural College. Attached to the college is an experimental station.

With this general description of the town and the county, the sketches of several worthy pioneers who have materially assisted in the development of the Mesilla valley are presented below.

Horace F. Stephenson, for many years probate clerk of Doña Ana county, and one of the pioneers of 1853, is spending the closing period of his life as a resident of Las Cruces. He was born in Mexico in 1834, and in early life assisted his father in a general merchandise store in Texas. He did not come to New Mexico to reside permanently until 1860, when he located at Victoria, Doña Ana county, and engaged in trade. For several years thereafter he was in the stock business.

Among those who lived in Doña Ana county in the '50s, Colonel Samuel P. Jones was one of the most striking of the many picturesque frontier characters of those days. Colonel Jones was the last collector of United States customs to be located at Las Cruces, occupying the office in 1863, when it was removed to El Paso. He had served as sheriff in Kansas during the border troubles, and was an eye-witness to the burn-

ing of Lawrence. In fact, he was one of the class of men known by the people of Kansas as a "border ruffian," and was a Confederate sympathizer. He was one of the early United States marshals for New Mexico, his first location being at Mesilla. He also practiced law, and United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins was at one time a student in his office. Colonel Jones was a man of excellent education, fine personal appearance, and unusually courageous. He finally removed to Silver City, where he lived in retirement until his death.

Stephen B. Elkins crossed the plains to New Mexico as a "bull-puncher," arriving in Mesilla with less than a dollar in his pocket. He prepared for the practice of the law in that town, and for a time was associated with Thomas B. Catron. The two made a strong combination—Catron as a lawyer, Elkins as a politician. He was early recognized as being extremely shrewd and diplomatic, and quick to take advantage of the slightest technicalities in the crudely framed early laws of the Territory. One of his early undertakings in New Mexico was in the capacity of clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Mesilla. Mr. Elkins might have remained there indefinitely and missed a brilliant career, had he not spelled the name "Arizonia" in one of the reports he was writing for his superior. This resulted in his immediate discharge, and he concluded to study law.

Numa Raymond was another of the "old-timers" of Doña Ana county and of the Territory. Born in Switzerland, he came to New Mexico as a boy in the late '50s. He was industrious and keen to seize advantages in the new country, and as years passed obtained quite a monopoly in the management and ownership of the old coach lines which traversed New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. His chief source of profit in those days was the carrying of the government mail, for which he held a large number of contracts, and in the defense of which he and his agents had their full share of fierce encounters with Indians and outlaws.

Mr. Raymond prospered financially, and, being a man of intelligence and good character, was a prominent participant in the public affairs of the counties in which he resided at different times. He served as probate judge of Socorro county, and when the railroad reached Las Cruces located there to engage in mercantile pursuits. With the development of the cattle industry he secured large interests in Lincoln county. He was sheriff of Doña Ana county, and a member of the first Board of Regents of the Agricultural College, being largely instrumental in securing its location at Las Cruces.

Still another pioneer of the county and widely known throughout the Territory was ex-Governor Army, who, in November, 1881, died very suddenly in Topeka, Kansas, while on his way from New York to New Mexico. He had visited England in behalf of the heirs to the great Hyde estate, and is said to have had in his possession papers disposing of property amounting to \$450,000,000. In the prosecution of these cases the deceased had spent all his money, mortgaged his home, and based his livelihood and his reputation upon the eventuality of establishing the rights of his clients; but sudden death cut him off when success seemed near at hand.

A Picture of the Sixties.—A copy of the *Mesilla Times* of October 10, 1861, gives a fair idea of those actively engaged in business there, at

Las Cruces, and at other points in the county. It also indicates that the people of New Mexico were having troubles of their own, besides the Civil war.

At the date mentioned, R. P. Kelley was editor of the *Times*, and B. C. Murray & Co. publishers, and the copy of the paper is now in possession of John D. Barncastle, of Doña Ana. From its columns it is seen that in 1861 the following business and professional men were located at Mesilla: Freitze & Applezoler, bakers; M. H. Macwillie, lawyer; Pedro Duhalde, merchant; W. Claude Jones, lawyer; Dr. J. A. Butler, physician and surgeon; Hayward & McGrorty, merchants; E. Angerstein, merchant; Kelley & Hughes, steam flour mills; Buchoz, Grangdeau & Co., general merchants; R. P. Kelley, surveyor; Joshua S. Sledd, saloon and market; John Muns, proprietor of Casino Hotel.

John G. Ward was located at Las Cruces as proprietor of the Las Cruces Hotel, and M. Cahan was the jeweler and watchmaker of the town. Buhl & Gross advertised their Pino Alto House, on Bear Creek; Samuel G. and Roy Bean called attention to their large saloon at Pino Alto; Sweet & Lacoste were merchants at Santa Rita, and A. T. Swabocher & Co. had a sawmill at "Tuleroso."

A news item, referring to the Indian troubles in the fall of 1861, says: "A meeting of the citizens of Mesilla was held at the court room for the purpose of organizing two companies of volunteers for three months' service against the Apache Indians. Isaac Langston had been commissioned as captain of one of these companies by Lieutenant-Colonel Baylor. The meeting chose the following company officers: Anastacio Barela, captain; Stanislaus Albillar, first lieutenant; Juan Jose Duran, second lieutenant; Vincenta Mestes, third lieutenant. The other officers of Langston's company were: Cayetano Goningus, first lieutenant; Juan Maribal, second lieutenant; Erangastur Charvis, third lieutenant."

Another item conveyed the following intelligence: "An express reached here on the 8th from Pino Alto bringing most urgent appeals for assistance. The Indians have Pino Alto, the copper mines and several large trains at different points, and even a company of forty armed men from this valley, perfectly besieged. The expressman had a horse shot from under him a mile from Pino Alto by the Indians, but started again and succeeded in making the trip alone and safely. Captain Mastin of the Arizona Guards is in a critical condition. The main artery of his arm is injured, and has begun to bleed several times, and unless he receives speedy surgical relief death must ensue. We are informed that Major Waller will also go to Pino Alto with a command of eighty men. He will be accompanied by about the same number of citizens of Mesilla, under command of Captains Anastacio and Barela."

MESILLA.

Until 1880 Mesilla was the county seat, and the headquarters of the United States land office and of the Third Judicial District. The town is chiefly noted for its magnificent orchards and vineyards, its streets being regular and lined with beautiful shade trees. Besides fruit and wine, its principal resources are the hay and grain raised in the surrounding districts. An abundance of water is obtained by means of irrigating ditches

from the Rio Grande and from drive wells. The town is about two miles west of Las Cruces.

A visitor to the peaceful, beautiful little village can scarcely conceive that its streets were the scene of one of the bloodiest tragedies which has ever marred the history of the Territory. It was a political riot of thirty-five years ago, which created widespread consternation throughout the Mesilla valley, and the story of its origin, occurrence and results is told by S. M. Ashenfelter, in an article furnished to the *Silver City Independent*. He says:

Col. J. Francisco Chaves and Jose M. Gallegos, familiarly known as "Padre" Gallegos, were opposing candidates for the office of delegate to Congress. The Republican and Democratic parties were both thoroughly organized, in Doña Ana county, the former under the leadership of Col. W. L. Rynerson and John Lemon, the latter led by Pablo Melendrez and Mariano Barela, Democratic candidates, respectively, for probate judge and for sheriff. From the opening of the campaign, intense party feeling had prevailed, and the struggle had assumed a bitter personal, as well as partizan, aspect. Both parties appeared to be ready for serious trouble and eager to invite it.

It had been announced that, on Sunday, the 27th of August, 1871, a Democratic mass meeting would be held in the plaza of Mesilla, to be addressed by Mr. Gallegos. This was followed by an announcement that the Republicans, also, would hold a mass meeting at Mesilla, on that day. Among the best people, there was at once a general expression of fear that the two meetings could not be held without danger of serious collision. So strong was this belief that, at the request of the business men of Las Cruces and Mesilla, the leaders of the two parties came together in the interest of peace, and it was agreed that the Democrats should have the plaza, as originally arranged, and the Republicans would hold their meeting in front of the residence of John Lemon. This program was carried out, and with what appeared to be most satisfactory results. Both meetings had been held, and many of the people had departed for their homes in other precincts. So general was the impression that all danger of collision had passed, that Horace Stephenson, who, in support of Mr. Gallegos, had come up from La Mesa with over one hundred mounted men, mostly armed, withdrew from the plaza with his followers, started for home, and was out of hearing, before the trouble commenced.

But the agitators were not satisfied. On one side, it was suggested that it would be a fitting ceremonial to close the day by forming in procession and marching around the plaza. On which side this suggestion first took form, it was impossible to determine, that day; and it cannot be determined now. But, the other party, not to be outdone, immediately followed the example set, with the result that the two processions marched in opposite directions around the plaza. And the cheapest of whisky had flowed freely.

The two processions met, nearly in front of the Reynolds & Griggs store. I. N. Kelley, a printer, on the Democratic side, and John Lemon, on the Republican side, engaged in angry political discussion, as the heads of the processions came together. In the excitement, Apolonio Barela, intentionally or otherwise, fired his pistol into the air. Immediately upon the firing of the shot, Kelley, who carried a heavy pick handle, struck Lemon a fierce blow upon the head, felling him to the ground. The next instant, Felicito Arroyas y Luera shot Kelley, inflicting a mortal wound, and, in turn, was shot through the heart by some person unknown. Then, the fighting became general, and, during about ten or fifteen minutes, the sound was that of a sharp rattle of musketry. The plaza was crowded, and that no greater fatalities resulted, seems marvelous. Men, women and children, in confused masses, rushed for the streets leading out from the corners of the plaza. In the narrow street between the residence of Col. Bennett and the building then used as a court house, several women and children were severely injured in the crush of the frantic mob. Terror stricken people, as they fled, screamed aloud in an agony of fright, the continued sound of pistol shots adding to the wildness of the panic which prevailed.

The firing commenced about half past three o'clock in the afternoon. Half an hour before, Generals Gregg and Devin, deeming the events of the day to be concluded, had started upon return trip to Fort Selden. Two companies of the Eighth

Cavalry were stationed at that post, and, shortly after the outbreak, a federal officer then at La Mesilla, dispatched a messenger asking for the aid of troops to restore order. The messenger overtook the two officers on the road, delivered his message, and thereupon, these officers pushed forward to the post with all possible speed. "Boots and saddles" was sounded, and, about ten o'clock that night, a command of sixty cavalymen drew rein in front of the residence of Colonel Jones, just at the outskirts of Mesilla. Major Kelly, with a small detachment, moved into the plaza. He was met by a few citizens, among whom were men of both parties, and who joined in a request that the entire body of troops should be brought in. The bugle was sounded, and the rest of the troops came up at a gallop. These troops camped in the plaza that night. The next day the main body withdrew, and Major Kelly was left there with a detachment of twenty men; and with an additional detachment of fifteen men under Lieutenant Godwin, established at Las Cruces. These detachments remained in the valley about a fortnight, and were of service in preventing another outbreak when Colonel Chaves made his visit to the county, and addressed a meeting at Mesilla.

Nine men were killed, and between forty and fifty were wounded, in this ugly affray. Only partial lists can be obtained at this date. John Lemon, whose skull was fractured by the blow he had received, was removed to his home, where he died that evening. Among the others killed, were I. N. Kelley, Sotello Lopez, Francisco Rodrigues, Felicito Arroyas y Luera, Fabian Cortez, the Chihuahua bully, and an idiot boy who was shot down while standing beside Mariano Barela. It was never possible to get even an approximate list of the wounded. Many were taken to their homes and treated in secrecy. Those who were known, are as follows: Pedro Garcia, Hilario Moreno, Jose M. Padilla, Cesario Flores, Oraquia Luna, Juan de Dios Sais, Jesus Calles, Dr. Black, Manuel Nevares, Simon Gallegos, Jesus Barela, Jose Quesada, Isidoro Apodaca, Leandro Miranda, Mateo Madrid, Francisco Lopez, Jesus Lopez and Pilar Caudelario. Daniel Freitze, who was running for probate clerk on the Democratic ticket, had a narrow escape, no less than four bullets passing through his clothing. That many women and children were not killed or injured is considered one of the marvels of that day. Of the crowd in the plaza they were thought to be in the majority.

We had no judge of the district court, in this third judicial district, at that time. In truth, the country was a trifle "wild and woolly," and Waters, the last appointee, had recently resigned and gone home, after holding one term of court. A few partisans, in hasty judgment, got together and wrote to Judge Hezekiah S. Johnson, of the second district, to come down and hold an investigation. He came, stayed three days, made up his mind that it would be dangerous to do any investigating, became demoralized, and returned to his home without action. The matter never was investigated. Nobody was ever punished by law for an act done that day. A few men were arrested the night of the riot, but they were immediately released by the arresting officer, on their own recognizances. The leaders on both sides called a halt. Both had had enough, and both knew it.

The first effects of this riot were felt in Grant county, numbers of people abandoning their homes in the Mesilla valley, and making settlements along the Mimbres. But the most marked effect was the establishment of a colony from Doña Ana county, in the Republic of Mexico. Fabian Gonzales, then sheriff of Doña Ana county; Ygnacio Orrantia, the United States deputy marshal for southern New Mexico; Fred Buckner, the postmaster at Mesilla; Apolonio Barela, and some thirty or forty others, residents about Las Cruces and La Mesilla, formed a colony, sent emissaries to Mexico City, and procured a land grant on the stream above and below the site of what is now the town of Ascencion in Mexico. They removed to the new settlement in the early days of 1872, feeling that they were driven to seek safer homes. Of this party, Apolonio Barela afterwards came to Silver City, and resided here for several years, finally returning to Ascencion.

Other Towns.—Doña Ana is in the central portion of the county, surrounded by a rich country, devoted to the cultivation of the grape, fruits and vegetables. Mesilla Park is a village and railroad station adjoining the Agricultural College, being mainly a residence suburb. Chamberino, a busy little town, drawing its prosperity from an outlying country of good ranches productive gardens and fruitful orchards, is on the west bank of the Rio

Grande, about eighteen miles south of Las Cruces, and three miles west of Anthony, a station on the A., T. & S. F. Earllham, a railroad station fifteen miles south of the county seat, and Colorado, in the western part of the county, five miles from Rincon, are also centers of well irrigated and productive areas.

The Water Users' Association of Doña Ana County was organized at a mass meeting held at Las Cruces, in December, 1904. Representatives gathered from all parts of the district, and the meeting was of a very enthusiastic character. H. B. Holt, of Las Cruces, was elected president, and has filled the office since. Oscar C. Snow is vice-president; H. D. Bowman, treasurer, and Numa C. Freuger, secretary.

The Cass Land and Cattle Company was organized in Cass county, Missouri, in March, 1884, all of the officers being residents of that state. The ranch is located sixty miles northeast of Roswell, on the Pecos river, at Cedar Canyon, and consists of 3,600 acres of land and 20,000 cattle. The enterprise was started with 2,252 cattle. Since the organization of the company its active managers have been Lee Easley (1884), J. D. Cooley (1885), W. G. Urton (1886-99), and Mr. Cooley, who has held the position since 1899. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, as originally. Until 1889 the ranch brand was "T. H. L.," but in July of that year the "Bar V" brand was purchased of the estate of J. J. Cox, and has since been retained. An idea of the magnitude of the business conducted by the Cass Land and Cattle Company may be gained from these items: Number of cattle branded since organization, 88,336; cattle sold, 46,996; dividends, \$420,000, or an average of 20 per cent on the capital stock for twenty years.

Hon. Jacinto Armijo, deceased, was one of the distinguished native sons of New Mexico who won high official preferment and whose course honored the commonwealth that honored him. He was for many years a resident of Las Cruces. His birth occurred in Socorro, Socorro county, New Mexico, on the 13th of August, 1845. Don Isidoro Armijo, his father and Doña Catarina Montoya de Armijo, his mother, were the first colonists in the Triple expedition of the counties of Valencia, Socorro and Paso del Norte (city of Juarez) to settle the county of Doña Ana. When but three years of age, Jacinto Armijo accompanied his parents on their removal to Las Cruces, where he made his home until called to his final rest. He attended the public schools, obtaining the best education afforded in those days. As he grew to manhood his worth and ability were recognized, and he became one of the prominent political leaders of the Territory, eventually advocating Republican principles. In 1873-4 he represented his district in the legislative halls in Santa Fé, and in 1875-6 he was elected by a majority of five hundred votes as a member of the council, representing the southern counties of the Territory, including Doña Ana, Grant and Lincoln. He was probably the first native regent of the Agricultural College of New Mexico, receiving his appointment to that position from Governor Otero. He held various local offices, being president of the board of county commissioners and school trustee and deputy sheriff. He was likewise probate judge and he was chairman of the Republican county central committee. He was impartial in the discharge of all his official duties, serving the people well and faithfully, for he ever regarded a public office as a public trust—and no trust reposed in him was ever



Jacinto Arroyo



Thos. Brannigan

betrayed in the slightest degree. He studied closely the needs and possibilities of the Territory and labored along lines of general progress and improvement. His liberal and progressive course won him a most honorable name in his community, and he was respected alike by Americans and natives. The cause of education found in him a stalwart friend, and eventually connected with the local schools and as regent of the Agricultural College he labored untiringly for the great educational interests of the Territory. Mr. Armijo was married, November 24, 1869, to Miss Juanita Silva, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters: Isidoro, Catarino, Max, Jacinto, Henry, Josephine and Jennie.

Mr. Armijo departed this life June 9, 1898, and the family still reside in Las Cruces. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, both in public office and in private life, and the consensus of public opinion was altogether favorable regarding his ability and his devotion to duty. He was spoken of as one of the most progressive and esteemed citizens of New Mexico, and he stood as a high type of the citizenship of the southwest.

Jose Ramon Lucero, sheriff of Doña Ana county and regent of the Agricultural College of New Mexico, makes his home in Las Cruces. He was born in Doña Ana county, February 19, 1867, a son of Barbaro and Macedonia (Trujillo) Lucero. His father is operating a flour mill at Las Cruces and is a representative business man of the city. He was born in Janos, Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1837, and when seventeen years of age was employed by the government of the United States to assist in making the survey of the boundary line of the Gadsden purchase under Major Emory. He was at Mesilla in 1854 when the first American flag was raised there, and he has since resided in New Mexico, and is a prominent cattleman of this part of the country, having extensive and valuable ranches, mostly in Doña Ana county. In late years, in connection with his son, Jose R., he has operated a roller flour mill and is yet associated with this enterprise. He is a strong Republican, active in support of the party and thoroughly in sympathy with its policy and principles, yet he does not seek nor care for office.

Jose R. Lucero pursued a common school education, and after putting aside his text-books was engaged in the sheep raising industry with his father for six years. He then sold his interest in the sheep business and turned his attention to cattle raising, also becoming connected with the milling business as manager of his father's mill. He still has cattle interests in the county, having a good ranch which is well stocked. In 1896 he was elected probate clerk, serving in the office for four years, or until 1900. He was then elected sheriff, and was re-elected in 1902, and again in 1904, so that he is for the third term the incumbent in the position. He has also been school director of Las Cruces, and is a Republican in his political views. In April, 1890, Mr. Lucero was married to Miss Simona Lopez, and to them have been born four children: Adela, Jose, Arturo and Jacobo.

Captain Thomas Branigan, a fruit grower and mine owner of Las Cruces, whose varied experience in the west have made him thoroughly familiar with its history in all its phases, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1847, and when two years of age was brought to the United States, the family home being established in Ohio in 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio, where he spent his early youth. In 1862, at the

extremely early age of fourteen years, he enlisted for service as a private of Company I, One Hundred and Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He participated in the siege of Knoxville under Burnside, in the battle of Armstrong Hill, and many engagements in eastern Tennessee. In May, 1864, the Army of Ohio joined Sherman near Dalton, Georgia, and he thus became a part of Sherman's magnificent army during the memorable Atlanta campaign. On the 14th of May, 1864, the brigade to which he belonged, consisting of the regiments under General Manson, made the charge at Resaca and took the first line of works in the fierce fight which ensued. He was wounded at Resaca, but continued with the command and was in many engagements during the advance upon Atlanta. Captain Branigan was the first man of Sherman's army to cross the Chattahoochee river in front of Atlanta, and thus lead the way across that historic stream. The hazardous feat was accomplished in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties and after the failure of a detachment of troops from Colonel Cameron's brigade to effect a crossing of the wide and rapidly flowing stream. The thunder of a rebel battery concealed about ten hundred yards down the river, and the possibility of unknown foes on the opposite bank, only spurred this boy of scarce sixteen years to greater effort. He struck boldly into the water, and upon reaching the opposite shore, finding the field clear, signaled to Colonel Casement, whereupon he was quickly followed by his own company under Captain George Redway, then by the One Hundred and Third Ohio, and eventually the whole Twenty-third Corps was thrown across on pontoons. According to the diary of Captain George Redway, of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., this occurred on July 8, 1864. In recognition of this meritorious service the boy was made a corporal. After the close of hostilities he was mustered out on the 12th of June at Raleigh, North Carolina, being then but seventeen years of age; yet on the field of battle he displayed valor and loyalty equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years.

When the war was over Captain Branigan entered the Mennonite College at Wadsworth, Ohio, continuing his studies for a year, and in the spring of 1867 came to the west. He first engaged in buffalo hunting, killing those animals on the plains for Shoemaker for a few months, but later went to Fort Lyon, where he remained in the government employ until the fall of 1867, when he made his way to the Elizabethtown mines in northern New Mexico. Losing all he had here in a mining venture, in 1868 he went to Denver, attracted by the Pike's Peak gold discoveries, and entered the employ of the well known stage owner, Holladay, acting as a driver on his stage line from Denver to Cheyenne. He next turned his attention to bridge building, and became an expert in that line in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. These early days on the plains of the middle west and over the old Santa Fé trail, when law and order were left behind at the Mississippi river, and where the wild Indian and buffalo roamed the lonely wastes, were years full of adventure and thrilling experience. Captain Branigan has volumes of plain lore and personal experience with which to fill the willing ear. He had an intimate acquaintance with many of the well known characters of the frontier. The famous "Wild Bill," Will Hickox, and the brave Tom Smith, of Abilene, Kansas, fame, were comrades in many a stirring incident of frontier life.

Later Captain Branigan returned to Ohio, where, in company with

his brother, he operated successfully in lands and stock. Subsequently he spent two years as an officer at the Ohio State penitentiary, and in 1882 went to the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation as captain of Indian police and chief of scouts, which position he occupied until the fall of 1885, when he resigned. In the capacity of chief of Indian scouts he had marked success and an interesting and varied experience. He brought his company of Indian scouts to a high state of training and soldierly discipline, which enabled them to protect themselves and the people living on the frontier. The following year he was appointed head detective on the Texas Pacific Railroad, and in August, 1886, he received a telegram from General Bradley, commander of the department, asking him to go to the reservation and raise a company of scouts for campaign service against the Indian chief, Geronimo, and his band of hostile red men, for the Apache war was then on. Captain Branigan immediately responded to the request and served with a scouting party under Lieutenant Wrenn, guarding the waters of southern New Mexico and of old Mexico. In the fall, after the capture of Geronimo, he went to Fort Stanton and called for his discharge. He then came to Las Cruces, purchased land and began the raising of bees and the production of honey. At the same time he was interested extensively in gold mining in Sierra county. After disposing of a part of his mining property, he settled on a ranch near Las Cruces, and has since been engaged in the raising of fruit and alfalfa farming, and in copper, gold and silver mining. His land is well watered, and he has met with a creditable measure of success in his horticultural pursuits. On June 1, 1897, he was married to Miss Alice B. Montgomery, at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Captain Branigan has also been called to public office during his residence in Doña Ana county. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county assessor for the years 1899 and 1900. For eight years he has been a member of the Doña Ana county Republican central committee, and during this time treasurer of said committee. He is a commissioner of the Las Cruces Ditch Association and secretary and treasurer of said organization. He is also one of the two appraisers on the board of the Doña Ana Bend Colony Grant. He is at present and has been for several years a member of the board of education of Las Cruces, and during said term of service has been clerk of said board. Captain Branigan has taken a great interest in the educational affairs of his community and has given liberally of his time and energy in this behalf, especially during the erection of the handsome new high school building which has just been completed at a cost of \$20,000. He had assisted materially in raising the grade and improving the condition of the public school of his town.

Captain Branigan belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to Phil Sheridan Post No. 17, G. A. R., and is at present junior vice-commander of the department of New Mexico. He is and has been at all times during his long residence in the Territory closely identified with its substantial progress and improvement, co-operating in all movements that are of direct benefit to the community in which he resides.

John Martin, a pioneer of New Mexico of 1861, now deceased, was born in Caledonia, New York, in 1820. At the age of fifteen years he ran away from home and joined General Winfield Scott's army as a drummer boy. He was at the storming of Chapultepec, and after the war he rounded

Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco probably in the year 1849. There he remained until the call for volunteers, when he was elected first lieutenant of Company D, First California Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Carleton commanding. The regiment marched from San Francisco to Rio Grande, and as the captain of the company deserted at Fort Yuma, Lieutenant Martin assumed command and brought the troops through. He was in active service, largely engaged in suppressing the Indian depredations. For some time he was stationed at Jornada, and with his company was engaged in escorting mail until mustered out at Las Cruces, New Mexico. Captain Martin was married in Las Cruces to Esther Catherine Wadsworth in 1865. He then went to Fort Seldon, a mile below the crossing of the Rio Grande, where he built and conducted a ferry-boat, while his wife had charge of the officers' mess. In 1867 he went to Aleman, on "La Jornada del Muerto," to prospect for water. He dug to a depth of one hundred and sixty-four feet, the well being four by six feet and the cost was twelve dollars per foot. He struck water at eighty-three feet. He then established a horse and cattle ranch and stage stand, and his place was known as the Aleman ranch, or Jack Martin's well. It was also the government forage agency. Mr. Martin conducted his stock raising there until 1875, when he went to Santa Fé, where he remained until his death, in 1877. In that city he was proprietor of the old Exchange Hotel, then called the Fonda, continuing in the business up to the time of his demise. It was the only place on the Jornada for years where a traveler could secure entertainment. About 1874 Adolph Lee built a place at Point of Rocks, hauling water from the river, and about 1877 Henry Toussaint built a place at Round Mountain, these being all on the overland stage route. For a long time, however, Captain Martin's place was the only point for a stretch of ninety miles where water could be secured.

To Captain and Mrs. Martin were born six children, of whom four are living: William E., a resident of Socorro; John S. A., living in Colorado; Benjamin C., a resident of Garfield, New Mexico, and Katherine, the wife of Orrin Rice, at Manhattan Beach, California. The other two died in youth. Captain Martin was master of Las Cruces lodge. He was a typical pioneer resident of New Mexico, living in the Territory in the early staging days, when mammoth tracts of land were held by ranchers and when much of their range was "open." He became well known to the visitors to the Territory and to business men throughout this part of the country, and he aided in shaping the early historic annals of the Territory.

William Edward Martin, of Socorro, clerk of the Third Judicial District of New Mexico, was born at Fort Seldon, February 16, 1867, and is a son of Captain John Martin. He was educated under private instruction in his own home by Nicholas Galles and through attendance at St. Michael's College in Santa Fé, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. He then returned to the ranch to live, and was elected deputy clerk of the third district, which position he filled from July, 1880, until 1891. He then resigned to become chief clerk in the United States land office, where he remained for more than a year, when he resigned that position to become interpreter to the fifth judicial district, filling the office until Judge Freeman retired from the bench. In the meantime, in 1894, he was elected to

the lower house of the territorial legislature from Socorro and Sierra counties, and in 1896 was chosen a member of the council of Socorro, and two years later was elected mayor. On the 1st of May, 1899, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the New Mexico penitentiary under H. O. Bursum, in which capacity he remained until January 21, 1904. He was then appointed clerk of the fifth judicial district by Judge Pope, and when a change in the judicial districts occurred he was appointed by Judge Parker clerk of the third district. He was twice interpreter of the council and three times chief clerk. Almost continuously in public office during the period of his manhood, he has made a creditable record, over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His political allegiance has always been stanchly given to the Republican party, and fraternally he is connected with the Elks at Santa Fe. He has business relations as one of the stockholders in Socorro Light, Heat & Power Company, of which he was also one of the incorporators. This was organized in November, 1905, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars.

William E. Martin was married, June 3, 1891, to Miss Louisa Newcomb, a daughter of Jerome Newcomb, of Huntington, Indiana.

Elias E. Day, vice-president and manager of the F. H. Bascom Company of Las Cruces, came to that city from Massachusetts on the 29th of March, 1886. He was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, pursued his preliminary education in the public schools, and was graduated from Tuft's college with the bachelor of arts degree. He saw reports of the immigration bureau at Washington, and being just out of college, he decided to try western life. Going to Las Cruces, he began farming, but found that pursuit was neither congenial nor profitable, and he afterward acted as bookkeeper for a contractor and also learned the business, remaining in that position for a year and a half. In August, 1889, he entered the hardware store of F. H. Bascom, familiarized himself with the trade, and when the business was incorporated on the 1st of January, 1902, under the firm style of F. H. Bascom Company, he became one of the stockholders, and is now the vice-president and manager, with F. H. Bascom as president and G. W. Frenger secretary and treasurer. They draw thirty per cent of their trade from Las Cruces, and the rest is divided over the district from the Texas line on the south to the Sierra county line on the north, to Deming on the west, and on the east to the east side of the Organ mountains. Their establishment is an extensive one, supplying all this district, and the firm also does a large business as builders and contractors. They introduced the typical mission architecture with modern improvements, and the firm has recently erected a convent in mission style for the Sisters of Loretto. Mr. Day devotes his time principally to the contracting and building branch of the business. The trade of the house is constantly and rapidly gaining.

In 1893 Mr. Day was married to Miss Grace Center, a native of Massachusetts, and they have three daughters. Fraternally he is connected with Aztec Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M.; Palma Camp No. 8, Woodmen of the World; Modoc Tribe No. 12, Improved Order of Red Men. He likewise belongs to Valley Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., Ridgely Encampment at Silver City; Canton D, El Paso, Patriarchs Militant. He is also a member of Deming Royal Arch Chapter and is past grand master

of Masons of New Mexico. Interested in community affairs, he was appointed county commissioner for Doña Ana county in 1899 by Governor Otero, and was superintendent of schools of the county in 1901-2. He was the first president of the Mesilla valley chamber of commerce, and is closely identified with many movements for public progress and substantial improvements.

Demetrio Chavez, who was a pioneer merchant at Mesilla and is now deceased, was for a long period a representative business man of the Territory, whose labors proved an effective force in promoting general progress and upbuilding. He was born in Valencia county, New Mexico, in 1853, and was educated in St. Michael's College at Santa Fé. His education completed, he entered business life, and for a time was employed by the firm of Reynolds & Griggs. Later he established a mercantile business at Mesilla. This was about 1872 or 1873, and he continued in the conduct of the store until his death, which occurred on the 22d of March, 1905. He was also interested in the cattle industry, and operated quite extensively in real estate in Mesilla. He was a business man of marked enterprise and broad outlook. He quickly recognized and improved opportunities and utilized his force and advantages to the best ability, producing excellent results.

Mr. Chavez not only prospered in his business undertakings, but was also an active and influential factor in affairs relating to the welfare of the Territory. He served as probate judge of Doña Ana county, was also treasurer and collector of the county, and was regent and treasurer of the Agricultural College. His political support was given to the Democracy. Mr. Chavez was married in Mesilla to Miss Louisa Gonzales. Eight children were born: Manuel R., Maria A., Candelaria N., Louisa R., Josefa E., Adelina F., Pomposa N. and Demetrio J. Having spent his entire life in the Territory, Mr. Chavez was widely known, and his recognized ability and many excellent traits of character won him business success, political prominence and the warm regard of many friends.

Manuel R. Chavez, the eldest son, now owns and manages the mercantile business established by his father. He was born May 22, 1882, and supplemented his early education by study in St. Michael's College at Santa Fé and by three years' study in the Agricultural College at Las Cruces. His education completed, he became associated with his father in business, and they continued together until the father's death, since which time Manuel R. Chavez has been proprietor of the store, which is a well conducted general mercantile establishment. He has by close and earnest attention to business enlarged the trade and become a recognized factor in commercial circles in Mesilla.

Oscar Lohman, treasurer of Doña Ana county, who also owns and operates a ranch, came to Las Cruces in 1884. He is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and at the usual age entered the public schools there, continuing his studies until he had completed the high school course. He afterward engaged in bookkeeping in a wholesale grocery house, where he remained until coming to New Mexico in 1884. For two years thereafter he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Las Cruces, and 1886 he established a retail grocery business, which he sold in 1892. In that year he was appointed deputy sheriff of Doña Ana county for a term of two years, and was continued in the office of deputy



Demetria Chavey

collector by various reappointments from 1894 until 1901. In the meantime, in 1895, he had established a meat market, which he is still conducting in Las Cruces. In 1901 he was elected county treasurer and collector of Doña Ana county, and his capability in office is indicated by the fact that he has twice been re-elected and is now acting in that capacity. His political allegiance has always been given to the Republican party, and in 1900 he was chosen for the office of county school superintendent, in which position he served for two years. He has thus continuously been in office for a long period, and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, for his course has been actuated by fidelity to duty and by faithfulness in the discharge of every task devolving upon him. While discharging his official duties he has at the same time continued an active factor in business life, and is engaged in the raising of cattle and goats, having a ranch in the Organ mountains, where he runs about four thousand head of goats, being the largest raiser of goats in this part of the Territory.

On the 2d of October, 1889, Mr. Lohman was married in Las Cruces to Miss Alice B. Cuniffe, a daughter of Henry J. Cuniffe, one of the old-time settlers of the Territory and American consul at Juarez during the Maximilian rule. To Mr. and Mrs. Lohman have been born three sons and two daughters. Mr. Lohman's fraternal connection is with Aztec Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., of Las Cruces; Polma Camp, Woodmen of the World, and the Improved Order of Red Men. His military experience consists of two years' service as captain of Company A of the First New Mexico Infantry Regiment of the National Guard.

Edward Clemens Wade, an attorney practicing at Las Cruces, was born in South Carolina, but was reared in Georgia, and during five years of his youth was a student in the schools of England. He returned to America in 1872 and secured a position in the postoffice department in Washington. He afterward read law and was graduated from the National University Law School in 1876, being admitted to the bar the same year. On the 1st of February, 1880, he made his way to Santa Fé on the first passenger train reaching that point, and for a year practiced in that city. He was also collector of customs in 1881-2, and in 1883 came to Las Cruces. He has, however, since resided on the Pacific coast for a few years, but has remained permanently in Las Cruces since 1898. In January, 1884, he was commissioned district attorney of Doña Ana county for two years, but the term was extended to three years by a change in the law. He was then removed by Governor E. G. Ross in 1885, S. M. Ashenfelter being appointed his successor. He contested the right of the governor to remove him, however, and won his case, but Ashenfelter appealed and the case was afterward compromised. The term expired in 1887. The Republicans had a majority in the legislature and took the power of appointment from the governor and conferred it on the council, and the council reappointed Mr. Wade in 1887. He then served for seven years, save for the brief period of a year and a half, when his position was contested by Ashenfelter. This brought forth a decision on a point of law which had never been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, concerning the power of the governor to remove officers appointed by the council. This case attracted widespread attention, being the only one of the kind on the legal records of the country. Mr. Wade in his practice confines his attention largely to

the litigation of his district. In politics he has always been a Republican.

In 1886 Mr. Wade was married to Hattie B. Wilson, a native of Washington, D. C., and they have three children: Edward C., Wilson and Marion.

W. B. Murphy, a merchant of Las Cruces, was born and reared in Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1876 went to Austin, Texas, for the benefit of his health. Thence he went to Socorro, New Mexico, in 1882, and soon afterward went to Kingston, being there at the time of the great strike of that year. He took up claims, but was not successful in his mining operations, and turned his attention to freighting from Kingston to Nutt station. In 1884 he went to Las Cruces and leased an orchard on the river bottom. For a year his attention was devoted to horticultural pursuits and his labors resulted successfully. He then bought land adjoining Agricultural College and endeavored to establish a vineyard. On selling that place he purchased a tract of land above the town of Las Cruces, where he engaged in fruit growing. In the time of the "boom" started by the Rio Grande Land Company, about 1887, when Mesilla Park was established, he sold out to the company, and soon afterward, in 1888, established a mercantile enterprise in Organ. Since that time he has been interested in mining in the Organ mountains. He continued to conduct his store in the town until 1896, when he returned to Las Cruces, where he established a general mercantile business, which he is now successfully conducting. He keeps a well appointed store and has a good patronage, and his business methods are characterized by system, by honest dealings and unfaltering enterprise. He is likewise interested in Las Cruces real estate, and through judicious investment in property has added materially to his income.

During a part of his residence in Organ, Mr. Murphy served as postmaster of that town, and for one term has been county commissioner of Doña Ana county. In 1876 he became a member of Steuben Lodge No. 1, K. of P., but is not now affiliated with the order. His wife died in 1897.

William Spencer Gilliam, a farmer and fruit grower at Mesilla Park, has made his home in New Mexico since 1888. He was born in Arkansas in 1850, a son of William T. Gilliam, who was a native of Tennessee, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He died in 1864. He was a strong Union man. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Spencer, was a native of North Carolina.

William Spencer Gilliam was reared to the occupation of farming, spending his youth largely in Arkansas. In 1888 he came to New Mexico and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land at Berino, and further added to his property until he had a total of 209.5 acres. In September, 1899, he came to Mesilla Park, where he has since resided. In 1905 he started a fruit orchard, making a specialty of peaches and small fruits, which are especially adapted to the soil and climate, and his orchards give every evidence of healthful growth and a promise of good crops for the future.

In 1878 Mr. Gilliam was married to Miss Della Davis, a native of Texas, who died in 1890, leaving three children: Rexie E. and Carmen, who are attending the Agricultural College, and Rodney, who is a student in Las Cruces. Since losing his first wife Mr. Gilliam has married Josephine Newton, a native of Texas.

Isidore Armijo, clerk of the probate court and a resident of Las

Cruces, was born February 15, 1871, in the city where he yet resides, and after attending the public schools of Las Cruces, continued his education in the Agricultural College. He conducted a store in Las Cruces for three or four years, and has since been in public office, first acting as official interpreter in the third district under Judge Parker for several years, the district then comprising Doña Ana, Grant and Sierra counties. He resigned to become a candidate for probate clerk in 1900, was elected in that year, again in 1902, at which time he had no opposition, and for a third term in 1904. He is a strong and stalwart supporter of Republican principles, but not a machine man, and is strenuously opposed to misrule in public office. He served for three years as a member of the school board, or until October, 1905, and was the first man to propose the erection of the new school house in Las Cruces, being still a member of the board when the building was completed in the summer of 1905.

Mr. Armijo was married, January 18, 1901, to Miss Jennie Archibald, a native of Trinidad, Colorado, and a daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Wheaton) Archibald. Their only child is Ernestina, two years old, the pride of parents and town.

Mr. Armijo enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war with the Rough Riders, under Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, but the company was not accepted. He has served, however, with the national guard, has been quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, and a member of the third battalion staff of the First Regiment Infantry. He was commissioned December 5, 1899, and served for two years. Fraternally he is connected with the Red Men and with the Fraternal Brotherhood.

W. N. Hager, who is engaged in real estate and ranching operations, making his home at Mesilla Park, was born in Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1859, and when but twelve years of age went to Kansas. While in that state he learned telegraphy, and in 1881 he came to New Mexico, settling at Albuquerque as operator for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. He spent two years in that city, after which he went upon the road, being employed in different capacities until 1890, when he became station agent for the railroad company at Mesilla Park, filling the position acceptably for twelve years, his courtesy and consideration making him a popular official, while his devotion to the interests of the corporation was never called into question. With the money saved from his earnings he embarked in ranching and also in buying and selling hay. He is likewise engaged in real estate dealing as agent for the Rio Grande Land Company, and as its representative has erected a number of houses, which have contributed to the improvement and progress of this part of the state.

Mr. Hager was married in 1893 to Mrs. Tucker and has a son and a daughter. He is now associated with two important business interests having direct bearing upon the progress and upbuilding of the Territory, and at the same time they are proving a very desirable source of income to him.

John Baumgarten, proprietor of a grocery and bakery at Las Cruces, was born in Lorraine, Germany, and acquired his education in his native land. He came to the United States in 1873 to avoid service in the German army, and for three years was employed in different ways in the east. He then enlisted for service in the United States army in 1876, becoming a member of Company B, Eighth United States Cavalry, with which he was

connected for five years. He did service in Texas, being engaged in scouting duty and in keeping down the Indians until discharged in 1881, when he came to New Mexico. He made his way to the Territory from San Antonio, Texas, proceeding up the Rio Grande valley to El Paso, where the Southern Pacific Railroad was in course of construction. He was accompanied by a friend who had also just been discharged from the army. They did not like El Paso, however, and came on to Las Cruces, where they had been on scouting duty while in the army. They continued on to Santa Fé, where they sold their outfit. Mr. Baumgarten then proceeded to the San Pedro mining camp and secured employment in a large hotel. He was afterward employed in a smelter until disaster overtook the camp, after which he returned to Santa Fé and worked in a bakery. He later went to Socorro, New Mexico, where he was employed for one month in a smelter, and in 1884 came to Las Cruces, where he worked for a short time in a hotel. He then established a restaurant, which he conducted for two and a half years. On selling out he turned his attention to ranching, but this venture proved unprofitable and he lost all that he had. After about a year and a half he returned to Las Cruces, where he again opened a restaurant, which he conducted for a year and a half. Later he returned to ranching and devoted four and a half years to the dairy business, but in 1891 again came to Las Cruces, where he established the bakery and grocery which he now conducts and manages. He has prospered since embarking in this line of trade, and has a well-equipped establishment.

Mr. Baumgarten is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He was married in Santa Fé to Miss Anne Klauer and they are well known in Las Cruces and this part of New Mexico, where Mr. Baumgarten has lived for almost a quarter of century, thus being one of the pioneers.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

In area San Miguel county is the largest in New Mexico, embracing within its borders nearly 5,400,000 acres. In population it is second to Bernalillo, affording homes to some 25,000 people. The taxable valuation of its property is more than \$4,500,000, and its inhabitants are noted for their progressiveness.

San Miguel county is richly endowed by nature, whether considered from the standpoints of material riches or magnificent scenery. Its forests are yet extensive, and its mines have scarcely begun to be developed. It is a county of mountain peaks, fruitful valleys and wide plains. It has rivers and lakes by the score, and its canyons are majestic. Its verdant plains sweep for unbroken miles to the eastward, covered with thousands of sheep and cattle. At the present time the people of the county are compelled to import much grain, hay, vegetables and other food and forage. It is said that the entire cultivated area of the county does not exceed 3,000 acres.

An interesting and important territorial feature of the county is the Pecos River Timber Reservation, set apart by President Harrison to preserve the forests and prevent a diminution in the water supply of that stream. It comprises about 702 square miles, and, while portions of the reservation are in Santa Fé, Mora, Taos and Rio Arriba counties, as the Pecos valley is in San Miguel, the tract is usually considered an institution of this county. The region is rugged and mountainous, and in San Miguel innumerable small streams form the headwaters of the Pecos river, which cuts the reservation about midway between Las Vegas and Santa Fé.

San Miguel county has heretofore figured as pre-eminently a stock-raising district, but its agricultural future is bright. From the high watershed, well to the center of the county, the abundant rains and heavy snows find their way to the Rio Grande and to the Mississippi, the Canadian, the Pecos, the Gallinas, the Sapello and the Tecolote rivers, while numerous small streams flow through the woodlands and the valleys and out upon the bosom of the broad plains, and wherever their courses lie crops of grain, hay and vegetables are plentifully and naturally raised.

On the grounds of the Territorial Hospital for the Insane has been recently found what appears to be artesian water. On a hill a hundred feet above the valley a well was sunk to a depth of 500 feet and water gushed to within twenty-five feet of the surface in a strong volume, running at the rate of 2,400 gallons per hour. As the constant volume of water cannot be accounted for by surface streams, it is believed that the entire valley is underlaid with an artesian flow, and that if the wells are sunk on the lower levels the water will rise above the surface. Should this prove to

be the case, it would be the source of great agricultural development for a large district of the county.

Like all districts of the country which are the resorts of lovers of the picturesque and seekers for health, San Miguel county is especially interested in the establishment of good roads, and Las Vegas has the honor of entertaining the first convention ever held in New Mexico in their interest. It was held at the Duncan Opera House on the 26th and 27th of September, 1905. The convention was formally opened by Governor Miguel A. Otero, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout its deliberations.

Original Boundaries of the County.—San Miguel was one of the nine counties formed by enactment of the Territorial Legislature, January 9, 1852, and its boundaries were described as follows: On the east, the boundary line of the Territory; on the west, the boundaries of Santa Fé; on the north, the boundaries of the counties of Taos and Rio Arriba; and on the south, drawing a line from Cibola Spring toward the north in the direction of the Berrendo Spring, thence drawing a perpendicular line toward the east, crossing the Pecos river and continuing until it reaches the boundaries of the Territory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following is as complete a list of San Miguel county officials as can be obtained from existing records:

Probate Judges.—1863, Severo Baca; 1864-5, Miguel Romero y Baca; 1868-71, Trinidad Romero; 1872-3, Desiderio Romero; 1874, Lorenzo Lopez; 1875-6, Severo Baca; 1877-9, Simon G. Baca; 1880, Carlos Blanchard; 1881-2, Lorenzo Lopez; 1883-4, Tomas C. de Baca; 1885-6, Severo Baca, 1887-8, Jose Rafael Lucero; 1889-90, Manuel C. de Baca; 1891-2, Dionicio Martinez; 1893-4, Juan J. Herrera; 1895-6, Gregorio Varela; 1897-8, Antonio Varela; 1899-1900, Pedro Marquez; 1901-4, Jose E. Ramirez; 1905-6, Jose Gregorio Alarcon.

Probate Clerks.—1863, Antonio Nieto; 1864-5, V. Vasquez; 1866, Jose L. Rivera; 1867, Demetrio Perez; 1872, B. Jesus Marquez; 1873-4, Roman Lopez; 1875-6, Mariano Montoya; 1877-8, Jose Felipe Baca; 1879-80, Jesus Maria Tafoya; 1881-2, Jose Felipe Baca; 1883-5, Jesus Maria Tafoya; 1889-90, Miguel A. Otero; 1891-2, R. F. Hardy; 1893-4, Charles F. Rudolph; 1895-8, Patricio Gonzales; 1899-1904, Gregorio Varela; 1905-6, Manuel A. Sanchez.

Sheriffs.—1863, Desiderio Romero; 1864-5 (records missing); 1866-7, Victorino Baca; 1868-71, Juan Romero; 1872, P. Leon Pinard; 1873-4, Lorenzo Labadie; 1875-8, Benigno Jaramillo; 1878, Jesus Francoso; 1879, Benigno Jaramillo; 1880 Desiderio Romero; 1881-2, Hilario Romero; 1887-8, Eugenio Romero; 1889-90, Lorenzo Lopez; 1891-2, Jose L. Lopez; 1893-4, Lorenzo Lopez; 1895-8, Hilario Romero; 1899-1900, Jose Gabriel Montaño; 1901-6, Cleofes Romero.

Assessors.—1883-4, Jesus M. Tafoya; 1885-6 (records missing); 1887-8, Jesus M. Gallegos; 1889-90, Eugenio Romero; 1891-2, N. Segura; 1893-4, John Pace; 1895-6, Jose Gabriel Montaño; 1897-8, Adelaido Gonzales; 1899-1902, Jose Felix Esquibel; 1903-4, Francisco Chaves; 1905-6, Epitacio Quintana.

Treasurers.—1887-90, Antonio Varela; 1891-4, Jesus M. Tafoya; 1895-98, Henry Goke; 1899-1900, Margarito Romero; 1901-6, Eugenio Romero.

County Commissioners.—1881-2, Demetrio Perez (chairman), Aniceto Salazar, Juan E. Sena; 1883-4, Leandro Sanchez (chairman), Jose Ignacio Esquibel, Pascual Baca; 1885-6, George Chaves (chairman), Andreas Sena, Jose Aragon; 1887-8, Charles Blanchard (chairman), Francisco A. Manzanares, Jose Sanchez; 1889-90, Stephen E. Booth (chairman), Placido Sandoval, Jose L. Rivera; 1891-2, John Shank (chairman), Jose Montoya, Antonio Solano; 1893-4, Aniceto C. Abeytia (chairman), Leandro Lucero, Thomas W. Hayward; 1895-6, Francisco C. de Baca (chairman), Dionicio Martinez, Gregorio Flores; 1897-8, Henry G. Coors (chairman), Catarino Romero, Petronilo Lucero; 1899-1900, William Frank (chairman),

Epitacio Quintana, A. T. Rogers; 1901-2, Roman Gallegos (chairman), Jose Felix Esquebel, A. T. Rogers; 1905-6, Robert C. Rankin (chairman), Benigno Martinez, Roman Gallegos.

LAS VEGAS.

Las Vegas, the county seat of San Miguel county, is a place of about 9,000 people, being the second in population within the Territory. It is situated in the midst of one of the finest sheep countries in the world, and is the largest wool market in New Mexico, besides being an important wholesale point. Las Vegas is also the division headquarters of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad system, and is the location for extensive shops.

Las Vegas is thoroughly lighted by electricity and has an abundant supply of pure mountain water. It has three parks, including the Plaza of West Las Vegas, one of the most beautiful public grounds in the Territory; good streets and many miles of cement sidewalks. It has churches of every denomination, fine schools, and is the seat of the New Mexico Normal University, the only institution of its kind between Lawrence, Kansas, on the east, Colorado Springs on the north and Los Angeles on the west. There are several good hotels, including the famous Casteneda; a large race course at the beautiful Gallinas Park, and a number of large business houses and small mills and factories. It publishes one daily, six weekly and two monthly papers, and is the center of one of the most famous health-resort districts in the world. Six miles from Las Vegas is the new National Fraternal Sanitarium, designed to accommodate 5,000 or 6,000 tuberculosis patients, either indoors or without, and having as its center—the home of the fraternalists, as it is called—the stately Montezuma Hotel. A short distance from Las Vegas is also the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane.

It is impossible to speak of Las Vegas as a city or a town. It is divided into three parts—one portion incorporated as a city, the western section (across the Rio Gallinas) incorporated as a town, and Upper Las Vegas, unincorporated.

History of Las Vegas.—The old town of Las Vegas was first settled by the Mexican inhabitants some time prior to 1835. It was named for the meadows lying along the Gallinas river, on which it is located, the words Las Vegas, translated from the Spanish, meaning "the meadows." The first settlers were colonists.

On March 20, 1835, Juan de Dios Maes, Manuel Duran, Miguel Archuleta and Jose Antonio Casaus petitioned the Mexican authorities for a grant of land to the new town, consisting of 400,000 acres, as a basis for the settlement. The petition was granted and this munificent land grant, in the center of which stands Las Vegas, is community property, in which every taxpayer has an interest. The land will eventually make the place wealthy, but at present the principal revenue is derived from the sale of timber.

The following is a late and interesting account of the condition of this unique land grant,* whose value will be immeasurably increased by the development of the irrigation plans now well under way: "The grant extends in all directions. About 2,500 acres are under irrigation and are

*The full history of the grant is given in Volume I.

cultivated by squatters. About one-half is covered with timber, which is being cut under contract; the rest is range, common to all, upon which any one can pasture cattle or sheep under certain regulations. Shortly after the grant was made, certain tracts were allotted to various citizens, whose descendants are still occupying them and claim ownership. These were called 'allotments,' and it is probable that the claims will be recognized. The descendants of these original settlers, about sixty in number, laid claim to the entire property. In order to determine their rights the case was put through two courts, both of which decided in favor of the corporation. In other words, the courts held that, under the terms of the grant, the land belonged to the community in common, not only to those who happened to be here at the time, but to all who have come since or may come hereafter. Under this decision the court appointed a board of trustees, with authority to sell land and convey titles, and to straighten out the tangle. The descendants of those to whom the allotments were made have had their titles confirmed. The remainder of the grant is being surveyed and platted and will be held for the benefit of the community until disposed of. The proceeds of all sales are paid into the public treasury. Ten thousand acres were recently presented to the National Association of Fraternities for the use of the sanitarium mentioned. The remainder of the land will be leased for use as a common grazing ground under proper regulations."

In the early days Las Vegas was a quasi-military fort, the reports of the prefects showing that arrangements were made by which each adult male inhabitant was to be provided with arms, and all were to be inspected every eight days by a lieutenant of police. The inhabitants were constantly annoyed by bands of Indians, and the records show that in 1836 Santiago Montoya invited Don Miguel Romero y Baca, who was on a visit to Las Vegas from Santa Fé, to take part in a short expedition against some Navajo Indians who had stolen his sheep and were holding captive two of his nephews. The Romero family subsequently became identified with the growing town of Las Vegas, members of it attaining great prominence in its commercial and political affairs.

Soon after the American occupation of Santa Fé, American citizens began visiting Las Vegas for purposes of trade, some of them remaining and establishing themselves in business. Among the earliest of these settlers from "the States" were Henry Connelly, afterward governor of the Territory; E. F. Mitchell, John Kitchen and his three brothers, Charles, Richard and James; Alexander Hatch, James Broadwell, John and Andres Dold, Frank O. Kihlberg, Dr. J. M. Whitlock and George W. Merritt.

Henry Connelly and E. F. Mitchell entered into partnership for general merchandising some time prior to 1850. They occupied the building known as Buffalo Hall until about 1855.

John Kitchen was a native of Missouri and came in the late '40s. He developed a farm on the banks of the Gallinas, and soon after his arrival his three brothers became settlers. Charles Kitchen purchased Buffalo Hall of Connelly & Mitchell and converted the building into a hotel, saloon and amusement hall. Richard Kitchen was engaged in the stock business. James Kitchen established a general store at Tecolote.

James Broadwell, who first came to the Territory as a soldier in the

army of occupation, afterward engaged in freighting over the Santa Fé trail, and still later erected the hotel in Denver which bore his name.

John and Andres Dold, brothers, had a general merchandise establishment on the west side of the Plaza. Dr. J. M. Whitlock was the first physician to practice in Las Vegas. Dr. Whitlock, James Broadwell and John Sease erected a sawmill at the Hot Springs in 1849—the first establishment of its kind in that part of the Territory.

Alexander Hatch was also an early settler. Dr. Stephen Boyce, a Canadian by birth, engaged in practice at Las Vegas about 1850, but soon embarked in trade and abandoned his profession. He married Mrs. Helen Hatch Streeter, a daughter of Alexander Hatch. After his death she married D. W. McCormick, a well known pioneer of Trinidad, Colorado. Mr. Hatch came from New York State about 1849, and for several years had a farm at Chaperito, about thirty miles south of Las Vegas. One of his daughters married E. F. Mitchell, and another a Mr. McClure, who was connected with the quartermaster's department of Kearny's army.

Frank O. Kihlberg, the only one of these pioneers who still resides in Las Vegas, was engaged in business as a general merchant and distiller, having as a partner George W. Merritt.

Mr. Kihlberg was born in Mobile, Alabama, November 31, 1831, his parents being Peter and Louise Kihlberg, the former a native of Sweden and the latter of Wurtemberg, Germany. In his childhood days Frank O. Kihlberg was taken by his parents to Venezuela and was educated in the Spanish college at Caracas. The father was engaged there in the manufacture of handsome and costly furniture, all of which was made by hand. Having completed his education, Frank O. Kihlberg spent nearly two years as a clerk for Frederick Cordes & Company, a Hamburg (Germany) firm, doing business in Caracas. The revolution of 1848, however, caused his mother to leave Venezuela for St. Louis, Missouri, and the father died soon afterward. Because of these events Mr. Kihlberg went to Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1849, and thence to St. Louis, Missouri, accomplishing the greater part of the overland journey by stage. He continued in St. Louis until July, 1852, when he came to New Mexico and engaged in merchandising and overland freighting as one of the pioneer settlers, identifying his interests with the new west, where the settlers were very widely scattered, there being few evidences of improvement or civilization or indication that rapid progress would soon be made. From January, 1853, until the spring of 1855 he acted as a clerk for Connelly & Mitchell at Las Vegas, and in the latter year became a partner of George W. Merritt in the conduct of a general mercantile store in that city. He continued in business until 1869 and in the meantime made many trips to Kansas City for freight. In the '60s he had a train of thirty large freight wagons, carrying from six to seven thousand pounds, and freighted extensively for others as well as for himself. The long trips across the plains were fraught with hardships and dangers, and he had many encounters with the Indians. During that period he used cattle trains entirely, having six or seven yoke of oxen in a train. In the year 1869 he went to Kansas City to fill a contract for transporting military stores for the government from Fort Harker, Kansas, to Camp Supply and Fort Sill, and also from Fort Kit Carson, Colorado, to New Mexico, and to military posts in Colorado. He was thus engaged for two years.

After the contract had been completed, Mr. Kihlberg established a forwarding and commission house at West Las Animas, Colorado, forwarding to New Mexico points from 1874 until 1876. During this time he made frequent trips to Las Vegas, and in the latter year he returned to the city and entered the real estate and live stock business. He has done much surveying in this vicinity, especially in Las Vegas, and has intimate knowledge of property interests in the city and surrounding districts.

Mr. Kihlberg was married, in 1858, to Lena G. Hoffelmann in Natchez, Mississippi. They had one son, Alfred E., who was educated at the Kemper school, Booneville, Missouri, and died in St. Louis, March 25, 1881, at the age of twenty-one years.

With the interests of Las Vegas Mr. Kihlberg has been identified from the period of its early development down to the present, and has watched with interest its growth since it was a pioneer settlement. Today it has all of the conveniences, advantages and accessories of a modern civilization, and Mr. Kihlberg has always stood for improvement here. In 1881 he began building a park in the plaza at Las Vegas. An attempt had previously been made to build a court. He met with radical opposition, but continued the work on his own responsibility, and as time has passed by he has received the indorsement of all public-spirited citizens on account of his excellent work in this direction. One of his pleasant recollections of a long and useful life full of dramatic incidents and stirring events is of a great buffalo hunt in 1872, which was planned for the amusement of the Russian grand duke, Alexis. This occurred near Kit Carson, Colorado, and was participated in by Mr. Kihlberg, General Phil Sheridan, Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), General McCook and other famous plainsmen and hunters.

Las Vegas was a place of slow growth as long as the old-school Mexican element predominated, and by 1870, even, the plaza was entirely unimproved. In that year Americans commenced to locate in business in that vicinity, and the entire population seemed to be inoculated with the spirit of enterprise. Then all the buildings but one on the plaza were adobe (the roofs generally of the same material), and the only two-story structure in the place was Hays' store (stone). The adobe court house, which stood back of Ilfeld's store, is now used by C. Ilfeld as a warehouse. In 1870 the river covered most of the present line of Bridge street, and what was not under water was quite unimproved.

If a directory of that period had been in existence it would have shown the following residents and facts: Judge Hubbell, Major Breeden (brother of Colonel William Breeden), and Max Frost, attorneys; Major Hays, Emil Wesche, Rosenwald Brothers (Joseph and Emanuel), Dr. F. Knauer, Charles Blanchard, Letcher (Otto) & Ilfeld (Charles), Chapman & Dold, Geof & Desmerais, Brunswick & Romero (Trinidad), and Fr. Gerselachovsky, general merchants—the last named being a priest who had resigned his charge for a business career: Charles Kitchen, Exchange Hotel (site of Barber's saloon); Pendaries' Hotel (site of Plaza Hotel); Wagner's Hotel (site of old First National Bank); a dancing hall on the east side.

An issue of the *Las Vegas Optic* of November 5, 1879, indicates decided growth. Among the attorneys were Judge Palen, Senator Stephen

B. Elkins, Thomas B. Catron, Colonel William Breeden, ——— Conway, Frank Springer, O. P. Lydon (Old Town), and D. P. Shield; physician and surgeon, A. G. Lane; notaries public, C. R. Browning, H. L. Trisler, Russell Bayly, J. Severson, C. R. Browning (also real estate), and H. L. Trisler (also conveyancer). Locke & Brooks were proprietors of a health office in East Las Vegas, and made this startling claim: "All diseases incident to mankind cured on short notice." The following were other firms represented in the columns of the paper, which obviously covered the bulk of the business houses in Las Vegas. Unless otherwise specified, they were located in East Las Vegas: F. C. Martsolf, contractor; Miguel D. Marcus, "The Boss Cigar Store"; G. H. Moore, "conductor" of Railroad Commissary Department; Kate Nelson, restaurant; John J. Connor, boots and shoes; Rupe & Castle, builders' hardware; Mills & Beecher, insurance agents; Browne & Inanzanares, wholesale grocers, forwarding and commission merchants; Denver Restaurant (Old Town), H. H. Bell, proprietor; O. L. Houghton, hardware; Frank Chapman, general merchandise (Old Town), C. E. Wesche, dry goods and groceries (Old Town); Otero, Sellar & Co., commission merchants; N. L. Rosenthal, general merchandise; William Steele, Jr., real estate; Philip Halzman, general merchandise; Robinson House (opposite depot), J. C. Robinson, proprietor; F. E. Herbert & Co., druggists (East and West Las Vegas); "Cheap John Restaurant"; Santa Fé Bakery, Quisenberry & Willis, proprietors; St. Louis House, B. Ladner, proprietor; Chicago Boot and Shoe House; George McKay, Pan Handle Restaurant; Variety Hall, Chase & Patterson, proprietors; R. C. Richmond, watchmaker; C. W. Mack, boots and shoes; R. G. McDonald, liquors; Lockhart & Co., contractors and builders; E. G. Arment, meat market; E. Munsch, painter; Jaffa Brothers, general merchandise; Monarch Hall, Ward & Tamme, proprietors; W. G. Ward, contractor and builder; H. G. Neill, justice of the peace.

The late seventies may be said to have closed the pioneer period of Las Vegas, and at a banquet given by the settlers of '79, in February, 1902, a striking list of departed pioneers was presented to the guests. Only the "old-timers" recognized the names of the deceased: Caribou Brown, French Pete, Billie the Kid, Dutch Charlie, Dirty-face Mike, Hoodoo Brown, Red Laughlin, Scar-faced Charlie, Pawnee Bill, Kickapoo George, Jack-Knife Jack, Off Wheeler, Sawdust Charlie, Johnnie Behind the Rocks, Fly-speck Sam, Beefsteak Mike, Mysterious Dave, Hatchet-face Kid, Broncho Bill, Solitaire, Texas George, Durango Kid, Jim Lane, Pancake Billy, Cock-eyed Frank, Rattlesnake Sam, Kansas Kid, Red the Hack Driver, Split-nose Mike, Kim Ki Rogers, Charlie the Swede, Web-fingered Billy, Nigger Bill, Curley Moore, Light-fingered Jack, "Chuck," Billy the Kid the Second, Pretty Dick, Forty-five Jimmy, Lucky Dick, Wink the Barber, Red Mike, Silent Henry, Double-out Sam, Dutch Pete, Curley Bill, Black Kid, "Kingfisher," Handsome Harry the Dance-Hall Rustler, Big George the Cook, Jimmie the Duck, Cock-eyed Dutch, Little Dutch the Detective, "Smooth," Pock-marked Kid, Flap-jack Bill, Buckskin Joe, "Tennessee," Brocky-faced Johnnie, Piccolo Johnnie, Pistol Johnnie, Big-foot Mike, China Jack, "Pinkev," Happy Jack, Big Burns, Cold-deck George, Hop-fiend Bill, Pegleg Dick, "Rosebud," "Sandy" (Red Oaks), Dutch the Gambler (Jim Ramsey), Red-face Mike, Dummy the Fox, Red River Tom, Hold-out Jack, Short Creek Dave, "Skinny," Long

Vest George, Smokey Hall, Bald-faced Kid, Cockey Bill, One Armed Jim the Gambler, One Armed Kelley, Lord Locke, Long Lon, Maroney the Peddler, "Shakespeare," Chuck Luck Betts, Hog Jones, Hog-foot Jim, Bostwick the Silent Man, Hurricane Bill, Pawnee George, "Blondy," Shotgun Bill, "Scotty," Big Murphy, Box Car Bill, Little Jay, "Kentuck," Tommy the Poet, Sheeney Frank, "Shorty," Skinny the Barber, Elk Skin Davis, Broken Nose Clark, Soapy Smith, Squint-eyed Bob, Stuttering Tom, Repeater Shan, Buttermilk George, Billie-Be-Damned, and Candy Cooper.

Schools of Las Vegas.—The school buildings of the city are two in number, located on Douglas and Baca avenues, and the town, or the West Side, has a substantial two-story structure of its own, besides smaller buildings, devoted to the cause of education. The Douglas avenue building was the first erected in New Mexico from public moneys. It is a handsome stone building, comprising eight school rooms and two offices, with large basement, and is heated by the hot-water system.

The Baca avenue building is one of the most tasteful and unique edifices of the kind in the west. It is built of a beautiful red sandstone, and in its towers, copings and general architectural features resembles a feudal castle. From this fact it is popularly known as the "Castle" school building. It contains ten well-lighted and commodious rooms, two offices and a large basement, and is heated by steam. The high school occupies the entire upper floor.

The Las Vegas city schools now offer a semi-kindergarten course, the regular eight primary and grammar grades, and the full curriculum of four years in the higher branches. The high school was not organized upon its present basis until in 1902. One of the recent additions to its educational facilities is a laboratory for physical and chemical work.

Previous to September, 1904, the schools in the town of Las Vegas were unclassified, and each was under a separate board of directors. At that time the movement was begun which, under the active superintendency of Anna J. Rieve, of Baltimore, resulted in the grading of the pupils. The system is also now under one board of directors. Progress has been made in the establishment of both a library and museum, and under the new management both schools and grounds have been repaired and beautified.

The New Mexico Normal University was established at Las Vegas in 1898, and has already accomplished a good work in educating teachers for the territorial schools, which in years past have been in sad need of competent instructors. The number of students now ranges from sixty-five to ninety. For several years past summer schools have been held under the auspices of the faculty for the benefit of teachers who are employed during the winter, and the increasing attendance shows that they are steadily gaining in popularity.

The system of the Normal University embraces a department of music, comprising the theory of music, sight reading, history of music, ear training, interpretation, voice culture, chorus, piano, violin and other stringed instruments, ensemble playing and elementary harmony.

Churches and Societies of Las Vegas.—Las Vegas has ten places of worship, nine church buildings, representing eight denominations, and five pastoral residences. All have Sunday schools and the usual societies, and

the Young Men's Christian Association has recently completed a large, handsome and modern structure—the first of the organizations in the far southwest to be so honored.

The Catholics, of course, first occupied the field in Las Vegas, as they did in New Mexico as a whole. There are two Catholic churches, that on the west side being in charge of Fr. Paul Gilberton, and that on the east side, of Fr. Henry C. Ponget.

The Baptists were the first Protestants to enter the Territory, coming as early as 1849. They organized a congregation in Las Vegas in 1880 with seventeen members, and now occupy a handsome frame structure. The Methodists came into New Mexico and, in August, 1879, organized a local society.

The Protestant pioneers of Las Vegas, however, were the Presbyterians, who established a church on the west side in 1869. In 1881 their east side edifice was dedicated. St. Paul's Episcopal church was established in 1879, being the first of that denomination in New Mexico. The Jewish synagogue of the Congregation Montefiore was also the pioneer of that sect in the Territory, and the society is the wealthiest in the city. In 1887 the African Methodist Church was organized, and has a large membership.

The Young Men's Christian Association has recently completed the first building erected by that organization along modern lines in the southwest. The handsome stone structure is 100 feet deep and has a frontage of fifty feet on Sixth street, has a height of two stories and basement, and is located half a block from the principal business corner of the city.

The Ladies' Home was organized over twenty years ago by the ministers of Las Vegas. It is managed by a board of ladies, and is supported partly by the Territory and partly by private funds. During 1900, which was the busiest year in the history of the society, 180 patients were cared for.

Another worthy charity is St. Anthony's Sanitarium, erected in 1896 by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, Kansas. It is a solid three-story structure built of stone, 160 feet in length, and has a broad veranda extending along three sides of the building.

Las Vegas Clubs.—The Commercial Club of Las Vegas, whose purposes are both social and of a business character, was organized in November, 1903, with the following officers: A. A. Jones, president; Max Nordhaus, vice-president, and George P. Money, secretary. It occupies the building jointly erected by the Masons and the Montezuma Club.

The Montezuma Club is strictly social in its nature. It was incorporated in the fall of 1886, with O. L. Houghton as president.

The Owl Club is a social organization of young bachelors.

The Las Vegas Street Railway.—This line, which not only connects the city and town, but extends nine miles up the picturesque canyon on the Gallinas, is owned and operated by the Las Vegas Electric Railway & Power Company, of which W. A. Buddecke, late of St. Louis, is president. Its plant consists of a large powerhouse of stone and brick, a two-story office building, street car stables, shops and sheds.

New Mexico Hospital for the Insane.—This institution was created by act of February 28, 1889, and the buildings, at the authorized cost of \$25,000, were erected on land donated by Benigno Romero. The hospital

contains an average of some 150 patients, and is well conducted. Its grounds are neatly kept, and include a small farm, on which the inmates raise fodder, vegetables and fruits. In March, 1905, an addition was completed to the main building which added fifty-five rooms to the previous accommodations. The completion of this building made it possible to remove a good number of the insane from the county jails, as well as to furnish quarters for those who were being cared for in their homes. The capacity of the hospital is now about 180 beds.

The National Fraternal Sanitarium.—The greatest sanitarium in the world for the treatment of tuberculosis, in all its stages and by every means known to science and medicine, will be established on a tract of land about fifteen miles square, six miles from Las Vegas. Its nucleus is the superb Montezuma Hotel, erected by the Santa Fé Railway Company to take the place of the former structure, destroyed by fire in 1884. The new hotel is three stories in height, built of stone and brick and contains 350 rooms. There are also a group of cottages, and the famous hot springs, which first called the attention of the country to Las Vegas as a health resort.

In 1902 a movement for the establishment of such a sanitarium originated with several high officials of the fraternities of the country, which was finally recommended by the National Fraternal Congress and the Associated Fraternities. The ultimate outcome was that 163 orders, representing over 5,000,000 members, supported the enterprise to the extent of almost \$1,000,000 a year. Thereupon the Santa Fé Company transferred the title to all this property, covering 1,000 acres and appraised at \$1,000,000, to a board of trustees representing the fraternal societies of the United States, among whose members tuberculosis was making such fearful inroads. The transfer was made without consideration and upon the only condition that a sanitarium should be established and permanently maintained at this point. If the plan should ever be abandoned, or the property be used for any other purpose, it will revert to the railroad company.

In addition to this property the citizens of Las Vegas presented to the fraternal trustees 10,000 acres of land—a portion of the old Mexican grant, which they had held for seventy years. This immense tract adjoins the Montezuma property, and will eventually be well covered with tents, varying in sizes from those designed to accommodate families to those erected for individuals.

With every variety of amusement near at hand, surrounded by a country of great beauty and natural interest, it is believed, from the experience of the past, that the treatment of those in the early stages of tuberculosis will be even more wonderful than in the past.

Gallinas Park and Gallinas Canyon.—Although Gallinas Park, on the line of the electric railway, was founded as late as 1903, it is already a strong feature of the attractions surrounding Las Vegas. It embraces a race track, upon which a world's record for a mile was made in June, 1905. Over the brow of a hill to the northward is a wooded part, diversified by verdant slopes, running water and mossy dells, and this portion of the grounds is becoming a very popular resort, both with residents and visitors.

The Gallinas Canyon, near Las Vegas, is a continuous panorama of

picturesque and unique scenery. A short distance above the Montezuma Hotel it presents a phenomenon which is quite startling. Here the southern banks are so high and steep that the low-lying winter sun never strikes the surface of the narrow stream, the ice forming two feet thick. In summer, even, its rays are so short lived and ineffective that the canyon at this point never really gets warm, and "where," as remarked by a traveler, "the thermometer will stand at freezing point for weeks at a time, while the people at the hotel half a mile below will be sitting on the porches without wraps, and the ranchmen will be working in their shirt sleeves." The natural ice factory and storage house have been utilized by a company, which has constructed several dams across the river and erected nine ice houses with a capacity of 25,000 tons.

Margarito Romero, engaged in merchandising in Las Vegas, has been an important factor in the development and progress here. He was a prime mover in having the old town of Las Vegas incorporated, that the work of public improvement might be carried on and that a postoffice might be established, and he has continuously aided along practical lines in the work of general development. He was born in Santa Fé county, New Mexico, February 22, 1851, a son of Miguel Romero y Baca, who was several times probate judge of San Miguel and was highly esteemed throughout the Territory. He engaged in general merchandising in Las Vegas, establishing his business about 1851. He was the first jobber in groceries in that city and during the period of the Civil war he furnished horses and supplies to the northern army. He married Josefa Delgado, who was born November 15, 1816, at Santa Fé. Her ancestors were of high Castilian birth and held many distinguished offices during Spanish rule. They came to Las Vegas in 1851 and were widely known for deeds of kindness and charity, as well as for efficient service and business capacity. Miguel Romero y Baca died about 1881 or 1882, and his wife's death occurred in Las Vegas, August 5, 1877.

Margarito Romero was educated in the Christian Brothers College at Santa Fé and entered business life as a salesman in the mercantile store of M. Brunswick. In this employ he remained for five years. He then established a general mercantile business and also engaged in the cattle and sheep industry at La Cuesta, New Mexico, in 1886. There he continued for two years, after which he removed his store to Las Vegas. During the first two years of his connection with commercial interests in Las Vegas he was in partnership under the firm style of T. Romero & Brothers. He afterward established a store of his own, which he has since conducted, and at the same time he is a well known representative of cattle interests, having a ranch at Trementina, where he runs about one hundred head of cattle. A man of resourceful business ability, he has extended his efforts to other lines, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In 1895 he built a hotel of forty rooms at Porvenir for a health resort, but this was destroyed by fire in 1903. He also operates a saw-mill at Porvenir and is engaged in the lumber business, and for the past ten years he has conducted trade as a railroad timber contractor. The scope and variety of his business interests indicate his capacity and enterprise and capable management, this bringing him gratifying success.

Mr. Romero was married in 1872 in Santa Fé to Miss I. D. de Romero, of that city. To them were born seven children, but all are de-

ceased. Mr. Romero is a member of the Knights of Columbus, belonging to Las Vegas lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and was treasurer and collector of San Miguel county in 1898-99, during which time he collected three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars—an exceptional record—which put the county on a good financial basis. He was the first mayor of the old town, serving for two terms in 1903 and 1904. In public office he has ever given a practical and progressive administration, bringing to bear in the discharge of his official duties the same safe and conservative qualities which mark his business record.

Charles Tamme, city clerk of Las Vegas, was born in the duchy of Braunschweig, January 27, 1844. He was educated in Germany and in 1865 came to the United States for recreation and travel, intending to return to his native land. However, he crossed the plains four or five times, freighting with ox and mule teams. Being pleased with this country he determined to make it his home and has lived at different times in Milwaukee, St. Joe and Neenah, Wisconsin. He has also visited more western and northern towns as a freighter and in 1867 he went to Trinidad, Colorado, with government freight. In 1871 he engaged in the stock business in that locality, continuing therein for three or four years, and at the same time he occupied the position of clerk in the United States Hotel at that place.

In the spring of 1879 Mr. Tamme came to Las Vegas, located on the east side of the city and engaged in business here. It was largely through his influence that James Hamilton, the noted shoe merchant of St. Louis, built an opera house which he rented to Mr. Tamme, and which was called the Ward & Tamme Opera House. This was in 1882. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Tamme erected another opera house, which is a fine, substantial building. This was done at the suggestion of Frederick Warde, the actor, and has been a valuable addition to amusement circles of the city. He also built one of the early business blocks here and has erected one of the finest residences in Las Vegas.

In his political views Mr. Tamme is in harmony with many of the principles of democracy, and yet is liberal. He always takes an active interest in public affairs concerning the progress and welfare of his city, and has been the champion of many movements for the general good. He was a member of the first city council of Las Vegas, elected in 1882, and also a member of the first city council of East Las Vegas in 1887. In 1897 he was chosen city clerk and has since filled that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In fact he has won high encomiums in all the various offices that he has filled.

Mr. Tamme was married in 1882 to Miss Emelie Schaeffer, a native of Lee's Summit, Missouri, and their children are: Eunice, who is a teacher in the schools of Las Vegas; Lawrence, and Emma. In the same year of his marriage Mr. Tamme was made a Mason in Las Vegas, and he now holds membership in Chapman lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Las Vegas chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Las Vegas commandery No. 2, K. T. He is also a clerk of the local camp of the Woodmen of the World.

D. C. Winters, a druggist of Las Vegas, who came to the Territory in 1880, was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1854, and went to Colorado in 1873 at the age of nineteen years. His education was largely acquired in the school of experience. He was the first druggist in Trini-

dad, Colorado, continuing in business there until coming to New Mexico, when he entered the employ of F. E. Herbert & Company, with whom he continued for a year. Later he was employed by M. R. Griswold, and in 1886 established his drug store, which is now the oldest business of the kind in the Territory under the guidance of one man. He was originally in partnership with William Frank, who sold his interest to E. G. Murphy, and after six or seven years Mr. Winters purchased Mr. Murphy's interest and has since been alone in business.

He was married in Trinidad, Colorado, in June, 1880, to Miss Marion A. Bloom, and they have three children: Marion, Ruth and Frank W. He has served four years as a member of the East Las Vegas school board and for two years was its president. He is now a trustee of the insane hospital at Las Vegas, and in 1904 was elected to the territorial council, so that he is the present incumbent in the office.

Robert L. M. Ross, deputy county treasurer and collector, Las Vegas, was born in Dungiven, County Derry, Ireland, June 18, 1856, and was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and Trinity College, Dublin. He came to America in 1877 and located in Boston, where he was employed as a clerk in a furniture establishment until 1880. That year he came to New Mexico and engaged in the cattle business in the eastern part of San Miguel county, his nearest postoffice being La Cinta. He was in the cattle business ten years. In 1891 he was appointed deputy probate clerk and recorder of San Miguel county, which position he filled a few months. Then he turned his attention to real estate and insurance in East Las Vegas, in which he was engaged for eight years. Again, in 1899 and 1900, he served as deputy county clerk and recorder, and in 1901 was appointed deputy treasurer and collector of the county by Eugenio Romero, who was elected to the office in 1900. He is strong politically to a marked degree because of his superior knowledge of the Spanish language and general knowledge of the customs and business methods of the Spanish-American people. He is uniformly courteous to all, and this, too, has been a strong factor in the making of his popularity.

Mr. Ross is prominent and active in both church and lodge; is a vestryman in St. Paul's church (Episcopal), and twice has been worshipful master of Chapman Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Las Vegas. In 1884, at Watrous, New Mexico, he married Miss Laura Shaver, of California, and they have two children, Caroline and May.

George A. Fleming, who at the organization of the Investment and Agency Corporation on the 20th of August, 1905, became manager of the business and maintains his residence in Las Vegas, was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 23, 1872. He attended the public schools of that city, and when his education was completed entered upon an active business career, occupying several clerical and office positions with important insurance agencies in Chicago until 1896. He then opened a general real estate and insurance business under the name of George A. Fleming & Company, continuing this with much success until 1899, when ill health forced him to seek a change of climate and he came to New Mexico.

Mr. Fleming greatly improved under the beneficial climatic conditions of Las Vegas and re-entered business life here as a lime manufacturer under the name of the Hot Springs Lime Company. While managing that enterprise he was also bookkeeper for James A. Dick and later for the Dunn

Builders' Supply Company. He resigned the latter position to accept the office of secretary and manager of the Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company of Las Vegas, manufacturers of artificial ice, thus serving until the 1st of January, 1903, when he went to Santa Fé to become chief clerk in the office of Hon. James Wallace Reynolds, secretary of the Territory. The legislature of 1903 created the office of assistant secretary of the Territory, and to this Mr. Fleming was appointed, being the first incumbent in the position. He performed the duties of the office in excellent manner and established a record for painstaking energy and capability, but resigned in order to return to Las Vegas and become manager of the Investment and Agency Corporation, organized on the 20th of April, 1905. He is peculiarly fitted, by reason of his varied and thorough business training and by his general acquaintance throughout the Territory, for the duties of the new position.

On the 17th of June, 1903, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Maude E. Woods, of Chicago. Their home soon became a popular resort in leading social circles of Santa Fé, and already they have won many friends in Las Vegas, where Mr. Fleming was previously well known. When he left this city to go to the capital he was secretary of the Business Men's Protective Association, of which he had been one of the first and principal organizers. He was also secretary of the Montezuma Club, now known as the Commercial Club, of Las Vegas, and has recently been elected its treasurer. He takes an active interest in politics as a stanch and unfaltering advocate of Republican principles and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Judge Henry S. Wooster, justice of the peace at Las Vegas, comes of an ancestry which in its lineal and collateral branches through many generations has been distinctively American. He is a direct descendant of Daniel Wooster, who at an early day settled in Connecticut, having crossed the Atlantic from England. The judge was born in Tully, New York, April 20, 1820, and remained a resident of that state until 1840, when he went to Ohio, where he spent four years. The succeeding six years were passed in Wisconsin, and on the expiration of that period he went to California, remaining on the Pacific coast for ten years. He then returned to Beloit, Wisconsin, and on leaving that place came to Las Vegas, where he conducted the Wooster House for six years, making it a leading hostelry of this city. In January, 1891, he was elected police judge and justice of the peace and has since continuously filled both positions, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. His early political support was given the Whig party, and since its dissolution he has been a stalwart Republican.

Judge Wooster was married in Wisconsin to Miss Nancy Pierce, a native of Jefferson county, New York, whence she went to the Badger State in early life. Her father, Joseph Pierce, was a farmer of Wisconsin and was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution. Unto Judge and Mrs. Wooster were born the following named: Clarence A., of Atlanta, Georgia; Bennett P., of Santa Rosa, New Mexico, and Mary, the wife of George E. Johnson, of Missouri Valley, Iowa. The wife and mother departed this life in February, 1888.

For nearly thirty years Judge Wooster was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and was also affiliated with the Odd Fellows. He has

now passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey, and is a most respected and venerable citizen of Las Vegas.

John S. Clark, engaged in the insurance business at Las Vegas, where he arrived in 1883, was born in the county of Haywood, in Tennessee, October 29, 1858, and was educated in the public schools, but they were of a rather poor character on account of the war, which had crippled all educational advancement as well as commercial and industrial progress. He came west to better his conditions, and was married in Tennessee twenty-six years ago, on the 22d of January, 1880, to Miss Nannie C. Watson. They have two children, Herbert W. and Lawrence D.

Mr. Clark arrived in Las Vegas in 1883. He was engaged in the restaurant business for a time, and was afterward for four years associated in the sheep business with Judge Mills and Governor Otero, while for four years he was coal oil inspector of the Territory. He entered the insurance business in December, 1904, and is thus engaged at the present time. He has also been prominent in political circles, serving as a member of the council of the Territory in 1904-5. He became chairman of the Republican central territorial committee in 1898, and has been a member of the committee continuously since 1894. He belongs to the Commercial Club, to Chapman Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., Royal Lodge No. 3, of Las Vegas, and is past high priest of the chapter. He also belongs to Las Vegas Commandery No. 2, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander, and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque, while of the lodge of Elks of Las Vegas he is likewise a representative.

C. D. Boucher, who is engaged in the grocery business in Las Vegas, New Mexico, came to this Territory on a visit to his brother in February, 1883, and, being so well pleased with the country and the climate, decided to remain here. He obtained employment from the Santa Fé Railroad Company, with which he was connected in the capacity of conductor until 1898. That year he purchased the grocery business of L. H. Hofmeister in the old town of Las Vegas, conducted the store there successfully till August 1, 1903, when he removed to the new town, and here he has since continued to prosper.

Mr. Boucher was born in Bureau county, Illinois, near Mendota, and in the public schools of his native county received the foundation for his broader education which he obtained in the practical school of experience. From Illinois he went to Dakota. There he took claim to a tract of land, and while "proving up" on same conducted a grocery and drug business. He farmed his Dakota land until coming to New Mexico, as already stated. December 27, 1897, he had the misfortune to be in a wreck on the California Limited, at Hoehne, Colorado, where he sustained injuries which caused him to quit the railroad business.

At Raton, New Mexico, in 1888, Mr. Boucher married Miss Olive Olive of that place, and they have two children, Cecil and Roy. Mr. Boucher for years has been prominent and active in Masonic circles. He is senior warden of Chapman Lodge No. 2 and eminent commander of Las Vegas Commandery No. 2.

TAOS COUNTY.

Taos is in the northern tier of counties, extending from about the center of the northern boundary line in a narrow formation, and covering an area of 2,300 square miles. Although the smallest county in the Territory, it is larger than Delaware and almost twice the size of Rhode Island. It has a population of about 11,000—substantially the same as that of Colfax, Dona Aña and Mora counties.

In a previous chapter it has already been shown how Taos was originally the largest division of the Territory, and the steps by which it was reduced to its present limits. Its first boundaries, as defined by the act of January 9, 1852, which divided New Mexico into nine counties, were as follows: On the south, from the first house of the town of Embudo, on the upper side, where the canyon of Picuries terminates, drawing a direct line toward the south over the mountain of Bajillo at the town of Rincones, until it reaches the front of the last house of Las Trambas on the south side; thence drawing a direct line toward the east dividing the mountains until it reaches the junction of the river Mora and Sapeyo, and thence to the boundary line of the Territory; from the above mentioned house of Embudo drawing a line toward the north over the mountains and dividing the Rio del Norte in the direction of the Tetilla de la Petaca; thence taking a westward direction until it terminates with the boundary line of the Territory, and on the north by all the land belonging to the Territory of New Mexico.

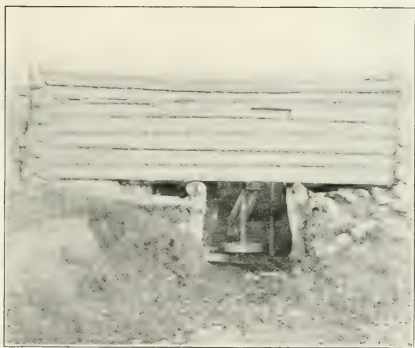
Records Open with Revolution.—The first existing records of Taos county, under the caption of "March term, 1847," begin as follows: "Be it remembered that on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven, a revolution broke out in Don Fernandez de Taos, in the Territory of New Mexico, among the Mexicans, in which many of the Americans in Fernandez were horribly murdered, besides the books, papers and property of this office were destroyed; and also it is to be regretted that the lamented Cornelio Vigil, the late prefect, was one of the murdered, as well as the Governor of this Territory. On the 25th day of February Vicente Martinez took the oath of office as prefect for the county of Taos. Monday, the first day of March, A. D. 1847, being the second regular term of holding this court (Vicente Martinez, prefect, presiding, and Robert Cary, clerk), the sheriff, Archa Metcalf, presented his bond as such, and also his bond as ex-officio collector."

Thereafter, the officers of Taos county, as shown by the records were as below:

Sheriffs.—1848, Richens S. Wootton; 1849, Abram Trigg; 1850, Henry F. Mink; 1851, Julian Duran; 1852-3, Julian Lodu; 1854, Nestor Martinez; 1855-7, Ezra N. Depew; 1858-9, Gabriel Vigil; 1860, Juan Archuleta; 1861, Gabriel Lucero; 1862-3,



Festival Scene at Taos Pueblo



Ancient Water Mill, Ranchos de Taos

Francisco Sanchez; 1864-9, Aniceto Valdez; 1870-1, Julian Ledoux; 1872-5, Jose D. Quesnel; 1876, Guillermo Trujillo; 1877-8, Gabriel Lucero; 1879, Santiago F. Valdez; 1880, Juan de Dios Gonzales; 1881-2, Leandro Martinez; 1883-4, Guillermo Trujillo; 1885-6, Bonifacio Barron; 1887-8, Lorenzo Lovato; 1889-90, Guillermo Trujillo; 1891-4, Caesario Garcia; 1895-6, Francisco Martinez y Martinez; 1897-8, Luciano Trujillo (killed December 12, 1898, and Higenio Romero appointed to fill unexpired term); 1899-1900, Higenio Romero; 1901-4, Faustin Trujillo; 1905-6, Silviano Tucero.

Probate Clerks.—1848-50, Elias T. Clark; 1851, Santiago de Valdez; 1852-4, Santiago S. Valdez; 1855, Pedro Valdez; 1856, Inocencio Valdez; 1857-9, Pedro Valdez; 1860-1, Gabriel Vigil; 1862-71, Leandro Martinez; 1872-3, Inocencio Martinez; 1874-5, Maximiano Romero; 1876, Santiago F. Valdez; 1877-8, Juan M. Montoya; 1879, Vicente Mares; 1880, Guillermo Martinez; 1881-2, Vicente Mares; 1883-4, J. U. Shade; 1885-6, Juan B. Gonzales; 1887-8, D. M. Salazar; 1889-90, Enrique Gonzales; 1891-2, Fred P. Miller; 1893-4, Maximiano Romero; 1895-8, George P. Miller; 1899-1900, Jesus M. Salazar (died March 10, 1900, and George P. Miller appointed to fill unexpired term); 1901-4, Tomas Martinez y Gonzales; 1905-6, Enrique Gonzales.

Prefects.—1848, Vicente Martinez, Jose Maria Valdez; 1849-50, Jose Maria Valdez; 1851, Horace Long; 1852-4, Jose Maria Martinez; 1855, Jose Benito Martinez.

Probate Judges.—1856, Horace Long; 1857-9, Juan de Jesus Valdez; 1860-1, Pedro Valdez; 1862-3, Jose Maria Martinez; 1864-5, Juan Santistevan; 1866-7, Pedro Sanchez; 1868-9, Juan Santistevan; 1870-1, Pedro Sanchez; 1872-3, Jose Romulo Martinez; 1874-5, Aniceto Valdez; 1876, Gabriel Lucero; 1877-80, Antonio Joseph; 1881-2, Joseph Clouthier; 1883-4, Cristobal Mares; 1885-6, Antonio Tircio Gallegos; 1887-8, Manuel Valdez y Lobato; 1889-90, Juan D. Gonzales; 1891-2, Higenio Romero; 1893-4, Gregorio Griego; 1895-6, Juan de Dios Martinez; 1903-4, Lucas Dominguez; 1905-6, Manuel Garcia.

County Commissioners.—1876, Juan Santistevan (chairman), Fred Mueller; 1877, Cristobal Mares (chairman), Pablo A. Sanchez, Albino Ortego; 1878, Cristobal Mares (chairman), Pablo A. Sanchez, Albino Ortego; 1879-80, Alejandro Martinez (chairman), Buenaventura Lovato, Severino Martinez; 1881-2, Manuel Valdez y Lovato (chairman), Ferdinand Meyer, Juan B. Gonzales; 1883-4, Alexander Gusdorf (chairman), Joseph Clouthier, Manuel la Chacon; 1885-6, Gabino Ribera (chairman), Manuel a Chacon, Felix Romero; 1887-8, Aloys Scheurich (chairman), Julian A. Martinez, Santiago Abreu; 1889-90, Aloys Scheurich (chairman), Francisco A. Montoya, Higenio Romero; 1891-2, J. P. Rinker (chairman), Eleonor Trujillo, Manuel Griego; 1893-4, J. Eulogio Rael (chairman), Manuel Gregorio Vigil, Delfino Martinez; 1895-6, Aloys Scheurich (chairman), Juan N. Vallejos, Miguel Antonio Romero; 1897-8, Aloys Scheurich (chairman), Miguel Antonio Gonzales, Rafael Gonzales; 1899-1900, W. M. Adair (chairman), Francisco B. Rael, Jose de Jesus Cordova; 1901-2, J. M. Beall (chairman), Gregorio Leyba, Alexander Gusdorf; 1903-4, Higinio Romero (chairman), Manuel a Chacon, Alexander Gusdorf; 1905-6, Alexander Gusdorf (chairman), Manuel a Chacon, Jose A. Lopez.

The Turbulent Taos Valley.—The valley of Taos, with its two great Pueblos, the old town of Fernando de Taos and the still more ancient settlement known as Ranchos de Taos, is one of the most fascinating and historical points in the entire West. Taos was for many years following the American occupation, the chief political storm-center of the Territory. The presence there of such men as Charles Bent, the first Governor (whose death in the revolution of 1847 is among the first events officially recorded in the county); Colonel Christopher ("Kit") Carson, the famous scout and guide; Colonel Cerean St. Vrain, the well known merchant; "Don Carlos" Beaubien, one of the original proprietors of the notorious Maxwell land grant and first Chief Justice of New Mexico; Father Martinez, demagogue, traitor, conspirator against peace and as great a rascal as ever remained unhung in New Mexico, whether viewed from a political or moral standpoint—such as these gave the community a position in Ter-

ritorial affairs equal to that of Santa Fé, the capital. The halo of romance and the glamour of tragedy with which it became invested in the early days, though somewhat dimmed during the more peaceful years that have followed, still surround the name of Taos, and always will.

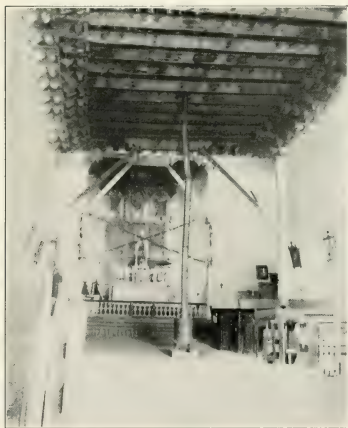
Among the Americans and other foreigners who became the pioneer white settlers of Taos and the valley near by, besides those mentioned, were Theodore Mignault, who was manager of Bent & St. Vrain's store, and afterward a partner of Marceline St. Vrain, a nephew of the Colonel; Henry Green, a West Point graduate and formerly an officer in the regular army; Jesse Turley, a Missourian, who established a trading post there; James Herbert Quinn, who organized several scouting parties in times of trouble; Theodore Weedon, or Wheaton, a lawyer who came from Missouri in 1846; Charles Hardt, who also migrated from that state in 1846, and had a ranch near town; "Squire" Hardt, who was engaged in the overland trade for several years; Webster, a merchant and miller, who became very wealthy; the three Buedners—Solomon, Samson and Joseph—who had a general merchandise business; Frederick Mueller, who married a daughter of Charles H. Beaubien, and "Uncle Dick" Woolton.

The erection of the church at Fernando de Taos was begun in 1796, but the edifice was not completed until 1806. The ancient church at the Pueblo, which was ruined during the bombardment of 1847, was at one time the headquarters of the Roman Catholic diocese.

While the present village of Fernando de Taos, the county seat, has been the scene of crimes innumerable and the hotbed of most of the early conspiracies against the American government, few criminals of note have made that town their headquarters since the establishment of peaceful conditions following the Civil War. One notorious character, however, made such a record there that the closing incident in his career deserves a permanent place in the historic literature of New Mexico. "Colonel" Thomas Means, a surveyor by profession, came to the Territory soon after the inauguration of civil government by the Americans. He lived in Colfax county for some time, and for years was more or less identified with the tragic episodes which marked the early history of the infamous Maxwell land grant. He finally settled down in Taos, where he made life one continuous round of misery for all who were forced into contact with him. He exhibited an insolence and obstreperous disposition that constantly precipitated him into trouble until he became such a nuisance to the more peaceably inclined inhabitants as to render drastic measures necessary. He would not only grossly insult and frequently attack anybody who came within his reach, but beat his wife so badly on innumerable occasions that her life was despaired of. Finding that appeals to courts of justice were of no avail, in 1868 a number of citizens decided to organize that common frontier institution known as a Vigilance Committee and put an end to "Colonel" Means and all his meanness. After an unusually aggravating outbreak on his part, following a pointed warning as to what his fate would be, he was taken from his home to the old court house and hanged from a beam in the ceiling in front of the judge's bench. The day following was one of general rejoicing that the community had been summarily rid of one of its most disagreeable and dangerous factors. Thus ended the career of one of the most widely known, and at one time one of the most influential, men of northern New Mexico.



Ancient Church, Ranchos de Taos



Church Interior, Ranchos de Taos

An episode which for a time threatened the peace of Taos county, and by some was regarded as a possible cause of a repetition of the bloody scenes of 1847, occurred at Fernando de Taos in December, 1898. On the twelfth of that month, which is celebrated by the native inhabitants as Saint Guadalupe Day, in honor of one of their most honored patron saints, practically all the Mexican inhabitants of Taos and the surrounding country, most of whom are members of the order of Penitentes, were parading the streets of the village carrying an image of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Two young men who were strangers to the scene, and who were not aware of its significance nor of the custom of the superstitious Penitentes—Bert Phillips, the famous Indian painter, and Mr. Myers—stood upon the sidewalk watching the procession. An official who accompanied the procession stepped up to them and ordered them in Spanish to remove their hats out of respect to the saint. As they did not understand the Spanish tongue they did not comply with the request, whereupon the constable, or deputy sheriff, attempted to pull their hats off. At this Myers promptly knocked the officer down. Soon afterward both Phillips and Myers were arrested and placed in the wretched building which served the purposes of a jail. Bail was immediately offered for their release pending a hearing, but the sheriff, Luciano Trujillo, who in the meantime had been drinking heavily and had become ugly, refused to accept bail, declaring that the two men must stay in jail and freeze to death, for all he cared. Later, however, he consented to allow them their freedom on bail.

Early that evening Trujillo, who had been making dire threats against Phillips, Myers and Americans in general, entered a saloon where a number of Americans were congregated. Among them was a youth named Albert Gifford, aged nineteen, who had armed himself with a revolver in anticipation of trouble. Most of the Americans present had similarly prepared themselves for protection, for it was generally believed that Trujillo intended to kill upon the slightest provocation. Hardly had the drunken sheriff entered the room than somebody fired a shot. In an instant the room was a blaze of pistol shots, and when the smoke cleared Trujillo was found dead.

The dead sheriff was one of the recognized leaders of the Penitentes, and the news of his death aroused a strong feeling of revenge in their breasts. Young Gifford, who was known to have been armed and who was a comparative stranger in Taos, was at once selected as the person upon whom their revenge should find an outlet, and a hunt for him was begun at once. Immediately after the shooting he fled from the scene, and the chase proved fruitless, as he was hidden by faithful friends. The entire American community, less than a dozen adults, became alarmed at the aspect of affairs and stood on guard all that night, in zero weather, fully armed and determined to shoot upon the first indication of a desire for a fight upon the part of the Mexicans. For two or three days a united attack on the part of the natives was feared, as open threats of revenge were made by the Penitentes; but Gifford soon made his escape and the trouble quieted down. At no time since the uprising of 1847 have the American inhabitants of any portion of northern New Mexico stood in such fear of an organized native outbreak as on the night of December 12, 1898.

Physical Features.—The county is traversed from north to south by the Rio Grande, which from its eastern side receives the Red, Taos, Em-

budo and Ojo Caliente, with smaller tributaries. On the western side the valley is practically devoid of streams suitable for irrigation supplies.

Most of the eastern boundary of the county is occupied by the Taos range of the Rocky Mountain system, and the Taos valley itself is one of the most picturesque in existence. On the east it is surrounded by a half moon of mountains, with no foothills extending into the mesas to diminish the grandeur of the scene. Eleven streams issue from these mountains and across the valley in a westerly direction, and the Rio Grande cuts through it in a canyon 500 feet deep. At places the bed of the parent stream sinks abruptly from the high table lands, or cuts through the mountain spurs. That part of its course known as the Taos canyon is so deep and abrupt that it is one of the most awful and remarkable gorges in the world.

Resources.—The soil of the Rio Grande valley is a dark loam and very deep, being particularly rich in wheat-bearing properties. The grain is large and plump, and weighs from sixty-five to sixty-eight pounds per bushel. This county is one of the few sections of the Territory that is adapted to the growth of potatoes, and vegetables grow to an astonishing size. Corn is a staple crop and grasses of all kinds grow luxuriantly. Fruits are becoming a steady source of profit, the Taos valley especially demonstrating what can be done, under irrigation, in the raising of apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots and nectarines.

The Rio Grande gravel, from the mouth of the Red river southward, carries fine gold, and in spots where the windings of the river or some other feature has caused it to accumulate, it is found in large quantities. Red river, the San Cristobal and Arroyo Hondo also are bordered by placers of much value. Copper and silver are found in the mountains east of the Rio Grande and above Rinconada.

Taos.—The town by this name is the county seat, and is one of the oldest and most interesting points in New Mexico. Its full name is Fernando de Taos, or Don Fernando de Taos, and is only a few miles from the Indian pueblo which was such a hot-bed of revolution in the Indian uprisings against the early Spanish rule. The town, which has a population of some 1,200 people, is quaintly built around a large plaza, with a fenced park in the center, and possesses, among other attractions, a large adobe church of considerable antiquity. Before the advent of railroads it was a commercial center of considerable importance, and was the first port of entry established for merchandise brought across the plains to the Territory.

The Taos Pueblos.—Only three miles to the northeast, under the shadows of great mountains and occupying both sides of a clear, bright river, is the pueblo of Taos, with its great terraced buildings, presenting one of the most primitive illustrations of Indian architecture. At the annual festival on September 30th tourists from all over the world, and Apache and Pueblo Indians from every pueblo north of Santa Fé gather here. The pueblo of Taos guards the sacred fire of the ancient Aztecs, which is kept by a company of priests. According to tradition this fire has not been extinguished for a thousand years. It was removed to Taos from the old village of Pecos, the birthplace of Montezuma, in 1837, and the Children of the Sun believe that as long as it continues to burn there is hope of the coming of their Messiah, who will return as he left them,



Cacique of Taos Pueblo Who is Alleged to Have Held Office for 118 Years



The Present Cacique of Taos

on the back of an eagle, at dawn. Hence the pious caciques climb to the housetops every morning at sunrise and, shading their eyes with their hands, gaze anxiously toward the east.

The two Taos pueblos, erected in 1716, and occupied by what is left of the ancient tribe of Tao Indians, are generally conceded to be the most remarkable specimens of Indian architecture in America. They are certainly the greatest of American pyramids. The Taos pueblos number something less than 500 souls. In the main, their system of government is similar to that of the other pueblos in the Territory. Their tradition states that the predecessor of the present casiquis, or cacique, held office for a period of 118 years. Fifty years before his death he fell from the roof of one of the rooms of the pueblo, while enjoying the effects of copious draughts of "vino," and broke his leg. Some of these Indians have received a fine English education, though for the greater part they profess to be unable to understand or speak this language. Like the inhabitants of most of the other pueblos, each person has three names—first, the one by which he is known by the Mexicans, usually a name more or less common among the descendants of the Spanish, like Antonio, Romero, Jose Concha, or Juan Gonzales; second, the name inherited from his Indian ancestors; third, an interpretation of the latter, such as Yellow Shell, Yellow Deer, or Gray Wolf. They keep several "fiestas," or festivals—notably, the feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe, December 12th, and San Geronimo (St. Jerome) day, September 30th. They occupy a fertile tract of 17,000 acres, a grant from the Spanish government. It was originally much larger, but for protection against the Comanches, Kuowas, Cheyennes and Utes, who formerly caused them great annoyance, they gave the east part of their grant to Mexican settlers, with the understanding that the latter would assist them in repelling invasions from Taos canyon.

In September, 1896, the federal government organized a day school at the pueblo, which is now conducted ten months each year. Previous to that time the only schools there were those founded by the Franciscan missionaries and afterward maintained in an indifferent manner by the Jesuits.

Ranchos de Taos is located about four miles south of Fernandez de Taos, is in the center of fertile agricultural and fruit lands, and has several flour mills, schools and Presbyterian missions. Arroyo Hondo, Arroyo Seco and Colorado are little towns north of Taos, engaged in mining, agriculture and stock raising, and Ojo Caliente (Hot Spring) is a health resort on a creek by that name and near the southwestern boundary line of the county. It is at an altitude of 6,292 feet, and the temperature of the waters is about 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

The main centers of population, in Taos county, lie east of the main channel of the Rio Grande, away from the Rio Grande & Denver Railroad, which passes through its southwestern corner, and follows its western boundary, or runs a short distance from it in Rio Arriba county.

Thomas Paul Martin, M. D., of Taos, is a man whose influence, both professional and social, has been felt in New Mexico, where he has resided for the past seventeen years. Dr. Martin was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1864. He received a high school education, to which he added a course in the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, and he prepared himself for the practice of medicine in the College

of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he graduated in 1886. The following year he took a post-graduate course in the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University. He spent two and a half years in Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg, and a year and four months in the Baltimore City Hospital. Thus equipped for his life work, he came to New Mexico in 1890 and located at Taos, where he soon gained recognition and a following among the best people of the locality, and built up a practice that extends over a wide Territory. He is physician for the pueblos and United States examining surgeon, and for eight years was a member of the Territorial Board of Health. To him belongs the distinction of having helped to organize the first medical society in New Mexico. Also, he was instrumental in securing for the Territory its first medical legislation.

Deeply interested in the people, the conditions and the history of New Mexico, Dr. Martin has found here material which he has woven into numerous articles, Indian love stories, etc., which have appeared in various periodicals.

He is a charter member of Santa Fé Lodge, No. 460, B. P. O. E., and in Masonry he has advanced to the thirty-second degree. His Masonic membership includes the following: Cumberland Valley Lodge, No. 315, Pennsylvania; Santa Fé Lodge of Perfection, No. 1; Mackey Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1; Denver Council of Kadosh, No. 1; Colorado Consistory, No. 1; Ballut Abyad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. And at this writing he is deputy for all Masonic bodies in the northern counties of New Mexico. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Martin has a wife and one son, Jack. Mrs. Martin, formerly Miss Janet Wilson, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a daughter of the Rev. Edward Nelson Wilson, a Presbyterian minister of British Columbia.

Don Juan Santistevan, a retired merchant of Taos, was born at Truchas, in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, son of Manuel Santistevan and Rosalia Medina Santistevan, both natives of Santa Fé county. Manuel Santistevan was a farmer. He moved with his family from Rio Arriba county to Taos county in 1841, and the house they then occupied on the La Loma is still standing. He died in 1851, and his wife died May 22, 1879, at the age of eighty-two years.

Don Juan Santistevan, in 1848, at the age of fifteen years, began work for Mr. Smith Towne of Taos, sweeping out the store and clerking, and a few months later entered the employ of Woolton & Williams, general merchants, with whom he remained until the spring of 1852. The rest of that year and a part of the year following he worked for Solomon Beuthner, after which he was in the employ of Peter Joseph, in the same house in which Mr. Santistevan now lives, and remained with him until Mr. Joseph's death, in 1863. By the terms of Mr. Joseph's will Mr. Santistevan and Kit Carson were made administrators, and, Carson being in the army at the time, Mr. Santistevan settled the estate. Then, for about a year, he was with Goodman & Friedman, as a partner in their general merchandise business, and in 1865 left them to become associated with Messrs. St. Vrain and Hurst, under the firm name of Santistevan, St. Vrain & Co. Colonel St. Vrain moved to Mora county in 1867, and Mr. Santistevan and Mr. Hurst continued here together until 1869, when

the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hurst retiring and Mr. Santistevan conducting the business alone until 1902, when he retired.

For years Mr. Santistevan was also extensively interested in sheep raising, at one time having as many as 35,000 head of sheep on his range. And in connection with this business he bought and sold large quantities of wool, sometimes buying wool on the sheep, at so much per fleece, and having the shearing done. Ten to twelve and a half cents a fleece was the usual price. And he shipped his wool by wagon train to Kansas City and other points.

In this connection it is worthy of note that Mr. Santistevan's career as a merchant covers a longer period than that of any other man in Taos, and there are few men, if any, in the Territory who have been in business longer than he.

He has always been a Republican. He was one of the first commissioners of Taos county and also in the early history of the county served as probate judge. For fourteen years he was postmaster of Taos, having received his first appointment from President Grant; took the first census of Taos county in 1870, was a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1880-81, and of the council in 1889; has frequently been a delegate to territorial conventions, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Mr. Santistevan married Justa Sandoval, a native of Taos, daughter of Benito Sandoval. She died in 1894, leaving seven children, all daughters, namely: Rafaelita, wife of Manuel Pacheco; Jacintita, wife of Maximiano Romero; Virginia, wife of Agapito Martinez; Perfectita, wife of Dr. William A. Kittredge; Cirila, widow of Romulo Martinez; Margarita, wife of Donaciano Cordova; Victoriana, wife of Bernabe Gonzales.

New Mexico has been the home of few artists. Of those who have made the territory their temporary home and have painted its scenery and its Indian inhabitants, none have achieved success comparative to that which has accompanied the work of Bert Phillips, who, since September, 1898, has been studying Indian life at Taos. Mr. Phillips was born at Hudson, New York, July 15, 1868, the son of William J. and Elizabeth (Jessup) Phillips. At the age of sixteen he began the study of art in the Academy of Design, later going to Paris for further study. Upon his return to America he opened a studio in New York. In Columbia county, New York, he afterward spent some time, painting among the Shaker settlement there. Since coming to New Mexico he has done his best and most noteworthy work. Those of his Indian paintings which have attracted the most widespread attention include, "A Prince of the Royal Blood," a full length portrait of one of the Taos Pueblo Indians, now the property of William H. Bartlett, of Chicago; "The Drummer," a figure picture now owned by T. A. Schomberg, of Trinidad, Colorado; "Medicine Water," a painting of one of the principales of Taos Pueblo, owned by Henry Koehler, of St. Louis; and "The Apache Chief," a portrait of an old Apache scout who served under Kit Carson, owned by C. K. Beekman, of New York. Besides these, two of his paintings were purchased by Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, one by Paul Morton, one by Frederick Remington, and five by Stanley McCormick, of Chicago. The greatest encouragement Mr. Phillips has received in his work has come from other

artists who have seen his pictures on exhibition at the Academy of Design in New York. Many of these complimentary letters have come from men whom Mr. Phillips has never met. He has received letters of praise from such artists as E. A. Burbank, Lorado Taft, Frederick Remington and other artists of note, all of which he cherishes highly.

Mr. Phillips was married at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1899, to Rose H. Martin. They have two children, Ralph Jessup and Margaret Elizabeth.

Patrick Lyons, one of the prosperous and prominent ranchers of Taos county, New Mexico, was born in Kilroney, county Kildare, Ireland, in February, 1831, and was educated in the national schools of his native land. In 1854 he was drafted into the English army for the war between England and Russia, and to avoid military service there he came to America, landing in New York, where, strange to say, he immediately enlisted in the First Regiment of Mounted Rifles. This command came west, had headquarters for a time at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; came to Fort Union, New Mexico, and took part in the Navajo war. Mr. Lyons remained in the army five years—years of almost constant Indian fighting—and during that time had the good fortune never to be ill or in the hospital. He was present at the "cleaning up" of the southern army under General Sibley. In the battle of Pigeon's Ranch he was in the detail that attacked the rear of the Texan army under Colonel Chavez. In 1862 he left the army and entered the service of the United States commissary department, herding cattle for the government, which he continued for a year and a half. After this he went to Virginia City, Montana, on a prospecting tour, and spent two years in mining at Summit City Gulch, at first working for wages, at fourteen dollars per day. Later he made a trip north, almost to the Canadian line, and was prevented from going further on account of the hostility of the Indians. From Virginia City, in 1865, he went down on the Laramie river, trapping and hunting near Fort Laramie. While there that winter he had charge of a herd of cattle for a man by the name of Ward. Next we find him at Leavenworth, Kansas, and for two years he worked in the quartermaster's department at old Fort Riley. From Kansas he came to Elizabethtown, New Mexico, and was among the first to begin mining operations in Grouse Gulch. Also, he opened Michigan Gulch, at first working by the day for a company. Afterward he bought out the company, with the exception of one man, John Moore, and continued mining successfully for three or four years. Then he went into the cattle business. First he bought about 200 head of milch cows, to this herd added some fine Kentucky bulls, and took his stock into the Moreno valley and Comanche gulch. He had four ranches in Van Bimmer canyon, with twenty-two miles of grazing land. These claims he subsequently sold to the Maxwell Land Grant Company. Previously he bought a place in Taos county, and in the '80s came and located here permanently, afterward buying an adjoining place, and here he has since continued to make his home and devote his time to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, formerly Miss Lucy Pew, are the parents of two daughters, Mary and Lulu, the former the wife of Frank Staplin. Lulu is the wife of Alphonso Hoy. Politically Mr. Lyons is a Republican.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

Rio Arriba was one of the original nine counties into which the Territory was divided by the act of January 9, 1852, and its boundaries are therein described as below: On the south from the Puertacito of Pojuaque, drawing a direct line toward the west in the direction of the mesilla of San Ildefonso; from the mesilla, crossing the Rio del Norte toward the west, and continuing until it reaches the boundaries of the Territory; drawing a direct line from the said Puertacito de Pojuaque toward the east until it reaches the last house of the town of Cundiyo toward the south, continuing the same line until it reaches the highest point of the mountain of Nambe; thence, following the summit of the mountain, toward the north, until it reaches the southern boundary of the county of Taos, this shall constitute the eastern boundary, and on the north the boundary of the county of Taos, and on the east the boundary line of the Territory.

As thus described, the old county comprised virtually the northwestern portion of the Territory, and it was not until the formation of San Juan county to the west, in 1884, that it assumed its present bounds. As now constituted it has an area of 7,150 square miles, and a population of about 14,000—nearly the same as Valencia. It is located in the first northern tier of counties and the second from the west.

Physical Features and Resources.—The main channel of the Rio Grande cuts through the southeastern corner of the county, the Rio Chama, which is its main branch in Rio Arriba, rising in Colorado and flowing south and southeast, drains much of the central, eastern and southeastern sections. It receives many affluents from the north and south, all of which are bordered by fertile valleys. The northeast corner of the county is watered by the Rio San Antonio and Rio de los Pinos, running through a fine country eastward to the Rio Grande.

The principal agriculture of Rio Arriba county is found in these valleys. Wheat is raised in these sections in considerable quantities both for home consumption and export. The Gallinas valley is also a producer of that cereal. Some of the largest and finest orchards in the Territory are in the Rio Grande valley; in fact, the first fine peaches that were introduced from the east were planted at Rinconada. All kinds of fruit do well in this section of the county, plums and prunes being perhaps the surest and most prolific crops.

The soil of the valleys is composed of a rich silt, of inexhaustible fertility, and, with proper irrigation, the possibilities are great. Besides the river valleys there is a valley called Laguna de los Caballos, about eighteen miles southwest of Tierra Amarilla, the county seat. The lake itself has an area of about 20,000 acres and it will store enough water to irrigate 10,000 acres of land. North and northwest, to the northern boundary of the county, are some twenty lakes, varying in area from 100 to 600

acres, with water sufficient to irrigate probably 25,000 acres. The quality of the surrounding land is generally excellent. This country is already a paradise for sportsmen, as almost all kinds of fish and game are plentiful.

Altogether Rio Arriba county has a very diversified surface. In the middle and east it is marked by great ranges of mountains, the Atlantic and Pacific Divide coming down through its central districts. On the west the water flows through the San Juan system toward the Gulf of California, and on the east through the Rio Grande system toward the Gulf of Mexico. The great lumber-producing region of the county, and one of the most important in New Mexico is east of the Divide and the lake country. Piñon and cedar are annually cut in great quantities from the Tierra Amarilla grant, in the vicinity of Chama, and from the Petaca grant, further east. Tres Piedras, on the eastern border of the county, a station on the Denver & Rio Grande, is an important shipping point.

The mineral resources of Rio Arriba are principally gold and copper, together with mica and some other industrial minerals. Along the Chama river for a distance of twenty miles, commencing about five miles above Abiquiú, are extensive placer gravel beds. There are other deposits, both in leads and placers, about twenty miles west of Tres Piedras, and at a place called Bromide, nearer that town, are rich silver deposits. Copper is found in the main range of mountains in the east, in the vicinity of Abiquiú, on the Arroyo Cobre. The largest beds of mica are near the town of Petaca. The largest coal fields are near Amargo and Monero, the latter a station on the branch of the Denver & Rio Grande which penetrates the northern part of the county.

Towns.—Tierra Amarilla, the county seat of Rio Arriba, is the center of a finely cultivated country, well irrigated and attractive. It is one of the oldest towns in this section of New Mexico, having been settled under a grant from the Mexican government in the 'thirties. Its trade, especially in live stock, wool and grain, is quite large. Los Ojos, Park View, La Puentea and a number of small towns surround and depend upon it.

Chamita, near the southeastern boundary, on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande, is in the midst of a splendid fruit country, and Abiquiú, twenty miles to the northwest, on the Chama river, is surrounded by wheat fields, ranches and deposits of gold and copper. The old Indian pueblo of Abiquiú has been deserted for some time, but the modern town covers much of the same ground. Chama, near the northern boundary of the county, is surrounded by fine pine forests into which the saw mills are rapidly eating, by sandstone quarries and big sheep and cattle ranches, it being quite a brisk shipping center for building material and live-stock.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

As described by the Territorial act of January 9, 1852, dividing New Mexico into nine counties, Valencia had the following bounds: On the south, drawing a line from a point between the town of Jose Pino and the house of Jose Antonio Chavez toward the east in the direction of the Bocas de Abo, and continuing said line along the Gabilan mountain until it terminates with the boundaries of the Territory; drawing a direct line from the starting point of the eastern line, crossing the Rio del Norte, touching the dividing line between Belen and Sabinal; continuing the line in the direction of the Puerto de la Bolita de Oro until it terminates with the boundary of the Territory; on the north to be bounded by the county of Bernalillo.

Valencia is in the first tier of western counties, and has as its northern neighbor the old county of Bernalillo and the new county of McKinley, and, as its southern, Socorro, also one of the original nine counties, but now sadly reduced in territory. The county of Valencia has a population of 14,000 and an area of 9,400 square miles.

Resources of the County.—Even after the cutting off of the county of Torrance in 1904, Valencia remained one of the largest counties in New Mexico, being a little larger than New Hampshire and smaller than Vermont. The valley of the Rio Grande in its southeastern portion is its garden spot, producing good crops of wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, chile peppers, alfalfa and fruits. The greatest spread of orchards is in the neighborhood of Los Lunas, the county seat, and Belen, the largest town and commercial center. In the valleys of the San Jose, peaches and grapes are the staple fruit crops, and there are single farms that yield tens of thousands of pounds of the Mission grape.

Among connoisseurs the wine and brandy of Valencia county have a high reputation. Only the finest fruit is used to distill brandy, and the wine is made of pure juice without artificial sweetening. To satisfy those who prefer a very sweet wine, the vintners take the residue of the grapes after the wine is made, press it and boil the juice down to a thick syrup. This is added to the wine as a sweetener. The Mission grape is almost as sugary as a raisin, and its wine really needs no added sugar.

In addition to the Rio Grande valley, the valleys of the San Jose and the Rio Puerco are very fertile, and in the different settlements all along them small grains and fruits are raised in abundance.

The highlands, valleys and hillsides are covered with rich grass, and the numerous springs and creeks make it possible to produce wool, mutton and beef at low cost. The wool industry has proven to be the most profitable, and some of the wealthiest men in New Mexico have derived their revenues from the prosecution of this industry in Valencia county. The Rio Grande valley of the county has always been the home of many of the

wealthiest and most influential families among the Spanish population, and from here nearly all the governors who were residents of New Mexico were appointed.

The mineral resources of Valencia county are extremely varied. A few miles west of the Rio Grande the coal measures begin, and extend almost in a continuous body to the western boundary, including an area nearly a hundred miles long by fifty wide. Coal crops out on all the higher mesas. Salt is found in large quantities in the Zuñi mountains, the lakes of brine in that region being well known. There are gold and copper mines in this district. Gypsum is found near El Rito, adjoining the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and is considered very valuable as a fertilizer. In the western part of the county along the line of the same road are extensive deposits of sandstone and granite and other building stone.

Towns.—Los Lunas, the county seat, is beautifully situated in the Rio Grande valley, on the main line of the A., T. & S. F. At this point for miles the valley presents a continuous succession of prosperous looking farms and orchards, with an occasional postoffice and surrounding settlement. But the greatest commercial development is further south, with Belen as its center.

With the construction of that portion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway system, known as the Belen Cut-Off, in 1904-6, the section of the Territory immediately affected began to develop very rapidly. The town of Belen, at first little more than a railroad construction camp, developed into a place of 1,200 people in 1906. The site is now owned by the Belen Town and Improvement Company, of which John Becker is president and William M. Becker, secretary. In 1905-6 a public schoolhouse was erected at a cost of \$16,000; a commercial club was organized; a roller flour mill was built, with a capacity of 150 barrels per day; a large winery was established, and a weekly newspaper—the *Belen Tribune*—began publication, under the management of William M. Berger. The Commercial Club was incorporated January 8, 1906, by Charles Reinken (president); William M. Berger (vice-president), H. Emory Davis (secretary), and John Becker, Jr. (treasurer), and erected a two-story brick building costing \$8,000. The railroad works at Belen include a large roundhouse, a forty-eight pocket coal chute, a handsome Harvey eating house, somewhat after the design of the Castenada at Las Vegas, a Harvey curio shop, a commodious depot, offices, etc. The railroad yards are a mile and a half long, six hundred feet wide, and will contain upward of sixty miles of track. Large quantities of wood, hay, beans, flour, fruit and wine are shipped annually. The railroad has allowed the impression to go forth that all fast limited, mail and freight trains, will pass over this part of the line, making a great saving in distance and time between Chicago and the Pacific coast.

In the northwestern part of the county, in what is called the San Mateo country, near Mount Taylor, are San Mateo, San Rafael and Cubero, Mexican towns of importance, and in the far west, in the Zuñi district, is the Mormon town of Ramah.

Some Early Settlers.—Demas Provencher, or Provencer, a native of France, was one of the early inhabitants of Valencia (now a part of McKinley) county. He established a general merchandising business, and erected a mill at El Gallo, three miles southwest of Grant's station, adjoin-

ing the present San Rafael, and upon the site of old Fort Wingate. He became widely known throughout that section of the Territory, and by reason of his generous disposition, his public spirit and inclination to be of practical use to the community at large, was highly respected. He married a sister of Father Brun, a French Catholic priest stationed at El Gallo. In 1892, while engaged in canvassing the votes cast in his precinct at an election, in company with another official, he was killed by a shot fired through the window near which he sat. As he had no known enemies, it was generally believed that the shot was intended for his companion, and that it was fired by Jose el Coyote, a Mexican desperado who had been the author of numerous criminal disturbances.

Ramon A. Baca, who lived at San Mateo in the days immediately following the Civil war, was another widely known man. It is said that when he first located there he was so utterly destitute that he killed a prairie dog with his gun in order to provide food for his wife and children. He engaged in the stock business, raising cattle, horses and sheep, and amassed a fortune. For years he lived like a feudal lord, spending his money like Croesus, entertaining lavishly, and making his journey through the country with a coach and four horses. During the Apache wars he commanded a company of native militia, great pomp and dignity characterizing all his military movements, though the records do not mention any especially active service performed by him. Like many of his contemporaries, he suffered the loss of his entire fortune during the panic of 1893-4, and died about two years later in comparative poverty.

Judge J. M. Latta, of Boston, Mass., who organized the Zuñi Mountain Cattle Company about 1883 and for some time thereafter was occupied in the industry with headquarters at Bluewater, was one of the widely known operators in that section. W. H. Hulver, his nephew, now a banker of Chicago, was his ranch foreman and superintendent for several years. Judge Latta came into the Territory as a tie contractor with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

Ridener & Baker, a wholesale grocery firm of Kansas City, with Jose Joseph E. Saint, entered the cattle business in 1883, organized a corporation known as the Acoma Land & Cattle Company, with headquarters at Acoma station. Their operations were quite extensive for many years, but they suffered severe financial reverses about 1894.

Paul B. Dalies, vice-president of the John Becker Company at Belen, Valencia county, located at this place in 1880 and entered the employ of the John Becker Company, with which he has since been connected, his ability and fidelity winning him successive promotions until in 1902, upon the incorporation of the company, he was elected to the office of vice-president. He is also a member of the board of regents of the Orphan Children's Home at Belen, under appointment from Governor Otero.

William M. Berger, attorney and counselor at law, and secretary and general manager of the Town and Improvement Company of Belen, New Mexico, is a native of New York city, and in early manhood enlisted for service in the Civil war as first sergeant in Company G, of the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He served in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and held important staff appointments under the commander-in-chief of that organization. Following his return from the war he studied

law with the Hon. Solomon Noble, corporation attorney, and ex-Judge Stemmler of New York, and was admitted to the bar in the Empire state in 1868, after which he practiced continuously in New York city until 1880, being attorney for Steinway & Sons, piano forte manufacturers, until 1880. That year witnessed his arrival in Santa Fé, New Mexico, where he opened a law office and also operated largely in real estate speculations. He conducted large real estate operations in Las Vegas, New Mexico, where his labors were a decided impetus in establishing and conducting the new town of Las Vegas. He also established the new town of Santa Fé, assisted in organizing the Board of Trade, the Board of Underwriters and the first fire department of the Territory. In Santa Fé he assisted in the organization of the Territorial Historical Society, and has been re-elected its secretary for the twenty-sixth time. He is the pioneer insurance agent of the Territory, and has sold real estate and has conducted real estate operations also in Silver City, Deming and Socorro. He is now building up the new town of Belen and is secretary and general manager of the Belen Town and Improvement Company, also secretary and general manager of the Willard Town and Improvement Company. He is likewise general counsel for the John Becker Company, who have mercantile establishments in Belen and other towns of New Mexico. He left Santa Fé in 1903 and removed to Belen, where he opened an office and is now conducting the extensive real estate operations above mentioned, having negotiated many important property transfers. For five years he was owner and editor of the weekly *Capitol* at Santa Fé, from 1897 until 1902, and now owner and proprietor of the Belen *Tribune*, located at Belen, a Republican paper of considerable influence in New Mexico. Thus his interests have been closely associated with many movements which have had direct and important bearing upon the Territory, its substantial growth and improvement.

Mr. Berger is a charter member of the New Mexico Bar Association, and during the period of his residence in the Territory has continued in the practice of law as well as in real estate operations, and in many fields of activity into which he has directed his energies. He was United States receiver of public money of New Mexico at Santa Fé from 1889 until 1893, serving with high honor, but refused a reappointment under the Cleveland administration. He made the first call and was the first president of the Territorial Fire Association of New Mexico. He was the organizer and first president of the Territorial Press Association, of which he is now the secretary. He is vice-president of the Good Roads Association and founder of the Educational Association of New Mexico. Prominent in Masonry, he has filled all of the chairs in the lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, and is a member of Montezuma Lodge No. 1, of Santa Fé. He is also a leading and active member of Santa Fé Lodge No. 1, K. of P.; past grand chancellor of the Territory and supreme representative. Few citizens have taken a more active part in advancing the material, intellectual and political progress of the Territory than Mr. Berger. His mind seems to have compassed the entire measure of possibilities, looking beyond the exigencies of the present to the opportunities of the future, and while working toward the ideal, he has used the means at hand in practical methods that have produced valued and beneficial results.

He is a married man, having married Miss Mary E. Combes, of New

York city. They have two daughters, Miss Ella May and Miss Edna E., both of whom have filled and are now filling positions of trust and honor in the Territory.

Simon Neustadt, a merchant and postmaster at Los Lunas, took up his abode in that city in 1879 and entered mercantile circles as a successor to his brother, Samuel Neustadt, who removed to Albuquerque, where with another brother, Louis Neustadt, he opened a general mercantile store in what was then the Armijo Hotel. This was continued for five years, when the firm sold out, Samuel remaining in New Mexico, while Louis went to New York.

Simon Neustadt continued merchandising for about seven years at Los Lunas, and then removed to El Paso, but in 1887 returned and again entered mercantile circles by purchasing the store of Louis and Henry Huning, continuing in that business for three years. He then bought out L. F. Levy, which store he has occupied continuously since, being one of the enterprising merchants of the town. In 1896 he was appointed postmaster.

George H. Pradt, a civil engineer living in Laguna, was born in Pennsylvania, reared in Wisconsin, and came to New Mexico in 1869 to make a survey of the Navajo Indian reservation. After completing this work he returned to the east, but in the meantime had become greatly interested in and attached to this part of the country, and resolved to locate permanently in the Territory. Accordingly he arrived in 1872 at Santa Fé, and was employed in the surveyor general's office. He made his headquarters at Santa Fé while engaged on government surveys until 1876, when he came to Laguna, where he has since lived. He acted as public land surveyor until 1903, and also did private surveying and general engineering work, while for several years he was county surveyor of Valencia county. He has devoted about five years to the cattle business, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

Mr. Pradt has not only become well known in connection with the practice of his chosen profession, but also has a wide and favorable acquaintance by reason of what he has done in behalf of public welfare. For one term he was governor of the Laguna Pueblo Indians. He served in the New Mexico militia with the rank of first lieutenant of Company I, Second Regiment of Infantry, in 1882, while in 1883 he became captain and in the same year was made major of the First Regiment of Cavalry. He acted as lieutenant-colonel from 1885 until 1887 in the Second Regiment of Cavalry, and in 1890 was commissioned captain of Company C of the First Regiment of Infantry, while in 1892 and 1893 he was major and inspector of rifle practice on the governor's staff. He also served in Company K of the Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers as corporal in the Civil war, and in Company A, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many engagements along the Mississippi and in various military movements in northern Mississippi and Tennessee, mostly against the bushwhackers. He is a member of G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., Albuquerque, and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He has acted as deputy United States marshal and justice of the peace, and the duties of those positions were performed in a most capable manner. He displays the same fidelity of which he gave proof when on southern battlefields in the Civil war and which has always characterized his public service, whether in office or out of it.

Simon Bibb, engaged in merchandising at Laguna, New Mexico, arrived in the Territory in 1866, traveling to Santa Fé with a bull train, bringing merchandise over the Santa Fé trail for Spiegelberg Brothers, of that city. He was in the employ of Spiegelberg Brothers until 1869, when he established a mercantile store at Seboyeta. In 1870 he took government contracts for Fort Apache and freighted from Seboyeta by bull trains. In 1873 he established a store at Bernalillo in partnership with his brother, Nathan Bibb, this relation being maintained until he sold out in 1892 to Joe Bibb.

Mr. Bibb opened the first road from Zuñi to Fort Apache. In 1880, when the railroad was built, he opened a store at Grants, which he continues to the present time, and in 1893 he established a branch store at Laguna. He now has large stores at Laguna, Grants and Seboyeta, and is thus closely associated with the mercantile interests of this section of the Territory. His brother, Solomon Bibb, established a store at Cubero in 1885, and in 1898 Simon Bibb purchased that store, but in 1904 sold it to Emil and Leopold Bibb. In connection with his extensive mercantile interests he is likewise interested in buying and selling sheep, lambs and wool. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

John M. Gunn, a cattleman, miller and merchant living at Laguna, is a native of Hardin county, Ohio. He came to Laguna in 1881, and here became connected with the cattle industry and with surveying. Four years later he formed a partnership with his brother, K. C. C. Gunn, in the cattle business, with which they have since been identified. In 1904 they established a mercantile store at Laguna under the firm name of Gunn Brothers. In 1893 Mr. Gunn built a flour mill at Laguna, which he enlarged in 1903 until it has a capacity of forty barrels a day. Here he has a steam plant and the grain used is principally raised in this vicinity. The chief brand of flour is the "Pansy," and he supplies a large local demand and does custom work. He also has a cattle ranch about twenty-five miles south of Laguna. He located large beds of lithographic limestone, which are now being operated by the New Mexico Pumice Stone Company, and the officers of this enterprise are: E. E. Lemke, president; John Davern, vice-president; M. W. Flournoy, treasurer, and E. B. Christy, secretary. Mr. Gunn is interested largely in this undertaking.

He has had some military experience, having served as first lieutenant of the Laguna troop of mounted militia in the Apache war. He also served for several years in the Territorial militia, reaching the rank of captain.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

As defined by the territorial act of January 9, 1852, Socorro county stretched across New Mexico, with the following bounds: On the south, drawing a direct line to the eastward from the Muerto Spring in the Jornada in the direction of La Laguna, and continuing until it terminates with the boundary of the Territory; drawing a direct line toward the west from said Muerto Spring, crossing the Rio del Norte and continuing in the same direction until it terminates with the boundary of the Territory, shall be the southern boundary, and the northern boundary is the southern extremity of the county of Valencia.

As now constituted, Socorro is by far the largest county in New Mexico, having an area of 15,386 square miles, or about the size of Maryland, Delaware and Rhode Island combined. It is in the first tier of counties to the west, and is still bounded by Valencia, with a portion of Torrance county on the north, and Grant, Sierra and Doña Ana on the south, Lincoln lying to the east. It has a population of over 12,000.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The records of the county are quite incomplete, but from those in existence the following are ascertained to have held the offices named:

Probate Judges.—1851-4, Pedro Baca; 1855-6, Juan Jose Baca; 1857-60, Manuel Vigil; 1861-3, Pedro Baca; 1864, L. M. Baca; 1865-6, Jose Antonio Baca y Pino; 1867, J. M. Shaw; 1868-9, Vivian Baca; 1870-2, Dionicio Jaramillo; 1873, L. M. Baca; 1874-5, Matias Contreras; 1876, Numa Raymond; 1877-8, Estanislao Montoya; 1879-80, Desiderio Montoya; 1881-2, Pedro Baca; 1885-7, George W. Hollenbeck; 1888, Esquipula Pino; 1890-90, Francis Buchanan; 1891-2, Esquipula Pino; 1893-4, Camilo Baca; 1895-6, Candelaria Garcia; 1897-1902, Jose E. Torras; 1903-4, Mauricio Miera; 1905-6, Henry Dreyfus.

Probate Clerks.—1857-8, Vicente St. Vrain; 1859-60, Andres Romero; 1863-5, L. M. Vaca (also spelled Baca); 1866-7, Julian J. Trujillo; Pedro A. Baca; 1872-3, Sevara A. Baca; 1875, Desiderio Montoya; 1876-84, J. M. Chaves; 1885-6, E. V. Chaves; 1887-8, Jesus M. Luna y S.; 1889-92, E. V. Chavez; 1893-4, Estanislao Pino; 1895-6, Elfego Baca; 1897-8, Edward L. Fortune; 1899-1902, Hermene G. Baca; 1903-6, Boleslo A. Pino.

Sheriffs.—1857-60, Luis Tafeya; 1862, Miguel de Luna; 1865-8, Jesus Ribera; 1874-6, Luis Tafeya; 1877-80, Juan Maria Garcia; 1881-2, Andre Montoya; 1883-4, Pedro A. Simpson; 1885-8, Charles T. Russell; 1889-92, Charles A. Robinson; 1893-4, Leopoldo Contreras; 1895-8, H. O. Bursum; 1899-1902, C. F. Blackington; 1903-6, Leandro Baca.

Treasurers.—1866, Atanacio Abeyta; 1882, Antonio Jose Luna; 1885, J. W. Terry; 1887-8, Millard W. Browne; 1889-90, W. D. Burlingame; 1891-2, Millard W. Browne; 1893-6, E. L. Browne; 1897-1902, Abram Abeyta; 1903-4, Hermene G. Baca; 1905-6, Jose E. Torres.

Assessors.—1887-90, Leandro Baca; 1891-2, Justiniano Baca; 1893-6, Nestor P. Eaton; 1897-8, Cipriano Baca; 1899-1900, Constancio Miera; 1901-4, Benjamin Sanchez; 1905-6, John F. Fullerton (resigned, and A. B. Baca appointed to fill the unexpired term).

County Commissioners.—1876, Antonio Abeytia y Armijo (chairman), Julian Montoya, Tomas Gonzales; 1877-8, Deonicio Jaramillo (chairman), Geronimo Chavez, Rafael Tofoya; 1879-80, Jose M. Apodaca (chairman), Felipe Peralta, Lucas Pino; 1881-2, Tomas Cordova (chairman), Julian Montoya, Richard Stackpole (J. M. Shaw was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Richard Stackpole); 1883-4, Matias Contreras (chairman), F. M. Speafe, Vivian Baca; 1885-6, Matias Contreras (chairman), Vivian Baca, J. W. Virgin; 1887, Dinnicio Jaramillo (chairman), Luciana Chavez, Alexander Laird; 1888, C. N. Blackwell (chairman), Luciano Chavez, S. C. Vaughn; 1889-90, John M. Tyler (chairman), W. W. Jones, Nestor Gonzales (J. W. McMullen appointed to succeed J. M. Tyler); 1891-2, Eutimio Montoya (chairman), Arcadio Sais, W. W. Jones; 1893-4, C. T. Brown (chairman), Anastacio Trupillo, W. W. Jones; 1895-96, C. T. Brown (chairman), Anastacio Trujillo, Clement Hightower; 1897-8, W. W. Jones (chairman), Ramon C. Montoya, Manuel A. Pino; 1899-1900, A. Schley (chairman), F. G. Bartlett, Gregorio Baca; 1901-2, John Greenwald (chairman), M. Contreras, A. E. Rouiller; 1903-4, John Greenwald (chairman), Abram Contreras, Carnio Padilla; 1905-6, Edouardo Jaramillo (chairman), Abram Contreras, Alfredo Armijo.

Physical Geography.—When it is remembered that Socorro county extends from central New Mexico to the Arizona boundary, a distance of nearly 170 miles, and that its north and south expansion is about two-thirds as great, one is prepared for the statement that its physical features are varied. It contains the most magnificent area of valley land of any county in the Territory, and the greatest variety of natural resources. Roughly estimated, of its area of 9,600,000 acres 2,700,000 are mountainous and the balance fit for agriculture or pasture.

Socorro county has three distinct classes of lands: The agricultural, which, as a rule, are found on the Rio Grande and other streams which traverse the Territory; the uplands, or mesas, especially adapted to grazing, and which abound with nutritious grasses, and the mountain ranges, several of which are covered with a luxuriant growth of timber. In the western part of the county, near the Arizona line, are found the Tularosa and San Francisco with their multitude of affluents, and along their valleys are other large bodies of good land.

The Rio Grande valley in this county is bounded on the west by the Socorro, Magdalena and San Mateo mountains, whose average elevation is about 9,000 feet, with some peaks reaching a height of over 10,000 feet. On the east the Sierra Oscura, part of the frontal range of the Rockies, walls in the valley. The first named ranges are very precipitous on their eastward faces, and their rocks are granitic or eruptive in character. Between the Black Range and the Mogollons is a great timber belt, whose forests continue to the summits of the bounding mountains, and within this area runs the continental divide.

Resources.—On account of its great extent and physical diversity, the resources of Socorro county are of wonderful variety, embracing agricultural and horticultural crops of both the temperate and warmer zones, livestock of all kinds, and minerals of a bewildering range. The farms of the county are principally found in the Rio Grande valley, beginning at Sabinal, about thirty miles north of Socorro, and then stretching down to the beautiful fields of San Marcial, near the southern boundary. Most of this section is easily irrigated, and much more land than is now cultivated might easily be reclaimed. On the ninety miles of the course of the Rio Grande in this county there are over 150,000 acres of land easy to reclaim in the first bottoms. On the mesas and bench lands there are 100,000 acres more.

Wheat is the largest product of the valley, and is of a very superior quality. Every year sees a greater acreage of alfalfa, which is a very profitable crop. Corn with proper care will yield seventy bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and rye furnish unfailing crops far in excess of those produced in the Atlantic states on the same acreage. All the products of the eastern, and with few exceptions those of the Gulf states, thrive in this valley and yield unfailing crops.

The cattle interests of Socorro county are very large, both the abundant forage and the climate being especially favorable to the growth of this branch of live stock. The mild, open winters permit the animals to use their food for the making of flesh and not for the creation of heat. The immense flocks of sheep range principally over the western sections of the county, and here are also the largest cattle ranches. It is the region from which flow the headwaters of the San Francisco and Gila rivers, each with its numerous feeders. It is also a fortunate peculiarity of this portion of Socorro county, not only that there are numerous small streams which come from the mountains and run some distance into the plains, but that many springs are scattered over the country.

As a mineral county Socorro is remarkably rich, and the deposits are well distributed in the mountainous regions, which are not confined to special sections. In the celebrated Magdalena district, with Kelly as its center, are argentiferous galena, gray copper, copper pyrites, iron and zinc. The Water canyon district to the east produces placer gold, galena, copper, zinc and manganese. In the Socorro mountain district are found chloride of silver, blue carbonate of copper, green carbonates of copper, galena, while far to the west, in the ranges of the Mogollon and Datil districts, are rich deposits of gold, silver, variegated copper, silver-bearing gray copper and galena. Of all the mineral districts in Socorro county the greatest output has come from the silver-lead mines at Kelly, which for years supplied the Rio Grande smelter at Socorro with the great bulk of the ore treated there.

The City of Socorro.—Socorro, the county seat, is a city of about 1,500 people. It is the first important point in the Rio Grande valley south of Albuquerque, and before the advent of railroads into the Territory, in 1879-80, it promised to rival Santa Fé. Many of the early settlers, who were driven from the provincial capital either by Indians or Mexican revolutionists, located at this point, which therefore came to be called Socorro—translated, meaning "succor," or "stop here."

Socorro was incorporated as a city through the efforts of William T. De Baun, who was elected its first mayor in 1882. But the sturdy growth of Albuquerque and Las Vegas to the north cut off much of its trade. This general cause for its retarded progress was intensified by local obstacles, which are explained hereafter.

The city of Socorro reached the climax of its prosperity in 1883-4. In that year the new town of Lake Valley received a great impetus, and many who had interests in Socorro joined the rush to the new place. In 1884-5 August Billings erected a smelter about two miles west of Socorro, chiefly for the smelting of lead ores, which carried an average of \$5 to \$6 in silver per ton. After a few years of operation under private control, the smelter was sold to the trust and soon afterward was shut down.

About this time the United States Land Court decided that the Socorro land grant of about 880,000 acres was fraudulent and set it aside. This de-

cision was the climax to the woes of the community, from which it never has recovered. In passing upon this grant the court set aside four square leagues of land as a community grant for Socorro city, thus quieting titles which otherwise would have been rendered void.

Like most New Mexican towns in the early days, Socorro suffered greatly from the presence of a strong rough element. Following the murder of Conkling, editor of a local newspaper, who was attempting to maintain order while conducting Christmas Eve festivities in the Methodist Episcopal church (in 1880), a committee of safety was organized in January, 1881. There has been a great difference of opinion as to the character of the work of this committee and its effect upon the growth of the community. Though some condemned the measures which it adopted to end the reign of terror following the Conkling tragedy, there is no doubt that it accomplished some beneficial results.

Several instances are recited where the Mexican inhabitants were summarily dealt with, being given no opportunity to defend themselves. On the other hand, many men were punished for crimes committed, who, without the presence of the committee, might have continued their lawless depredations. In 1884, after a killing by the committee, a public meeting was called in the old court house. The result was a compromise between the friends and enemies of the committee by which the organization was dissolved. But not long afterward the body was reorganized for the purpose of hanging, without process of law, a notorious character named Joseph Fowler, who was a ranchman residing near Socorro.

After selling his ranch for \$50,000, Fowler came to town, drank heavily, and during his spree stabbed a man named Kahl, a prospector of Engle. He was tried and convicted of the crime, but appealed. While in jail, pending the appeal and under a heavy guard, a mob composed largely of the original members of the committee of safety overpowered the guard, took the prisoner from the jail and hanged him. Fowler was accused of several murders, and the simple accusation seems to have been equivalent to conviction. The news of this lynching brought Socorro into such notoriety that the majority of law-abiding people of the Territory shunned the town thereafter, and its decline from that day forth was steady.

San Marcial.—Although not an incorporated town, San Marcial is a place of about 1,000 inhabitants, located in the Rio Grande valley, south of Socorro. In the early days it was a stage station on the road to Fort Craig, and prior to the eighties quite a settlement had been established. Just after the railroad had reached this point, in the winter of 1880-1, San Marcial was destroyed by fire, but its rebuilding soon began.

By the fall of 1881 Fred M. Spear had erected a general store. At its completion there were three shacks in town, but his building was of rather a more durable character, and is considered the commencement of the new town.

The chief drawback to the rebuilding of San Marcial was the difficulty of obtaining good titles to property. It was a typical "squatter town," and previous to the latter portion of 1882 the titles rested solely on quit-claim deeds, which were little better than none at all. After the test ejectment suit against Simon Leyser had been decided in the courts against the property holder, the San Marcial Land and Improvement Company was organized to protect buyers of real estate. They filed a town-site plat in October,



yours Truly
Leandro Baca

1882, and, through Hugh H. Smith and Thomas Biggs, the original heirs, gave a clear title to settlers of 4,000 acres of land. The tract was formerly a portion of the Armenderez grant. Martin Zimmerman was president of the company, and a man named Sedgwick was its attorney.

At this time, which is the real commencement of the founding of the new town, Simon Leyser was also re-establishing himself as a general merchant, being, after Mr. Spear, the pioneer in that line. Isaac and Abram Schey were also engaged in general merchandising, and W. H. Featherson was the first grocer. E. C. Rockwell was proprietor of a grocery and bakery, and J. V. Allen, who later started a dry goods and hardware store, kept a saloon. G. P. Edwards was both druggist and postmaster, and Dr. C. G. Cruikshank practiced medicine. Dr. C. F. Davis (deceased) was also in that professional field. H. H. Howard, the editor, is now dead, while his wife is postmistress of San Marcial. J. E. Nichols, who is still living, in 1882 was running a real estate and an insurance office and a barber shop. L. C. Broyles, J. M. Broyles and James G. Fitch (now of Socorro) were also in business, and an attorney named Clark had but recently hung his sign.

Other Towns.—The other growing towns in the county are mostly located in the mining districts. Magdalena, in the district by that name, is twenty-three miles northwest of Socorro, and is the center of a carbonate ore camp; with Kelly, the center of numerous silver-lead camps, it is connected with the county seat by a spur of the A., T. & S. F. road. Carthage, a little further to the south, and the shipping point for the surrounding coal fields, has similar railroad facilities. Limitar, Polvadera and La Joya, north of Socorro, rely for their growth upon agriculture, horticulture, viniculture, wine and stock-raising. In the western part of the county are Cooney, located on the creek by that name, in the Mogollon mountains, and known as a gold, silver and lead camp; Alma, at the mouth of Cooney creek and canyon, the center of an extensive stock country and a trading point for the mining district; and Joseph, on Tularosa creek, near the Arizona line, located in a region of ancient ruins, in which the most beautiful Aztec pottery has been found.

Leandro Baca, sheriff of Socorro county, was born in Lajoya, New Mexico, March 8, 1851, a son of Tomas and Consicion (Chaves) Baca, both natives of Valencia county, New Mexico. The father was a farmer, freighter and stock raiser, and freighted on the Santa Fé trail to Kansas City, Leavenworth and to California, making these trips in 1848 to sell sheep, in company with Governor Otero's father. The round trip required fourteen months. They drove overland across the country, with the usual experiences and hardships of such a journey in pioneer times. In later years Tomas Baca was proprietor of a store at Lajoya, and also owned a sheep ranch, which he conducted until his death, which occurred in 1897, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife passed away in 1891.

Leandro Baca spent his entire life on his father's ranch at Lajoya, and entered in freighting before the days of railroad transportation, making trips as far east as Kit Carson. He also went to Tucson, San Francisco, Fort Wingate and the White mountains, and was a well known factor in those early freighting days. In 1874 he turned his attention to the sheep industry at Lajoya, where he made his home until coming to Socorro. In the meantime he also conducted a mercantile enterprise at Lajoya. Called to public office in 1887, he removed to Socorro, and for four years served as assessor

of the county. In 1891 he was appointed chief deputy sheriff under Leopoldo Contreras, thus serving for two years. On retiring from that office he concentrated his energies upon his sheep and cattle business, continuing actively as a rancher until 1902, when he was elected sheriff, to which position he was re-elected in 1904, having given such capable service in his first term that he was once more the people's choice for the office. He discharges his duties without fear or favor, and is a safeguard to all interests of the county that come within law and order. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy. In addition to discharging his official duties, he also gives supervision to his ranching interests. He was always a Democrat until December, 1905, when he changed to the Republican party.

Mr. Baca has been married twice. On the 16th of January, 1871, he wedded Genoveba Jaramillo, who died January 16, 1890, leaving four children: Josefa, the wife of Justiniano Baca; Esteban J.; Jesusa, the wife of Francisco Esquibel, and Tomas A. On the 4th of May, 1891, Mr. Baca wedded Mariana Padilla, and they have one child, Domitilia.

John W. Terry, engaged in the real estate business in Socorro, is a native of Illinois, born in Jersey county, on the 12th of October, 1836, his parents being Jasper M. and Mary Ann (Waggoner) Terry. He supplemented his early educational privileges by study in Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1861 with the degree of bachelor of arts. Later he became a student in Colgate University at Hamilton, New York, from which he won the Master of Arts degree in 1865, but in the meantime he had rendered active service to his country as a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862. He was largely instrumental in raising Company C of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of which he became first lieutenant. He was with Grant in Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, having participated in the entire siege of the city, his brigade being in the center of the line which took formal possession.

Following his graduation from Shurtleff College, Mr. Terry was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and subsequent to the close of the war he continued his studies in the theological department of Colgate University. He engaged in preaching at Madison, Indiana, and at Centralia, Illinois, and for six months was associated in church work with Professor William I. Knapp in Madrid, Spain. This was in 1871. In the meantime he had spent one year, 1869-70, in travel in Europe. In 1873 he went to Trinidad, Colorado, and having retired from the active work of the ministry he formed a partnership in the banking business with Colonel George R. Swallow. In the fall of 1879 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he conducted a real estate office, and in December, 1881, he came to Socorro. In the spring of 1882 he established a bank here, which he conducted for three and a half years, and has since given his attention to the real estate business and to dealing in live stock and alfalfa farms. He organized a large stock ranch in connection with the firm of Liggitt & Meyers, of St. Louis, Missouri, under the name of the Magdalena Land & Cattle Company, but after about a year disposed of his interests, in 1887. His attention is now given to real estate operations.

In 1874 Mr. Terry was married to Mary A. Bascom, a native of Rock Island, Illinois. Their children are: Paul J., agent for Wells-Fargo Express Company at Ciudad Juarez; John Bascom, a graduate of the Uni-

versity of California of the class of 1905, and now chemist for the Standard Oil Company at Point Richmond, and Helen, who is attending school in Painesville, Ohio.

Mr. Terry has been prominent in community and territorial interests in New Mexico. He has served as county treasurer of Socorro county and a member of the city council of the city of Socorro. He was a Lincoln Republican in earlier days, staunchly upholding the administration during the period of the Civil war, and he now entertains liberal political views, but has never been an active partisan. He has, however, served as chairman of the Republican county central committee and of the county executive committee. For one year he served as justice of the peace and has been president of the board of regents of the School of Mines of New Mexico. He was made a Mason in Trinidad, Colorado, but is not affiliated with the craft at the present time.

Joseph Price, member of the Price Brothers Mercantile Company at Socorro, is a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1864. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with commercial pursuits, carrying on business in that line in Oneonta, New York, until he came to New Mexico. The Price Brothers Mercantile Company was established in 1881 and the members of the firm were Joseph Price and M. Loewenstein. Since that time a wholesale and retail general mercantile business has been conducted. The company has also carried on a banking business for about eight years and has a state bank, which is known as the Socorro State Bank. Joseph Price went to Socorro in 1887 to take charge of the business, which had been established by his brother, Morris Price, now of Roswell, and has acted as manager of the enterprise for the past nineteen years, developing the business along modern lines of progress until the trade of the house has now reached large and profitable proportions. In community affairs he has also been interested, supporting those measures which are a matter of civic pride. He has been school director and for several years was president of the board of education, but has never been an office seeker. For thirty-seven years he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, being raised in Oneonta Lodge No. 466, A. F. & A. M., at Oneonta, New York. In 1873 he married Miss Carrie Stern, and their children are Jennie, the wife of L. B. Stern, of Albuquerque; Essie L., the wife of Simon Bitterman; Lena E., and Edward L. Price.

Jasper Newton Broyles, a merchant and banker of San Marcial, to whom the city is indebted for active and effective co-operation in movements for the general good, was born July 24, 1859, and came to San Marcial as ticket agent on the Santa Fé railroad in 1882. Nine months later he established a freight depot, which he conducted for three years, and in the fall of 1886 he established a small grocery business, and has since been identified with commercial interests. For several years he and his brother Lee occupied the same store, but were not partners. Jasper N. Broyles carried a stock of groceries and furniture, and in 1898 enlarged the scope of his business by adding dry goods and hardware, so that he now has a well equipped general store. In 1904 he purchased a drug store, which he has since owned and conducted. In 1892 he established a private bank, which institution has been a source of benefit to the community as well as of individual profit.

In community affairs Mr. Broyles has taken a very deep and helpful

interest, giving active aid to many plans and movements that have resulted beneficially for the city. At one time he was a school director, and he is a zealous and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1902 he established the Holiness and Missionary School, which has since been successfully conducted. He prefers that the students shall be orphans or poor children who would otherwise be denied educational advantages, and yet admission to the school is not limited to any people, class or community. The school is governed by a local board and supported by gratuities. Mrs. Broyles is at the head of the institution, and her co-workers are Mrs. S. Rose, Mrs. J. W. McCoach, C. L. Hafley, J. N. Broyles and M. T. Dye. The last named was the first superintendent. Regular instruction in secular branches is given, but prominence is given also to instruction in the Bible. There is an average attendance of between eighty and one hundred and twenty pupils of all ages. There are three buildings devoted to school purposes and from three to five teachers are constantly employed. This school was founded to take the place of the poor schools in San Marcial. It has had a steady growth and is a most noteworthy and commendable institution, doing a great and good work.

Mr. Broyles was married in 1883 to Miss Zena Hafley, of Lacygne, Kansas, and their children are Lawrence W., Rose, Ruth and Philip, all at home. Mr. Broyles is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 14. Aside from his business, his attention is chiefly directed to the Holiness Mission and Bible School, which he organized and in the work of which he receives the active assistance of his wife. Prospering in his business undertakings he has manifested the true spirit of philanthropy in the assistance which he has given to his fellowmen, and his broad humanitarian principles find exemplification in his practical aid to children who would otherwise be denied educational facilities. Mr. Broyles put in an electric light plant this year, which is well patronized by citizens and the railroad.

Jose E. Torres, county treasurer and collector of Socorro county, was born in the city of Socorro, where he yet makes his home, his natal day being May 28, 1859, a son of Balentin and Josefa (Ortiz) Torres. His entire life has been passed in the city of his nativity, and in early manhood he became connected with the cattle business, while since 1901 he has given his attention to merchandising. He still, however, has farming and ranching property and is running cattle on the range. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to various public offices. He was first elected city marshal on the Republican ticket in April, 1889, serving for a two years' term, and subsequently was elected city counsel, continuing in that office for four terms. As mayor of the city he gave a public-spirited, practical and progressive administration. He was for three terms probate judge of the county, and in 1904 was elected county treasurer and collector.

On the 25th of April, 1889, Mr. Torres was married to Miss Guadalupe Padilla, and to them have been born the following children: Josefa, Delino, Valentia, Esteban, Moriana, Jose Felipe, Juana Maria, and Guadalupe.

Frank Johnson, a cattle rancher and market man residing at San Marcial, was born in Stockton, California, October 1, 1853. The years of his minority passed, he made his way to Texas and the Indian Territory in the spring of 1873 and traveled quite extensively. In 1874 he established a



Joe. E. Torres

milling business at Henrietta, Clay county, Texas, where he remained until 1881, when he went to old Mexico, where during the construction of the Mexico Central railroad the firm of Brandt & Johnson, grading contractors, laid a considerable stretch of the road. He was thus engaged for two and a half years, and on the 19th of August, 1885, he located thirty-five miles west of San Marcial, since which time he has made his home in New Mexico. He has been engaged in the stock business, handling as high as two thousand head in a year, and he has a home both on the ranch and in town. The ranch is situated fifteen miles northwest of San Marcial. Both branches of his business are proving profitable, for he is conducting a good meat market in San Marcial, attended with a liberal patronage, and he is widely recognized as a business man of marked enterprise and keen discernment.

On the 20th of January, 1870, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Jessie Johnson, and they have a son, Kelder, who is associated with his father in the management and conduct of the ranch. Mr. Johnson has always been a Democrat, but is not an active politician. He has been a Mason since 1893 and has served for the third time as master of Hiram Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to Santa Fé Lodge of Perfection and the Wichita Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is now senior deacon in the grand lodge of New Mexico.

Patrick Higgins, owning and operating a ranch at Reserve, New Mexico, has been a resident of the Territory since 1862. He came to this section of the country as a member of Company B, First California Infantry, having enlisted for service in the Union army from Los Angeles, California, on the 9th of October, 1861. He was a native of Munster, in County Limerick, Ireland, born March 17, 1835, and his education was acquired in the national schools of that country. For four years he was a sailor on board the *Jessie*, visiting all ports of Europe, after which he went to Quebec, Canada, to visit his uncle. While there he secured his release from the ship, and soon afterward, leaving his uncle's home, he began rafting on Canadian waters, being thus engaged until 1852, when he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. He was engaged in mining in that state until 1861, when he enlisted in Los Angeles on the 9th of October for service in the Union army during the Civil war. He re-enlisted at Fort Cummings as a member of Company B, First Veteran Infantry of Colorado, becoming first sergeant. The regiment was constantly in active service in suppressing the Indian uprisings in the southwest. Mr. Higgins was wounded by an arrow in the right leg and by a bullet in the left leg, and he afterward lost the use of his left hand and arm when engaged in trouble with horse thieves in 1877. He was at that time serving as deputy sheriff of Socorro county, a position which he filled for fourteen years. Both the thief and Mr. Higgins shot at the same time, and the former was killed, while the latter was shot in the arm.

On being discharged from the United States service at Santa Fé on account of his wounds, having been in the hospital for some time, Mr. Higgins located in Socorro, where he established a blacksmith and carpenter shop, continuing in the business from 1872 until 1874. He then removed to Water Canyon, where for eight months he was engaged in the cattle business. He removed to Tularosa, where he secured a ranch of one hundred

and sixty acres on the old Apache reservation, from which the Indians had been recently removed. He then engaged in the cattle business, which he conducted for a number of years, and in 1897 he bought a ranch on the Frisco river. He has sold his cattle and is now giving his attention to farming. He resides in Socorro.

Mr. Higgins was married in 1863 to Miss Perfeta Sanchez, and they have twelve living children and three who are deceased. Mr. Higgins is a member of Slough Post No. 7, G. A. R. Thoroughly familiar with the experiences of military service and pioneer life in the southwest, he has contributed to the work of subduing the red race and reclaiming this region for the purposes of civilization, and has now settled down to the quiet life of a farmer, his labors adding to the agricultural development and prosperity of his county.

Richard C. Patterson, a mining prospector and rancher of Carlsbad, New Mexico, is one of the prominent and well known pioneer settlers of the Territory. He located in this section of the country when it was a wild and unsettled district, when marauding bands of Indians committed many depredations and atrocities, and when only here and there could be found a settlement to show that the white man had started upon the attempt to reclaim this district for the uses of civilization. He is familiar with the history of those wild but picturesque days, and can relate from experience many interesting incidents concerning pioneer existence in New Mexico.

Mr. Patterson was born in Veazie, Maine, about four miles above Bangor, on the 7th of March, 1817. He was educated in the public schools, and for eight years was on a whale ship, during which time he visited all parts of the world. In 1858 he made his way to California and was engaged in placer mining in that state. There he enlisted for service as a soldier in the Civil war, and in 1862 he came to New Mexico in the volunteer service, landing on the Rio Grande river. He was attached to Company G, First Regiment of California Infantry, and later he re-enlisted, becoming first sergeant of Company B of the First Regiment of Veteran Infantry. The command was engaged in constant service in suppressing the Indians and preventing outbreaks against the white men, and in this way Mr. Patterson saw arduous frontier service until mustered out after the close of the war, on the 15th of September, 1866. In that year he settled at Monticello, New Mexico, where he began farming. He was thus engaged for three years, when he turned his attention to mining in the Magdalena mountains. He built a small smelter in the Patterson canyon, which he operated until 1875, in which year he removed to the Patterson ranch and began farming and stock raising. He was the first to take up land in the western part of Socorro county, and during those early days had many brushes with the Indians. At that time the nearest postoffice was at Socorro, one hundred miles away, and the nearest neighbor was forty miles distant. Mr. Patterson was a leader in movements against the Indians and horse thieves. The red men were very numerous in those early days, and while engaged in defending the frontier settlers against their depredations he has killed seventeen Indians and has been himself wounded twice. He continued ranching on the Patterson ranch until the spring of 1903, when he sold that property and removed to a ranch at Polvadera, New Mexico, comprising two hundred acres of land. A postoffice was established at Patterson about

1885. His attention is now given to the management and conduct of his ranch property and to prospecting in mining districts.

Mr. Patterson was married, in June, 1867, to Miss Francisquita Chaves, and to them have been born three children, James, Mary and Julia, the last named being the wife of George Sickles. The family home is near Carlsbad. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Socorro Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. His mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of the Territory, and he has broad information concerning its history from the period of the Civil war to the present time, watching with interest the changes that have occurred and the wonderful transformation that has been wrought as hardy, resolute frontier settlers have reclaimed the district for the uses of the white race.

Charles M. Crossman is proprietor of a ranch twenty-five miles west of San Marcial, on which he is raising cattle, horses and mules. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1874, and comes of German ancestry. He arrived in New Mexico in 1896 when a young man of twenty-two years, and was employed for two years on a ranch. At the expiration of that period he purchased cattle and has since been engaged in business on his own account. He now has about one thousand acres of patented land and about one thousand head of cattle, and has become recognized as a leading and prosperous ranchman, whose practical efforts are factors in his success.

On the 29th of October, 1889, Mr. Crossman was married to Miss Lula M. Darrow, a native of Abilene, Kansas, and they have a daughter, Maude Louise. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he is without aspiration for public office. Fraternally he is connected with San Marcial Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Edward W. Brown, owner of a cattle ranch forty miles southeast of San Marcial, in Socorro county, was born in Kerrville, Texas, in April, 1858, and was reared to ranch life, so that practical experience equipped him for the duties which he assumed on embarking in business on his own account. He came to New Mexico in 1884, spending the first year in Lincoln county, and since 1886 he has been engaged in the cattle business in Socorro county. He has a large ranch and has run as high as thirty-five hundred head of cattle. At different times he has engaged in the butchering business at San Marcial and Alamogordo, but at all times has continued his ranching interests, which are extensive and profitable.

Mr. Brown is an earnest Democrat, but has no desire for the honors and emoluments of office. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Alamogordo. He was married in 1883 to Miss Nettie Johnson, who died in 1892, leaving two sons, James E. and Stephen I. Brown. His present wife bore the maiden name of Mary Latham.

Boleslo A. Pino, probate clerk at Socorro, was born there May 13, 1869, a son of Juan Pino y Baca and Erinea (Baca) Pino. The father, born in Socorro, is still living in the town, and has devoted the years of his manhood largely to the cattle business, although in early life he was a freighter over the Santa Fé trail to the St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. At one time he was sheriff of Socorro county, and he is still engaged in the cattle business.

Boleslo A. Pino was educated in the public schools of Socorro and in St. Michael's College at Santa Fé, where he studied for three years. He

entered business life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, where he remained five years, and for two years was manager for the Park City Mercantile Company, while for nine years he served as bookkeeper for Henry Chambon. In the meantime he served as city clerk for one term, elected in 1900, and in 1902 and again in 1904 was elected probate clerk on the Democratic ticket. He is a public-spirited citizen and has made a clean record as an official. In addition to discharging the duties of the office, he gives supervision to a cattle ranch which he owns in Socorro county.

On the 21st of June, 1890, Mr. Pino married Teresa Pino, and their children are Soila, Ines, Lucela, Erinea and Isabel. The parents are communicants of the Catholic church, and Mr. Pino has always given his political allegiance to the Democracy.

John F. Cook, who died in Socorro February 17, 1906, had located there in 1881, coming to New Mexico from Pueblo, Colorado. He was born and reared in Washington county, Virginia, his natal day being June 29, 1842. In the place of his nativity he was educated and he learned the carpenter's trade in the old Dominion. At the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private of Company D, First Virginia Cavalry, with which he was connected until December, 1861. He then re-enlisted for the remainder of the war in Stewart's Artillery, and missed only two important battles in the operations of the armies in the east. With his command he surrendered at Appomattox, being at that time with the army under Lee.

When the war was over Mr. Cook went to Missouri and followed farming in that state and in Kansas. He then went to Colorado and was engaged in carpentering at Pueblo. In the meantime he had been married, near Parsons, Kansas, in 1875, to Miss Annetta Fisher, and to them was born a son, George E. Cook.

On leaving Colorado in 1881, Mr. Cook located in Socorro, where he began business as a contractor and carpenter. He assisted in the construction of the smelter, and after it was opened he continued as boss carpenter for two years. He was then chosen deputy sheriff of Socorro county, filling the office until 1892, in which year he took charge of the smelter as guard of the property and agent for the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company in the Territory, which position he held until his death. He was also connected with the cattle business, having done operations in this line in 1894, and in the eighties he prospected to some extent, but his attention in later years was confined to his duties in connection with the smelting company and to his cattle interests.

Mr. Cook was a thirty-second degree Mason. He belonged to Rio Grande Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., at Albuquerque; the Santa Fé Lodge of Perfection No. 1, and the Consistory, and was also a member of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque. He had membership relations with the Elks Lodge No. 461 at Albuquerque, and in politics was a stalwart Democrat.

W. J. Hanna, librarian of the Santa Fé Railroad at San Marcial, has been a resident of the Territory since 1881. He is a native son of Pennsylvania, where his childhood and youth were passed. He came to New Mexico in 1881 and entered the water service of the Santa Fé Railroad Company, having charge as foreman of the water service south of Albuquerque until June, 1905, when he was transferred to his present position,



John F. Cook

that of librarian of the Santa Fé reading room at San Marcial. His personal popularity and other qualities well qualify him for this position. Fraternally he is connected with San Marcial Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F.

Edward S. Stapleton, deputy sheriff of Socorro county, was born in that county October 8, 1859, a son of Robert H. and Pabla (Baca) Stapleton, the latter a daughter of Pedro A. Baca, who was a lieutenant in the Civil war and also a member of the militia. The father came to New Mexico with the United States troops in 1848, and was afterward made colonel in the militia. He had the contract to build Fort Craig, and he became largely interested in business enterprises in this part of the Territory. He purchased two thousand acres of land south of San Marcial, well known as the Stapleton ranch, and he had sawmills and threshing machines, and he used thirty-two teams in his various business enterprises. As a merchant he was carrying a stock of goods valued at one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, which was destroyed by the Texas and other southern troops during the Civil war, and for which he never received any remuneration. He was in the fight at Glorieta and fled to the hills to save his life. He afterward retired to Socorro, where he died July 8, 1891.

Edward S. Stapleton has spent his life in Socorro county and was educated in St. Michael's College at Santa Fé, from which he was graduated in 1874. When at home he assisted in operating the sawmill until 1881, when he was married and turned his attention to farming and merchandising, continuing in business three miles north of Socorro. He was thus engaged until he became chief deputy sheriff in December, 1904, and he still retains his farming interests. His political support is given to the Democracy. Mr. Stapleton was married August 2, 1881, to Emitira Baca, and their children are: Robert, Vivian, Lesandro, Edonardo, Jacob, Pablita, Isabel and Ernest Stapleton.

Conrada A. Baca, deputy county treasurer, living at Socorro, was born about three miles north of this city, in Socorro county, November 26, 1865, and his parents, Jose and Asencion (Baca) Baca, were also natives of that county, and the father followed merchandising throughout his entire life in Socorro and Frisco. In 1878 he represented his district in the general assembly as a member of the house, and has also been county treasurer, and was county judge of El Paso county, Texas, from 1880 until 1882, thus becoming an active factor in public life.

Conrada A. Baca was educated in Socorro, and in 1877 went to El Paso county, Texas, locating at Ysleta, where he remained for six years. He, too, was prominent and influential in local public affairs, serving as a member of the city council for one term, as deputy assessor in 1886 and deputy sheriff from 1900 until 1902. In the latter year he was storekeeper in the penitentiary for six months, and in January, 1903, he was appointed deputy treasurer and collector in Socorro county, serving under H. E. Baca for two years, and since that time under Mr. Terres. He has also been clerk of the board of education since 1903, and he is identified with commercial interests as a member of the mercantile firm of Jose Baca & Company, the partnership having continued five years. In 1903 he began raising Angora goats on a ranch in Socorro county, below San Marcial, and this business also claims a part of his time and attention.

On the 10th of March, 1883, Mr. Baca married Juanita Shaw, and their

children are: Jose S., Lillie R., Juan, David and Piedad, all yet living. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. J. Leeson, a prominent merchant of Socorro, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 2, 1845, receiving his education in the schools of that city and also attended the State Military School. He entered the Confederate service as a member of Company C, Eleventh Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, and after the close of the Civil war he went to Mexico, there spending two years, on the expiration of which period he went to Colorado on a prospecting tour. In 1879 Mr. Leeson arrived in Socorro, New Mexico, but shortly afterward returned to Colorado, but in 1880 came again to this city, induced by its bright prospects. Since his arrival here he has been engaged more or less in mining pursuits, and in 1881 he established his general mercantile business in Socorro. During the Indian outbreak of 1882 Mr. Leeson served as First Lieutenant of Socorro Rangers under Colonel E. W. Eaton. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and has served as president of the Immigration Bureau, under Governor Thornton, and as commissioner and manager of the exhibits of the Territory at the Nashville and Omaha Expositions. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, and instituted the Rio Grande Lodge, No. 3, at Socorro in 1881, and later instituted nine lodges in the Territory. He is past supreme representative to the Supreme Lodge, and filled all the chairs in the subordinate and Grand Lodge of the Territory.

Mr. Leeson was married at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1869, to Miss Rosa E. Neal, of Kemper county, Mississippi. Their only child is Lulu, the wife of William O'Gara, and they also have one daughter, Lavina.

Samuel C. Meek, of Socorro, came to New Mexico in the United States service, at that time serving as bugler of Company G, First Infantry of California Volunteers. He enlisted for the Civil war from Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, and re-enlisted in Company B, First Veteran Infantry of that state, fighting against the Navajos until their surrender. He was mustered out of service on the 15th of September, 1866, at Los Pinos. From that time until December, 1866, he was employed as post saddler at Los Pinos, and on the 6th of January, 1867, he located at Socorro and engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus continuing until 1869, when he sold his farm. In the following year, 1870, Mr. Meek was elected justice of the peace of Socorro. In 1875 he entered the mercantile business on his own account, in which he remained for one year, when he returned to Socorro, and in 1875 was re-elected justice of the peace. He was afterward made deputy clerk of Socorro county, serving in that official position until 1882, and in 1886 was appointed deputy assessor for two years, when he was again given the deputy clerkship. During 1893 and 1894 he served as deputy sheriff and collector, from 1895 to 1896 was deputy assessor, and from that time until the present has been a notary public, translator and abstractor.

John Greenwald, a prominent miller of Socorro, has been a resident of the Territory since 1880. He was born in Odessa, Russia, in 1842, but left his native country to avoid becoming a serf, and his educational training was received in Ohio. When the Civil war was inaugurated he enlisted for service in the First New York Mounted Rifles, Company F, with which command he remained throughout the period of hostilities, and among the engagements in which he participated was that of Cold Harbor.

When his adopted country no longer needed his services Mr. Greenwald left the army and made his way to Chicago, Illinois, and took up the trade of milling, and for seven years he conducted a mill in southern Illinois, when he was taken ill with malaria and pneumonia, and this caused his removal to New Mexico in 1880. On his arrival in this city he embarked in the real estate business and also engaged in mining in the vicinity of Magdalena, after which he again resumed milling, conducting a mill for Louis Heming in Valencia county. In 1893 he erected a flour mill in Odessa, being supplied with grain from the surrounding valley. This was known as the Golden Crown Flouring Mill, but in 1901 was sold to the Crown Milling Company. Prior to the sale, however, the mill had been destroyed by fire and was rebuilt by the present company.

In St. Louis, Missouri, in 1872, Mr. Greenwald was united in marriage to Miss M. A. Racine, and to them have been born three children: Viola, the wife of Dr. Harrington; Emma, the wife of H. M. Dougherty, and John, secretary of the Crown Milling Company, of Socorro.

A. D. Coon, an orchardist and mine operator at Socorro, was born in Owego, New York, October 27, 1845, and was there educated. He was reared to the occupation of farming and gained a knowledge of mining in the lead mines of Joplin, Missouri, where he remained for about six years, after which he came to Socorro. He arrived in New Mexico in 1879 attracted by mining inducements. He began working in the silver mines, holding claims in Socorro mountains, where he operated the Dewey mine. Large quantities of silver have been taken out from this mine, which is soon to be put in active operation again and there is much ore in sight. Mr. Coon has been continuously connected with the mining operations of the Territory since his arrival and is thus contributing largely to the development of the natural resources of the state. In 1886 he also turned his attention to horticultural pursuits, setting out fifty acres to all kinds of fruit trees, having between six and seven thousand trees. He did this as an investment in order to wait for a raise in silver and has found it a very profitable source of income, the only detriment being the lack of water and the storms which occasionally visit the district and have proved hazardous to the orchards. However, success has usually attended him and he has harvested some fine fruit crops. He has also done some farming and has made many experiments in horticultural and agricultural interests.

Mr. Coon was married in Socorro in 1886 to Miss Mary H. Rose, and they have a daughter, Gladys. In politics he is a Democrat, and is serving as a member of the city council of Socorro. Since coming to the Territory he has prospered in his business undertakings, owing to his careful direction and enterprise, and is now in possession of a handsome competence which has come as the reward of his labors.

Richard Stackpole, a farmer of Socorro, was born in Ireland, July 10, 1846, and was educated in the national schools of that country. He came to America in 1863 and for two years was employed in the Corliss Machine shops before enlisting for service in the regular army. He became a recruit, joining the army at Providence, Rhode Island, and for three years did active service in the south during the reconstruction period. In 1869 he came to New Mexico as a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, having re-enlisted at Clarksville, Texas, in 1868. He served for two years at Fort McCrea and was promoted to the rank of first sergeant.

He was then engaged for three years in the Indian service, collecting the Apache Indians and moving them to Tularosa, where an agency was established, and afterward moving them back to the Hot Springs reservation. He acted for some time as foreman of the Southern Apache Indian reservation.

When his service among the Indians was ended Mr. Stackpole retired from the Indian service and turned his attention to merchandising in Alamacita, where he remained for a year. He afterward engaged in freighting for four or five years in New Mexico and has continued in freighting and farming to the present time. He had trouble with the Apache Indians during the Apache war in the San Mateo mountains, during which he lost his horses and cattle.

In community affairs Mr. Stackpole has been deeply and helpfully interested, recognizing public needs and doing everything in his power to meet them. For the past eight years he has been a member of the school board, and he assisted largely in instituting the public school system in Socorro county. In 1880 he was county commissioner, and for four years was a member of the city council. In politics he has always been an advocate of Republican principles, but at local elections casts an independent ballot, supporting the men whom he thinks best qualified for office. Mr. Stackpole was married in 1877, in San Marcial, to Miss Elicia Torres, and to them were born twelve children, three of whom are deceased.

P. N. Yunker, who is conducting a blacksmithing and carriage shop in Socorro, was born in Denmark, March 6, 1854, and a public school education fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade and saw military service in the army of Denmark. In 1875, when twenty-two years of age, he came to the United States and was employed in New Jersey and in New York until 1877, when he went to Texas and entered the cattle business, which he successfully followed. For sixteen years he devoted his time and energies to the raising of cattle and afterward removed to California, where he engaged in dealing in real estate for six years. He first came to the Territory of New Mexico in 1880 for the purpose of mining and prospecting. He afterward located on a ranch at Lemitar, and in 1893 resided in Socorro. There he established a hotel, which he conducted until the building was destroyed by fire in 1905. He was also engaged in the livery business, dealt in feed and carried on an implement and commission business in Socorro. He likewise established a blacksmith shop, but has disposed of all of his business interests in Socorro with the exception of the blacksmith and carriage shop, concentrating his energies upon these lines of business since October, 1905. While engaged in farming he planted a twenty-acre orchard of prunes, peaches, English walnuts, plums and apricots. He did much experimenting and found that English walnuts and apricots could not be profitably raised here, but that other trees produced good crops. He has sixty-five acres planted to alfalfa and one hundred acres of his land is under irrigation. He also has a small bunch of cattle on his place and raises hogs on an extensive scale. Mr. Yunker was married in 1881 to Miss Margaret M. Dickman.

William Gardiner, a cattleman of Magdalena, New Mexico, came to the Territory and located at Socorro in 1894, and has since been a factor in the commercial and agricultural interests here. He was born in Somerset, England, April 25, 1850, and acquired a public school education. In

1873 he came to the United States, and in Greene county, Illinois, followed the trade of a machinist, which he had previously learned in his native land. He afterward entered mercantile circles in Wrightsville, Illinois, where he conducted a hardware store and dealt in other kinds of goods. Removing from Illinois to the southwest, he was engaged in merchandising in Socorro until 1899, when he turned his attention to the cattle business at Bear Springs, nine miles north of Magdalena, known as the headquarters or the old Fowler place, a range ten miles square. Here he has since engaged in the cattle business, having large herds upon his ranch.

Mr. Gardiner was married in 1877 to Miss Susanna Pickard, and they have five living children: Henry, George, Charlie, Margaret and Otis. The daughter is the wife of W. P. Sanders. Mr. Gardiner is a member of Magdalena Lodge, No. 18, K. P. He was one of the organizers of the Cattle and Horse Protective Association of Central New Mexico, and is now serving as a member of the executive committee, and as the treasurer. He has become thoroughly identified with stock raising in the southwest, and the extent and importance of his business make him one of the leading representatives of this department of industrial activity.

H. W. Russell, a mine operator at Magdalena, whose residence in the Territory dates from January, 1881, was born in Monroe county, Michigan, April 3, 1853. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in the University of Michigan for two years in the department of the School of Mines. On leaving home he had gone to Utah, where he was quite successful in his mining ventures, and it was subsequent to his return that he became a university student. He afterward went to Leadville, Colorado, where he worked in the mines from 1879 until coming to New Mexico, arriving in Socorro in January, 1881. Here he began silver mining, opening and superintending the Merritt mine. In 1882 he came to Magdalena, where he took up mining claims and employed a number of workmen on the Young America, south of Kelly, which is now producing lead, zinc, copper and gold in paying quantities, having produced to date ore to the value of about one hundred thousand dollars. The work of development has been carried on thus far to only a slight degree, so that there is a bright future before the mine. Mr. Russell was also superintendent at Silver Monument mine in the Black Range for five years, from 1888 until 1893, and in 1887 was superintendent of a mine in old Mexico. In 1886 he was superintendent of the Graphic, opening it when it was owned by Governor Thornton and Messrs. Shelby and Mandesfield.

On the 16th of September, 1885, Mr. Russell was married in Magdalena to Miss Ada M. McClellan, and their children are Ora, Rolla and Aileen. Rolla was born September 18, 1890, a day after the last two white men were killed by Apaches at the mine of which Mr. Russell was superintendent. He served as a private with the Socorro Rangers in the Apache war and aided in driving the Indians from the country, so that no more horrors occurred as the result of their cruelty and depredations. Fraternally he is connected with San Marcial Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W., and in politics is a Democrat. He has intimate knowledge of the history of mining operations in his section of New Mexico, and in the work of development has contributed to the substantial progress and prosperity of the Territory.

Joseph Brown, superintendent of the Graphic mine at Kelly, New Mexico, came to this place in 1887, and has since been identified with the

development of the rich mineral resources of the Territory. He was born in Newport, Ontario, Canada, May 10, 1861, and acquired his education in the public schools there. He afterward mastered the machinist's trade and was employed as machinist and engineer in different places until coming to Kelly, in 1887. Here he was employed in the Kelly mine for about three years, on the expiration of which period he accepted the position of engineer in the Graphic mine, in which capacity he served for about eleven years, or until 1901, when he was made superintendent, which is his present connection with the company. Practical experience in all departments of mining has made him thoroughly familiar with the business and qualified him for the important positions which devolve upon him in his present connection.

Mr. Brown is a member of Socorro Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M. He was married in Kelly to Miss Kate Klemmer and to them have been born three sons and a daughter, Lovell, Carl, Ruth and Joseph Brown.

Michael Wolf, proprietor of a ranch and also of a meat market at Kelly, was born in Allen county, Ohio, July 24, 1865, and after acquiring a public school education he learned the tailor's trade in his native state, but was obliged to abandon it on account of his eyesight. He then came to New Mexico in 1885 and entered the cattle business, in which he continued until 1890, spending that period upon a ranch on the Tularosa river. From 1890 until 1895 he was engaged in raising horses on the same ranch and found it a profitable source of income. In later years he began raising Angora goats upon the same ranch. This has proved a profitable industry, and he has since carried on his ranching interests, while in 1905 he opened a butcher shop and hotel in Kelly, which he is also conducting. Mr. Wolf was married in Frisco, New Mexico, to Miss Ada A. Wilson. Since coming to the Territory he has worked his way steadily upward in business life, and although he came without capital, is now in possession of a comfortable property and good business interests.

C. C. Clark, a mine promoter of Kelly, in which connection he has been closely associated with the development of the rich mineral resources of the Territory, came to this place in 1883, and has since been a factor in its mining interests. He was born in Orneville, Maine, in 1839, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools of Ohio attended Maumee Academy in that state. He was afterward graduated from Behm's Commercial College at Evansville, Indiana, and in his teens engaged in teaching school, continuing in that occupation for several years. He afterward followed merchandising in Evansville until his health failed, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman. He was connected with wholesale and retail interests, selling all kinds of fancy goods, millinery, sewing machines, musical instruments and other commodities. In 1880 he went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he continued until his mining interests called him to New Mexico, in 1883. Previous to this time his attention was largely given to mercantile interests. In 1866 Mr. Clark was married in Indiana to Miss India Eva Jones, and their children are: Vivian V., a mining engineer and metallurgist; Matie Pearl, and William W., a mechanical and electrical engineer.

As stated, Mr. Clark arrived in New Mexico in 1883, and has conducted a hotel at Kelly since that time. He has engaged in operating mines on his own account since 1885, and also in prospecting. He has operated in Arizona and other districts of the southwest and is now a promoter of

mining interests, securing the co-operation and capital for development of the rich mineral resources of New Mexico and thus contributing in substantial measure to its upbuilding and progress. He is a prominent member of Magdalena Lodge No. 18, K. of P., and also became a member of the Masonic fraternity while in Goshen, Indiana, in 1872. His interest in community affairs has been proved by his active co-operation in many movements for the public good. He built the first public schoolhouse in Socorro county, and was justice of the peace of Kelly for several years. He is quite active in politics as a supporter of Democratic principles, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. A close study of the possibilities of the Territory has well qualified him for his work as a promoter and he is accomplishing much in this direction.

James Cowell, of Kelly, a representative of mining interests, was born on the Isle of Man, May 3, 1847, and in his youth was employed in the mines in the north of England, largely in Northumberland county. He came to the United States in 1877 at the age of thirty years, and made his way to Colorado, working in the mines of Central City and elsewhere in that state until coming to New Mexico in 1880. He went first to Georgetown, where he followed mining until 1881, when he removed to Socorro and worked in the Torrance mine until 1882. He then came to Kelly, where he located some claims and bought others. He has produced zinc and lead ore from his Black Hawk group of claims in paying quantities, and is still working these profitably. He is also sinking a shaft in what is known as the Kelly mine, and has good prospects for profitable operations in this.

In 1882 Mr. Cowell was married to Miss Ellen Counihan and their children are: Mamie, Lillie, Florence, Jay, Morris and Clarence. The eldest daughter is the wife of Milton Craig. Mr. Cowell was for nineteen years an Odd Fellow in good standing, but is not in active connection with the organization at present, as there is no lodge at Kelly.

J. J. Sheridan, who figures prominently in Republican circles in New Mexico and is a resident of San Antonio, was born at Sutter Creek, Amador county, California, July 29, 1866. He located in Silver City, New Mexico, in 1892, acting as a messenger between that place and El Paso, Texas, for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. In 1894 he was appointed under sheriff of Grant county under A. B. Laird, and filled that position for two years, after which he received appointment as chief deputy in the office of tax collector of Grant county. In 1898 he was appointed chief deputy to United States Marshal Foraker, and in 1901 was appointed chief deputy in the county treasurer's office of Bernalillo county, serving for two years under Charles K. Newhall and three years under Hon. Frank A. Hubbell. During the years 1903 and 1904 he was secretary of the Republican territorial central committee, and his influence has been a potent factor in Republican circles. Fraternally Mr. Sheridan is connected with Albuquerque Lodge, No. 461, B. P. O. E., and with all of the Masonic bodies of Albuquerque.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

While the most interesting historically, Santa Fé county is the smallest in the Territory, and for the past quarter of a century its population has been almost stationary—that of the city of Santa Fé has decreased about 1,000. It is one of the very few sections of the country into which the extension of the railroad has had a deteriorating effect, as thereafter it no longer received the great influx of overland trade flowing through the great Southwest, of which for thirty years it had enjoyed a virtual monopoly.

The present area of Santa Fé county is 2,212 square miles, and its population about 13,000. It is located north of the central part of the Territory, in the second irregular tier of counties from the northern boundary, and has a beautiful situation in the broad valley of the Rio Grande.

Original Boundaries.—As described by the Territorial Act of January 9, 1852, the boundaries of Santa Fé county (one of the nine counties into which New Mexico was first divided) were as follows: On the east, from the point of Torreones, drawing a direct line across the summit of the mountain until it reaches the angle formed by the eastern and southern boundaries of the county of Rio Arriba; from the above mentioned point of Torreones drawing a direct line toward the south, touching the point called Salinas in the mountain of Galisteo, and continuing said line until it reaches the Cibola Spring; from this point to the westward, and turning the point of San Ysidro toward the north in the direction of Juana Lopez, touching the mouth of Las Bocas Canyon, and thence drawing a direct line toward the north until it reaches the boundaries of the county of Rio Arriba.

Physical Features and Resources.—Though one of the smallest counties in New Mexico, Santa Fé is one of the most diversified. The mountains in the eastern portion are full of picturesque scenery, the northern and central sections are finely adapted to horticulture and the central and southern sections present a variety of mineral wealth seldom surpassed. On the eastern boundary the main range of the Rockies protects the plains from violent winds, while on the west the Jemez and Valle mountains perform the same office. Most of the streams in the county emanate from the western side of the Santa Fé range of the Rocky mountains and flow westerly into the Rio Grande, which itself cuts off a northwestern corner in its course from the northeast to the southwest. The chief affluents of the parent stream are the Santa Cruz river, flowing down from the canyons near Chimayo; Nambe creek and its numerous heads, rising at Baldy and Lake peaks, and Galisteo creek, originating with its branches, near the summit of the southern end of the Santa Fé range. Their waters are derived from snow, rain and springs in the mountains, in Archæan rocks, flowing thence through carboniferous beds to the limestone beds which fill the valley be-



Old Capitol Building, Santa Fe—Destroyed by Fire



Ancient Spanish Church, Santa Fe



The Ancient Governor's "Palace," Santa Fe

tween the mountain range and the Rio Grande, overlaid nearer the latter river in places by sheets of lava, which, on the east side of the stream, were thrown out from the Tetilla, an extinct volcano, and on its west side from craters further west.

The soil is excellent, and produced large crops of the best quality, with the needed supply of water. Cereals are raised to perfection in the valleys of the Rio Grande and its tributaries, and the fruits of the Santa Fé orchards are famous, including apricots, peaches, pears, raspberries, strawberries, plums and nectarines. Of the vegetables, perhaps asparagus and celery are the richest and finest. The choicest orchards and gardens are in the city itself and vicinity. The first really fine orchard in the Southwest was in the "Bishop's Garden," planted by Archbishop Lamy, at Santa Fé. There is something in the location which seems to add to the flavor as well as the beauty of the fruit. At Tesuque, six miles north, was the Miller apple orchard, which for years was a wonderfully productive enterprise. At Pojuagua and Espanyola—in fact, throughout the Rio Grande and Santa Cruz valleys—are excellent orchards, and the horticultural interests are spreading over the county, as they are in other parts of the Territory.

While mineral wealth of some kind is to be found in nearly all parts of Santa Fé county, yet it is the southern section that is famous in this respect. The knowledge of these mines is nothing new. Even Cabeza de Vaca speaks of seeing a turquoise from these mines, and in Coronado's time this stone was regarded as the most precious possessions of the Indians as far west as Arizona. The silver mines of Cerrillos were worked to an enormous extent during the early Spanish occupation. Over forty ancient mines have been discovered, and there are probably as many more so thoroughly filled as to defy detection. In the midst of this silver district rises the dome of Mount Chalchuitl (whose name the Mexicans gave to the turquoise, its much valued mineral), the summit of which is about 7,000 feet above tide, and is therefore almost exactly on a level with the plaza of Santa Fé.

The observer is deeply impressed on inspecting this locality with the enormous amount of labor which in ancient times has been expended here. The waste of *debris* excavated in the former workings cover an area of at least twenty acres. On the slopes and sides of the great piles of rubbish are growing large cedars and pines, the age of which,—judging from their size and slowness of growth in this very dry region,—must be reckoned by centuries. It is well known that in 1680 a large section of the mountain suddenly fell in from the undermining of the mass by the Indian miners, killing a considerable number, and that this accident was the immediate cause of the uprising of the Pueblos and the expulsion of the Spaniards in that year, just two centuries since.

The irregular openings in the mountains, called "wonder caves," and the "mystery," are the work of the old miners. It was this sharp slope of the mountain which fell. In these chambers, which have some extent of ramification, were found abundantly the fragments of their ancient pottery, with a few entire vessels, some of them of curious workmanship, ornamented in the style of color so familiar in the Mexican pottery. Associated with these were numerous stone hammers, some to be held in the hand and others swung as sledges, fashioned with wedge-shaped edges and a groove for a handle. A hammer weighing over twenty pounds was

found to which the wyth was still attached, with its oak handle,—the same scrub oak which is found growing abundantly on the hillsides,—now quite well preserved after at least two centuries of entombment in this perfectly dry rock.

The stone used for these hammers is the hard and tough hornblende andesite, or propylite, which forms the Cerro d'Oro and other Cerrillos hills. With these rude tools and without iron or steel, using fire in place of explosives, these patient old workers managed to break down and remove the incredible masses of the tufaceous rocks which form the mounds already described.

That considerable quantities of the turquoise were obtained can hardly be questioned. We know that the ancient Mexicans attached great value to this ornamental stone, as the Indians do to this day. The familiar tale of the gift of the large and costly turquoise by Montezuma to Cortez for the Spanish crown, as narrated by Clavigero in his history of Mexico, is evidence of its high estimation.

The Indians used stone tools almost entirely. Their hammers, which are found in the *debris* of the old mines and scattered about the country, are of various forms, some being quite large and pointed to take the place of picks. The ore and *debris* were removed from the mine in leather baskets on the backs of the enslaved pueblo or peoned Mexicans. Their ladder ways were round poles, about eight inches in diameter, having notches cut in them twelve inches apart for steps. These ladders were from twelve to fourteen feet long, reaching from one landing to another. The ore was smelted in small furnaces constructed of stones cemented together with mud. Vast quantities of gold and silver were obtained in this manner in other mines.

For over a century and a half, after the Revolution of 1680, there was no mining done in this vicinity, when suddenly the old placers were discovered at the place now called Dolores, and soon hundreds of men were at work washing out the precious yellow metal. A few years later history repeated itself at the new placers, now Golden. This was before the American occupation, and Mexicans by the thousand passed the winter here in order to utilize the snow which fell at that season,—for the difficulty in these placers was the lack of water. The gravel had to be carried in bags on the back for miles to some spring, or else the water had, equally laboriously, to be brought to the placers. In the winter they took the snows in the canyons and of the blizzards and melted it by means of heated rocks, and with the scanty supplies of water thus obtained washed out the precious metal. Modern science has, however, improved upon this operation.

County Officials.—Commencing with 1852, when Santa Fé county was formally organized by enactment of the Territorial legislature, the probate judge takes the place of the prefect, who held sway during Mexican times, and for a few years after New Mexico became American soil. The records of the county are fairly complete, but where any omissions appear it has been impossible to supply them from any data in the office of the probate clerk. Following is the list:

1848:—Prefect, Francisco Ortiz; probate clerk, J. M. Giddings; sheriff, E. J. Vaughn.

1849:—Prefect, Francisco Ortiz; clerk, J. M. Giddings; sheriff, C. H. Merritt.

1851:—Prefect, Lewis D. Shutz and Horace L. Dickinson; clerk, J. M. Giddings; sheriff, J. G. Jones.

1852:—Probate judge, Thomas Ortiz; clerk, J. M. Giddings; sheriff, R. M. Stephens.

1853:—Probate judges, Jose E. Ortiz and Facunda Pino; clerk, J. H. Mink; sheriff, Lorenzo Labadi.

1854:—Probate judge, Facunda Pino; clerk, J. H. Mink; sheriffs, Lorenzo Labadi and Jesus Maria Baca.

1855:—Probate judge, Facunda Pino; clerk, Jesus Maria Sena y Baca; sheriff, Jesus Maria Baca.

1858:—Probate judge, Anastacio Sandoval; clerk, David J. Miller.

1859:—(Same as above.)

1860:—Probate judge, Anastacio Sandoval; clerk, Facundo Piro.

1860-3:—Probate judge, Anastacio Sandoval; clerk, Facundo Piro.

1865:—Probate judge, Miguel E. Pino; clerk, Antonio Ortiz y Salazar; sheriff, Jose D. Sena; coroner, Juan Marquez. Elected in September of this year: Probate judge, Antonio y Salazar; clerk, Miguel E. Pino; sheriff, Jose D. Sena.

1866:—(Same as above.)

1867:—Probate judge, Antonio Ortiz y Salazar; clerk, Trinidad Alarid; sheriff, Jose D. Sena; coroner, Jose Ortiz. Elected in September of this year: Probate judge, Antonio Ortiz y Salazar; clerk, Trinidad Alarid; sheriff, Jose D. Sena; coroner, Jose Ortiz.

1868:—(Same as above.) Elected in September of this year: Probate judge, Antonio Ortiz y Salazar; clerk, Trinidad Alarid; sheriff, Jose D. Sena; coroner, Jose Trujillo; treasurer, Ambrosio Ortiz.

1869-70:—(Same as above.)

1871:—Elected in September of this year: Probate judge, Felipe Delgado; clerk, Samuel Ellison; sheriff, Carlos Conklin; treasurer, J. Antonio Rodriguez; coroner, Francisco Montoya.

1872:—(Same as above.)

1873:—Probate judge, Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid; clerk, Ambrosio Ortiz; sheriff, Carlos M. Conklin.

1874:—Probate judge, Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid; clerk, Ambrosio Ortiz; sheriff, Carlos M. Conklin; treasurer, Juan Miguel Ortega.

1875:—Elected in September of this year: Probate judge, Nicholas Pino; clerk, Ambrosio Ortiz; sheriff, Carlos M. Conklin; treasurer, Eugenio Griego; coroner, Santiago Cabeza de Baca.

1876:—The first board of county commissioners was organized on March 1, 1876, in conformity with the law of January 13th preceding, with Antonio Ortiz y Salazar as president, and W. W. Griffin and Aniceto Abeytia as commissioners. Ambrosio Ortiz was probate clerk.

At the second meeting of the board, March 11th, S. Seligman was appointed to succeed Abeytia. At the annual election, held in November following, these officers were elected for the term beginning January 1, 1877:

1877:—Commissioners, Lehman Spiegelberg, Trinidad Alarid, Julian Provencio; probate judge, Jose A. Ortiz; commissioner of schools, J. A. Truchard; probate clerk, Jose B. Ortiz; sheriff, Martin Quintana; treasurer, Jose Maria Martin; coroner, Ramon Padia. At the first meeting of the elected board of county commissioners Trinidad Alarid was elected president. At succeeding elections the records show that the following principal officials were elected:

1878:—Probate judge, Jose A. Ortiz; probate clerk, Luciano Baca; sheriff, Jose D. Sena; treasurer, Juan Garcia; county commissioners, Antonio Ortiz y Salazar (chairman), William H. Manderfield, Solomon Spiegelberg. (Abraham Staab appointed to succeed Mr. Spiegelberg.)

1879:—Probate judge, Jose A. Ortiz; clerk, Luciano Baca.

1880:—Probate judge, Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid; sheriff, Romulo Martinez; probate clerk, Charles M. Conklin; treasurer, Albion Bustamante; county commissioners, Solomon Spiegelberg (chairman), Nazario Gonzales, James A. Donavant.

1881:—Probate judge, Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid; clerk, Carlos M. Conklin.

1882:—Probate judge, Luciano Baca; probate clerk, Francisco Chavez; sheriff, Romulo Martinez; treasurer, Antonio Jose Rael; commissioners, Solomon Spiegelberg (chairman), Nazario Gonzales, Romaldo Sena. (William H. Nesbitt and Jesus Maria Alarid were afterward appointed to succeed Messrs. Gonzales and Sena as commissioners, and Atanasio to succeed Chavez as clerk.)

1884:—Probate judge, Willi Spiegelberg; clerk, John Gray; assessor, Francisco Chavez; sheriff, Romulo Martinez; treasurer, Sabiniano Sena; commissioners, B. Seligman (chairman), Jose Maria Martinez y Sandoval, Nazario Gonzales.

1886:—Probate judge, Francisco Delgado; clerk, Marcelino Garcia; sheriff, Francisco Chavez; treasurer, Nicolas Garcia; assessor, Vicente Mares; commissioners, B. Seligman (chairman), F. Martinez, P. A. Peirsol.

1888:—Probate judge, Luciano Baca; clerk, Marcelino Garcia; sheriff, Francisco Chavez; treasurer, Gavino Ortiz; assessor, Eugenio Yrisarri; commissioners, Dr. John H. Sloan (chairman), Teodoro Martinez, Richard Green (George T. Wyllys appointed to succeed Green).

1890:—Probate judge, Luciano Baca; clerk, Pedro Delgado; sheriff, Francisco Chavez; assessor, Manuel Valdes; treasurer, Gavino Ortiz; commissioners, Charles M. Creamer (chairman), George T. Wyllys, Higenio Martinez. Charles M. Conklin, Juan Garcia and J. B. Mayo were afterward appointed member of the board, those originally declared elected having been unseated on account of gross irregularities in the election. Marcelino Garcia was also appointed clerk in place of Delgado. Still later, George W. North, Dr. J. H. Sloan and Frederick Grace were appointed county commissioners in place of the second board. By order of Judge Leeds, of the First District Court, they recanvassed the original vote and declared the following as the legally elected officials: Probate judge, Antonio J. Ortiz; assessor, Manuel Valdez; clerk, Pedro Delgado; sheriff, Francisco Chavez; treasurer, Gavino Ortiz; commissioners, William H. Nesbitt, Juan Garcia. Charles M. Creamer and Abraham Staab, candidates for county commissioner, having each received an equal number of votes, lots were drawn and Staab was declared elected.

The contest over this election was long and bitter, Marcelino Garcia, the clerk, having refused to attest the certificates of election and declining to attend the meetings of the board of commissioners, Harry S. Clancy was chosen to the office.

1891:—At the meeting of the board held January 2d of this year the clerk refused to recognize the new commissioners, on the ground that his records showed that other persons had been elected. J. B. Mayo was made chairman of the board in May following, and Charles H. Spiess was chosen clerk. Delgado was committed for contempt in refusing to obey the order of the United States Supreme Court commanding him to recognize the last named board, but was finally released and acted as clerk. Max Frost was afterward appointed to the board to fill a vacancy, and Ignacio Lopez was appointed to succeed Spiess.

1892:—Probate judge, Aniceto Abeytia; clerk, Atanacio Romero; sheriff, Charles M. Conklin; treasurer, H. B. Cartwright; commissioners, Austin L. Kendall (chairman), Charles W. Dudrow, Victor Ortega.

1894:—Probate judge, Apolonio Chavez; clerk, A. P. Hill; sheriff, Charles M. Conklin; treasurer, H. B. Cartwright. W. P. Cunningham; collector, Solomon Spiegelberg; assessor, Francisco Gonzales y Baca; treasurer, H. B. Cartwright; commissioners, Charles W. Dudrow (chairman), William C. Rogers, Pedro A. Lujan.

1896:—Probate judge, Telesfaro Rivera; clerk, Atanasio Romero; sheriff, Harry C. Kinsell; collector, Frederick Mueller; assessor, J. R. Hudson; treasurer, H. B. Cartwright; commissioners, Charles W. Dudrow (chairman), J. T. McLaughlin, Jose A. Lucero.

1898:—Probate judge, Jose Amada Lucero; clerk, Atanasio Romero; sheriff, Charles W. Dudrow; treasurer, Frederick Mueller; assessor, Telesfaro Rivera; commissioners, James D. Hughes, J. T. McLaughlin, Augustin Maestas. Mr. Dudrow resigned as sheriff before the end of the year, and Harry Kinsell was appointed in his place, Mr. Dudrow being appointed county commissioner to succeed Mr. Hughes, and elected chairman of the board.

1900:—Probate judge, Antonio C. de Baca; clerk, Manuel Delgado; sheriff, Marcelino Garcia; assessor, Anastacio Gonzales; treasurer, Frederick Mueller; commissioners, W. H. Kennedy (chairman), Arthur Seligman, Jose A. Lujan.

1902:—Probate judge, Marcos Castillo; clerk, Celso Lopez; sheriff, Harry C. Kinsell; assessor, M. A. Ortiz; treasurer, George W. Knaebel; commissioners, Austin L. Kendall (chairman), Nicolas Quintana, Arthur Seligman (held over, under the new law).

1904:—Probate judge, Candelario Martinez; clerk, Marcos Castillo; treasurer, Celso Lopez; sheriff, Antonio J. Ortiz; assessor, Anastacio Gonzales; commissioners, Arthur Seligman (chairman), Jose Inez Roybal, Austin L. Kendall (held over).

Repudiated its Railroad Bonds.—Santa Fé is one of the few counties of the United States, at least within late years, which has repudiated any portion of its bonded indebtedness, thereby admitting its inability to meet the payment of bonds which were issued under its own authority. In 1882 the county issued bonds amounting to about \$1,000,000 to encourage the construction of railroads. They were bought principally by two large firms in New York, who within the past few years have been taking vigorous steps to enforce the payment of the matured bonds, both principal and interest. As the assessed valuation of the taxable property in the county is less than \$2,000,000, the situation for the tax payers has certainly been a serious one from the commencement of legal proceedings. In the fall of 1900 Las Vegas attorneys, representing the New York bondholders, obtained judgments against the county for over \$130,000. In the winter of 1901 the county commissioners made a levy of 82 mills on the dollar to provide for their payment, but the tax payers refused to meet it. After dragging along for five years, another attempt was made in 1906 to force a payment, the United States Court finally issuing a mandamus ordering the county board to make another levy. Other strenuous legal measures have been taken, and it is said that efforts are being made to effect a compromise on all cases, and the entire issue of railroad bonds, on the basis of 60 cents on the dollar. As Congress has pronounced the bonds valid, although they were at one time said to be illegal, it is intimated that the national body may be appealed to in order to prevent the county from going into actual bankruptcy. Somewhat similar cases are St. Clair County, Mo., which repudiated its bonded indebtedness, and Wilkes county, N. C., which was placed in the hands of a receiver, upon having defaulted in the payment of their bonds.

THE CITY OF SANTA FE.

Santa Fé (Holy Faith) is a contraction from La Villa Real de Santa Fé de San Francisco, and for three hundred years has not only been an important center of the Catholic faith, but the seat of temporal power under Spanish, Pueblo, Mexican or American rule. The Old Palace, now chiefly occupied by the museums of the Territorial Historical Society, has been the official home of fifty Spanish, fifteen Mexican and fifteen American Governors.

Santa Fé was not chartered as a city until 1891, its older portions being cut irregularly by narrow and crooked streets and having an atmosphere of the middle ages; in the modern city the thoroughfares are broad and straight, but even there one notices an absence of much of the bustle which is characteristic of Albuquerque and Las Vegas, and which may be partly due to the fact that it has no street cars.

Santa Fé was incorporated as a city by vote of its inhabitants, on the 2d of June, 1891. Its first officers were: Mayor, William T. Thornton; clerk, James D. Hughes; treasurer, Marcus Eldodt; aldermen, Francisco Delgado, Ricardo Gorman, Martin Quintana, Marcelino Garcia, William S. Harroun, Gerard D. Koch, Narciso Mondragon, George W. Knaebel.

The great fascination attaching to Santa Fé lies in the magic of the ancient days which still clings to its structural remains. Its European

occupation is second only to St. Augustine, among the historic cities of the United States, while the commencement of the native occupation is lost in the dimness of the past. San Miguel church, a plain little adobe structure, stands on the site of the original church erected by the Spanish explorers; but the first building was destroyed by the Indians in 1680, restored in 1710, and modified within recent years. Its old walls are supported by stone buttresses. Within are seen quaint specimens of carvings on the roof timbers and gallery, with burned designs for variety. Across the street is the adobe house, which was long pronounced to be the oldest dwelling in the United States, and in which it is said Coronado lodged when he visited the pueblo, Tequayo, then standing on the site of Santa Fé; but while this is the only remnant of the ancient Indian pueblo, its claim to being the earliest pioneer of American dwellings has been exploded.

The Plaza occupies a square in the middle of the city, in which are two monuments and a memorial fountain. Facing it on the north is the Palace, already mentioned, a massive, one story building, a block in length, erected early in the seventeenth century and marking the founding of Santa Fé by Juan de Oñate about 1605. Originally it was a square, with a large court in which the Spanish garrison was quartered; but with hostile tribes around, even with the erection of this imposing evidence of Spanish power the settlement did not rapidly increase, and by 1617 there were only 48 colonists and soldiers in the province.

The little band of Spanish settlers at Santa Fé, with the Palace as the nucleus of the place, appealed to His Royal Highness, at various times, for protection from the Pueblo Indians, and by 1630 the garrison and the colonists numbered about 250. In August, 1680, the rebellious Indians, led by a native named Pope, killed 400 of the 2,500 colonists, soldiers and priests scattered through the province and then laid siege to the capital. For ten days the savages stormed the Palace, where Governor Otermin, with 1,000 of the survivors, had taken refuge. On the 20th the Spaniards made a sortie, killed 300 of the Indians, captured 50 (whom they afterward hanged), and on the following day evacuated the Palace and Santa Fé, starting on their long overland journey for El Paso.

Santa Fé remained in possession of the Pueblo Indians for twelve years, and during that period the Palace was occupied by native chiefs, or rulers. In September, 1692, it was easily recaptured by Governor Vargas, who resettled the town with 800 new colonists and a garrison adequate for the defense of the place. During the following winter the Indians made another attempt at mastery, but were beaten off and seventy prisoners hanged in the Plaza. Notwithstanding, they continued their hostilities and attacks, and during the eighteenth century several attempts were made to move the provincial capital further south, and nearer the seat of the Spanish power in Mexico.

By the middle of the century the French Canadian trappers commenced to trade with Santa Fé from the north, while a brisk traffic sprang up with Chihuahua from the south. Early in the nineteenth century the greater and more enduring trade originated between the Mexican province of New Mexico and the American frontier. With the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, and the tremendous overland emigration thither, in the middle of the nineteenth century, Santa Fé became the great supply station for the interminable caravans of gold-seekers who followed the

southern route to the promised land, and the Santa Fé trail became famous the world over. From that time on for thirty years the interest of the country centered not in the governor's palace, as the headquarters of the American government, but in its general merchandise and other supply houses.

Don Manuel Armijo was still in the gubernatorial palace in 1846, and hearing of the approach of the American army under General Kearny, issued a proclamation stating what he would do to them, and started north with his troops; but when about thirty miles away from Santa Fé changed his mind, marched south, abandoned the capital and the palace, and headed for the City of Mexico.

General Kearny modestly took possession of Santa Fé on the 19th of August, 1846, and first made a speech in behalf of his government, declaring the good intentions of the American army of occupation. It was responded to by Donaciano Vigil, who, although a full-blooded Spaniard, pledged his allegiance to the government of the United States, and in doing so spoke for the remaining citizens of Santa Fé. That Kearny and the United States government had full confidence in him is evident, since a short time afterward he was appointed governor of the Territory, under most tragic and momentous circumstances.

Upon taking possession of the palace, General Kearny issued a business-like proclamation, to this effect:

"NOTICE!

"Being duly authorized by the President of the United States of America, I hereby make the following appointments for the government of New Mexico, a territory of the said United States:

"The officers thus appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

"Charles Bent to be governor.

"Donaciano Vigil to be secretary of Territory.

"Richard Dallam to be marshal.

"Francis P. Blair to be United States district attorney.

"Charles Blummer to be treasurer.

"Eugene Leitensdorfer to be auditor of public accounts.

"Joel Houghton, Antonio Jose Otero and Charles Beaubien to be judges of the superior court.

"Given at Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22nd day of September, 1846, and in the seventy-first year of the independence of the United States.

"S. W. KEARNY.

"Brigadier General United States Army."

In this connection it is well to note that General Kearny's daughter, Mrs. Barstow, of St. Louis, has recently presented a portrait of her brave, manly father to the Historical Society, and that Mrs. Prince, regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, has erected in the plaza a tablet to mark the exact spot where he took possession of the Territory in the name of the United States.

Charles Bent, named as governor in the Kearny proclamation, was proprietor of Bent's Fort, a trading post on the Arkansas river, and one of the most popular stopping places on the Santa Fé trail. But a few days after his appointment he was assassinated at the pueblo of Taos (which seemed to be the hotbed of Indian revolutionists and murderers), and Mr. Vigil was appointed his successor. Frank P. Blair, who was ap-

pointed district attorney, afterward became a prominent Republican senator from Missouri.

During the winter following the occupation of Santa Fé by the American troops an adobe fort and blockhouse was erected on the northern heights of the town, and named in honor of Secretary of War Marcy. The earthworks are still standing, under which were buried 200 Missouri volunteers of the Mexican war. On the road to Fort Marcy is what is known as the Garita, an old Mexican fort, near the west wall of which the leaders of the revolution of 1837 were executed—those concerned in the assassination of Perez and other provincial officials.

The palace, on the plaza, witnessed the assembling of the first territorial legislature, and in 1848 the treaty of peace with Mexico was proclaimed within its walls. Santa Fé was established as the territorial seat of government, July 14, 1851, and became the official residence of the governors. For about a month—in March and April, 1862—it was in possession of the Confederate troops, the Union forces reoccupying it April 11th.

The old palace was abandoned by Governor Otero as an executive residence upon the completion of the first territorial capitol. It was not until 1884 that practical plans were entered upon for the construction of a modern capitol building. By act of March 14, 1884, provision was made for the erection of a territorial penitentiary at Santa Fé, at a cost not exceeding \$150,000, the governor, the attorney general and the treasurer being constituted a board of managers for the institution, which was completed in the following year. On the day following the appropriation for the penitentiary an attempt was made to pass a measure appropriating \$300,000 for a new capitol. This action excited great indignation throughout the Territory. People outside of Santa Fé were almost unanimously against the measure, which was condemned as an attempt on the part of the "Santa Fé ring" to bleed the taxpayers for their personal benefit. Charges were made that the legislature was organized and managed in furtherance of a deliberate scheme to raid the public treasury for the benefit of the few. A memorial was sent to Congress asking for an investigation and mass meetings of citizens were held in many places. The opposition to the bill in the legislature was led by Major William H. Whiteman, representing Bernalillo county in the house. The opposition, while it did not prevent the passage of the measure, succeeded in reducing the original amount of the appropriation. The bill, which was passed March 28, 1884, created a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000 against the Territory, and appointed as capitol building committee the governor of the Territory and his successor in office, together with the following named: Mariano S. Otero, Narciso Valdez, William L. Rynerson, Jose Montano, Antonio Abeytia y Armijo, Ramon A. Baca, Vicente Mares, John C. Joseph, Cristobal Mares, Lorenzo Lopez, Rafael Romero and A. S. Potter.

The cost of the capitol in round numbers was \$250,000. It was built of yellow sandstone. In 1886 the legislature met for the first time in the new capitol, and six years later, May 12, 1892, the building was burned, presumably at the hands of an incendiary. There was no insurance, but most of the records were saved.

February 5, 1895, a capitol rebuilding board was established by act of the legislature, and after much delay the new capitol was completed

and dedicated June 4, 1900. The present capitol, of similar design to the first, is built of cream colored brick upon a granite foundation, crowned with a tasteful dome, and was completed at a cost of \$200,000.

When It First Became the Capital.—The appearance of Santa Fé is thus described in "Mayer's History of New Mexico," which was published in the year of the territorial organization and shortly before Santa Fé was formally established as the capital: "Santa Fé is an irregular, scattered town, built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks, while most of its streets are common highways traversing settlements interspersed with extensive cornfields. The only attempt at anything like architectural compactness and precision consists of four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaded with a fringe of rude portales or corridors. They stand around the public square, and comprise the palacio, or governor's house, the custom house, barracks, calabozo, casa consistarial, the military chapel, besides several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders."

In the early days following the American occupation there was a very bitter feeling of prejudice against the Americans, and they were in constant danger of assault from Mexicans, who would frequently pitch stones from the roofs of the adobe houses onto the heads of the hated "Gringoes." All Americans carried "six-shooters" and bowie knives, according to Charles L. Thayer. In 1850 there was three times as much land under cultivation by the Mexicans as now. The American military force of occupation was large, and everything was bought in the open market at enormous prices—corn at \$25 per fanega (about two and a half bushels), wheat at about the same price, and hay at \$60 per ton. Money was extremely plentiful and times were prosperous.

In 1849 the military chapel, built during the Mexican régime, was located on the west side of the plaza, the Mexican postoffice also standing in this locality. There were no American schools until late in the fifties, when a small private establishment was opened.

Among the residents of Santa Fé who located in 1849 and remained there for some time may be mentioned Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, the well known merchant and public character; Joseph Hersch, who operated a flour mill and kept a store on the site of the Hotel Normandie; Charles Lawrence Thayer, Jacob Spiegelberg and Major John R. Wells; Sigmund Seligman, merchant, and Joab Houghton, who operated a general store and was the first chief justice of the Territory. In 1852 Rumney, Ardinger & Green opened the historic "Exchange Hotel." Mr. Rumney had been chief clerk in the United States commissary department, and Mr. Green was a private citizen from Missouri.

Religious Establishments.—Santa Fé is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric, and the establishment of the church is contemporary with the founding of the place. After San Miguel, the first Catholic edifice erected was by the custodian of missions, who, in 1623, commenced to build a church—probably on the site of the present cathedral. After five years it was completed, but was destroyed in the revolt of 1680. The cathedral is a modern sandstone structure built around an older parish church known as the Parroquia, and stands on the south side of the plaza, opposite the palace. The handsome stone reredos of the cathedral were erected by Governor Marin del Valle and his wife in 1761, and the Rosario

Chapel is said to mark the spot where Vargas made his vow before he recaptured the city from the pueblos in 1692. The cathedral also contains a museum of old Spanish paintings and other curios.

Besides the cathedral there are two other Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant Episcopal church, an English and Spanish Presbyterian church, the Allison Presbyterian mission, and the English and Spanish M. E. church. Among the important charities are the St. Vincent's Hospital, Sanitarium and Orphanage and the Industrial School for Deaf and Dumb.

Other Points of Interest.—The territorial library is of interest to historical students, for although it contains but 5,000 books, it embraces valuable Spanish and Mexican archives covering the period 1621-1846. The three public school libraries number about the same volumes. The press of the city is represented by one English daily and two Spanish weeklies.

Aside from the four city schools, the educational institutions consist of St. Michael College, established by the Christian Brothers in 1859 and the first college in New Mexico; Academy of Our Lady of Light, under the control of the Sisters of Loretto and the oldest girls' school in the southwest (founded in 1852), and the government school for Indians (Dawes Institute), attended by 300 natives, and St. Catherine's Indian School.

Santa Fé has, of course, the territorial penitentiary, representing a financial outlay of \$150,000, and claims one of the finest systems of water-works in the southwest. The supply is drawn from reservoirs above the city, on Santa Fé creek. The canyon dam is 350 feet at its base and 120 feet at its deepest part. The works supply not only water for domestic use and irrigation, but electric power.

The present population of Santa Fé is about 5,600, and it has been gradually decreasing for the past quarter of a century; in 1890 the figures were 6,165, and in 1880, 6,635.

Cerrillos, at one time one of the busiest mining towns in the Territory, in recent years has suffered through the abandonment of the quartz mines in the surrounding country, the closing of two of her principal coal mines and the burning of the third. For many years the town was famous for the coal which bore its name. The earliest mining operations by white men began late in the seventies. In 1879 the Cash Entry mine, which was discovered by Charles Dimmick, was opened and the mining of lead and silver ores was begun. The property was soon afterward bought by George Holman, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, who sunk a hundred-foot shaft and removed practically all of the paying ore ever taken from the mine. Some of it was valued as high as fifteen hundred dollars per ton. Below the hundred-foot level zinc and lead were found, but water in large quantities made the operation of the mine difficult. In 1883 the property was purchased by Chicago capitalists, who erected a patent process concentrator and continued operations until 1886, when Wilson Waddingham purchased it and disposed of a half interest therein to English investors. On three hundred and twenty acres of patented ground they sunk a shaft seven hundred feet, but found little but zinc. They then opened the Central mine, a lead producer, working to a depth of nearly five hundred feet, and Joplin, Missouri, capitalists erected a concentrator.

This mine was closed in 1892. It is now owned by Captain W. E. Dame. These were the two principal mines of the district, excepting the valuable coal properties.

Coal was first found on the Ortiz mine grant, the title to which was confirmed by Congress about 1871. The grant conflicted, however, with that known as the Juana Topez grant, the older of the two, which prevailed. Before the Civil war a number of federal officials purchased the Ortiz grant, which they sold to the New Mexico Mining and Milling Company, and a part of the owners of the Juana Topez grant sold their claims to the New Mexico Fuel and Iron Company. Both grants stood the test of the courts, and litigation looking to partition is still pending.

As early as 1871 anthracite coal was mined commercially near Cerrillos. The production of bituminous coal begun in 1882. W. C. Rogers, an early merchant at Carbonateville, or Turquesa, worked the coal banks at an early day. Other early developers were O'Mara, Uptegrove, William Kesse and Richard Green. Between 1887 and 1892 the coal mining industry was on the boom, at least nine companies teaming and shipping. In 1892 most of the coal land was secured by the Santa Fé Railway Company, which continued to operate the field until December, 1905, when the mine caught fire. Since that time Cerrillos has become well nigh depopulated.

Among the early settlers of the town properly called Los Cerrillos were O'Mara, who erected the first hotel; D. D. Harkins, who built the second hotel; William Nesbit, who conducted a saloon and served as county commissioner for many years; Uptegrove, builder of the Central Hotel; W. C. Hurt, merchant and miner; Dr. Richards, who conducted a drug store and spent a small fortune in the quartz mine known as the "Marshall Bonanza"; Judge N. B. Laughlin, a pioneer quartz miner at Carbonateville and owner of Laughlin's addition to Cerrillos; Arthur Boyle, who leased the Waldo mine about 1882; Michael O'Neil, E. F. Bennett and Austin L. Kendall.

Mr. Kendall, who is now postmaster of the town and a member of the board of county commissioners of Santa Fé county, has resided in the Territory since 1880. The first six years of his residence here he devoted to the livery business in Santa Fé. From 1886 to 1889 he conducted a general store at Dolores, or the Ortiz mine grant, but since the latter year has resided in Cerrillos. After a short time devoted to mercantile business he operated the waterworks from the time they were constructed, in 1892, until 1894. For about ten years he has served as justice of the peace, has been postmaster since March 12, 1900, and has twice been county commissioner—from 1892 to 1894, and from 1902 to the present time. Judge Kendall was born in Danville, Vermont, October 2, 1837. In 1855 he went to Mobile. In October of the latter year he sailed from New Orleans to join the expedition of General William Walker, the noted filibuster, but left this historic expedition at the first opportunity and returned to his home in the east. During the Civil war he was connected with the quartermaster's department, and was an eye-witness of the celebrated fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. From 1873 to 1880 he resided in Kansas, and during 1875 served the government as scout on Indian duty. Judge Kendall is a Republican. He is prominent in Masonic circles, a past master of Cerrillos Lodge

No. 19, A. F. & A. M., of the lodge and chapter of Perfection in Santa Fé, and the Scottish Rite in Denver. He took the Scottish Rite degree in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1863, a short time after being made a Mason in Chelsea, Massachusetts. In Kinsley, Kansas, he was master of the local lodge for one term.

Charles Lawrence Thayer, of Santa Fé, is one of the survivors of the pioneers who came to New Mexico in 1849. Born at Milton, Massachusetts, August 8, 1823, in January, 1849, he left New Orleans with the intention of seeking the gold fields of California. Between St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth twenty-three of his party died of the cholera, and he himself was ill of that disease. On recovering, he drove an ox team for the government from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé, 125 citizens' wagons being escorted by the government train, which arrived in August.

Mr. Thayer went to El Paso in two weeks, but while preparing to continue his journey to the coast was robbed of all he had by a man whom he had befriended. Being stranded financially, he returned to Santa Fé in June, 1850. On this trip he had as traveling companion the noted gambler, Major John R. Wells, of Mississippi, who was carrying \$15,000 in gold packed on horseback. At the government post at Doña Ana an officer informed them of the intention of four soldiers to steal this rich luggage, their murder and the robbery being planned to take place as they passed Point of Rocks on the Jornada del Muerto. They succeeded in foiling the thieves by burying the gold under a cottonwood tree and returning to the barracks until the danger was over.

Since coming to Santa Fé the second time Mr. Thayer has been a continuous resident of the capital city, and has become one of the most widely known pioneer inhabitants of New Mexico.

Bernard Seligman came to Santa Fé in 1856 from Germany, and engaged in business under the firm name of Seligman & Clever, which partnership was maintained until the election of Mr. Clever as delegate to Congress. Mr. Seligman was several times a member of the legislature, serving in both houses, and was chairman of the board of county commissioners for three terms. He was also territorial treasurer, was commissioner to the exposition in Vienna in 1872 and to the exposition in Paris about 1881. He was mainly instrumental in building the court house, and to his efforts in the legislature is due the passing of the mechanic's lien law, one of the most important acts of the territorial legislature. He served in the army with commission from Governor Connelly as captain and quartermaster, and was a member of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in Philadelphia, February 3, 1904.

Arthur Seligman, son of Bernard Seligman, was born in Santa Fé in 1871. On completing his education he engaged as bookkeeper for Seligman Brothers. The present firm was organized in 1903, and Arthur Seligman became secretary and treasurer. He has been secretary of the commission of irrigation, and is still a member of said commission. He was a member of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition Commission, and was also a member of the St. Louis World's Fair Commission and its treasurer. For six years he has been a member and for two years chairman of the board of county commissioners, and has likewise been and is at present chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He was



Most Rev. J. B. Lamy

made a Mason in Montezuma Lodge, is secretary of the chapter, and has attained the Scottish Rite degrees. He is also an Elk.

Alexander L. Morrison, of Santa Fé, is one of the few American survivors of the Mexican war now residing in New Mexico. His life has been an active one. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in October, 1832, and came to the United States in 1847. In New York city he enlisted in the Second New York Volunteers, was assigned to Colonel Burnett's regiment, and in January, 1848, left for Vera Cruz. The fighting in New Mexico was practically at an end when his command arrived in that country, but he filled up his term of six months, being discharged in New Orleans in July, 1848. In 1851 he was married in Troy, New York, to Jane Clark, and a few days later removed to Chicago. He served in the Illinois legislature, voting for General John A. Logan for the United States senate. During President Arthur's administration he was appointed United States marshal for New Mexico, and performed the duties of that office from 1882 until 1885. For two years he was engaged in the cattle business in Arizona. Soon after Harrison became president he appointed Mr. Morrison register of the United States land office in Santa Fé, which position he filled four years. At the beginning of McKinley's administration he was appointed United States collector of internal revenue, and filled that office in Santa Fé until he resigned in May, 1905. It is worthy of note that his office was one of four that stood first in the matter of conduct during his incumbency of the office, according to official reports. In November, 1905, Mr. Morrison became one of the founders of the *Western Catholic Review*, a monthly publication, issued from Prescott, Arizona.

Upon his return from a journey to France in 1867, among those who accompanied Archbishop Lamy to America were his two nephews, John B. Lamy and his brother, Antonie Lamy, the latter of whom was then preparing for the priesthood. Antonie Lamy was graduated from the Theological Seminary in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1871, and after coming to New Mexico had charge of the parishes at Taos, El Rito and Manzano. He died in 1876 and his body was buried in the church at Manzano.

John B. Lamy came to America on account of ill health. He was born in the native town of Archbishop Lamy in 1842. The first twenty years of his life were spent with his brother, Father Antonie. In October, 1871, he married Mercedes, sister of Don Felipe Chaves, and soon after engaged in sheep raising, to which he devoted ten years. When he disposed of his sheep he invested the proceeds in real estate in Santa Fé, to the care and management of which he has since given his time. Mr. Lamy has been successful in his undertakings. He exhibits an active interest in public affairs, but has never sought political honors.

Celso Lopez, county treasurer of Santa Fé, was born in the capital city in 1874, and was educated in St. Michael's College. In the years 1903 and 1904 he served as probate clerk and the succeeding two years was collector and treasurer of the county. He is now serving as a member of the city council for the second term and is recognized as a leader in Republican ranks. His father, Rafael Lopez, also a native of Santa Fé, represented one of the old Spanish families and was for many years engaged in business here, but died in 1901.

Jacob Weltmer, of Santa Fé, who was elected department commander

of the Grand Army of the Republic of New Mexico in 1905, has been a resident of the Territory since 1874. He was born in Palmyra, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and in July, 1863, enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving during the invasion of Pennsylvania. On the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Nashville.

Jacob Weltmer became a resident of Santa Fé in 1874, where he has since been engaged in business. From 1876 until 1880 he was employed as chief deputy and clerk in the office of the United States collector of internal revenue in Santa Fé, and from 1888 until 1892, during the Harrison administration, he was postmaster of the city. Mr. Weltmer has exhibited a keen interest in educational matters and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the present attractive high school building on the Fort Marcy reservation, in the north end of the city. The building formerly occupied by the Grand Army post was turned over to the schools, largely through Mr. Weltmer's efforts, as president of the school board, and this act finally led up to the transfer of the reservation to the city, the agitation which followed resulting in the construction of the present handsome high school building on that portion of the reservation already occupied by the old school building. Mr. Weltmer's service on the school board was characterized by a rare manifestation of public spirit. Since 1881 he has conducted a stationery and book store in Santa Fé.

The Castillo family came from Spain at the same time as the de Vaca family. Marcos Castillo was born in Bernalillo county, now Sandoval, in 1859, a son of Jose Antonio Castillo. In 1862 the senior Castillo was killed by the Navajo Indians, who also stole six or seven thousand head of sheep. The widow was left with her son, Marcos Castillo, who early learned and followed the painter's trade, while later he engaged in merchandising from 1888 until 1890. In the meantime he was called to office, serving as probate judge from 1883 until 1885, and in 1884 was elected probate clerk and recorder. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of education of Santa Fé for two years and since 1904 he has been probate clerk and ex-officio recorder, proving a capable official. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Charles W. Dudrow, engaged in the lumber, coal and transfer business at Santa Fé, was born in Frederick, Maryland, in 1849, and became a resident of Santa Fé in 1870. For several years he was employed by Barlow & Sanderson, the noted overland stage line men, as express messenger. In 1880 he engaged in his present business and for several years has conducted a lumber and coal yard at Cerrillos. His business interests are capably conducted and guided by sound judgment, so that his efforts result successfully. He is widely known throughout the northern part of the Territory and is active in public affairs. He was twice elected sheriff but declined to serve, and for several terms he was a member of the board of county commissioners and chairman of that body.

Leo Hersch, a wholesale grain dealer at Santa Fé, in which city he was born in 1869, pursued his education in St. Michael's College, and has since been connected with the wholesale grain trade. Interested in municipal affairs, he served for three years as a member of the town board. His father, Joseph Hersch, was born in Germany and in 1847 became a resident of Santa Fé as a government contractor. He put up the first

steam mill west of the Missouri river at a time when flour was worth twenty-five dollars per hundred pounds. He died in 1901.

Frank Owen, manager of the Santa Fé Water and Light Company, was born in Tennessee in 1869, and was educated in the University of Virginia, winning his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1889, and his Master of Arts degree in 1893. In March, 1904, he came to Santa Fé as manager of the Water and Light Company. He is a Knight of Pythias and past chancellor of Greenville Lodge, Texas. He is also a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows lodge of the same place and holds membership relations with the Elks.

Page B. Otero, of Santa Fé, has been identified with public affairs for several years. A son of Miguel A. Otero, deceased, he was born in Washington, D. C., January 14, 1858, and concluded his classical studies in the University of St. Louis and Notre Dame (Indiana) College. He studied medicine for three years in Chicago, but did not work up to a degree, abandoning his studies to assist his father in his mercantile undertakings in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. In 1880 he helped to organize the New Mexico Telephone Company, with headquarters in Las Vegas, became superintendent of line construction, and established exchanges at Las Vegas, Santa Fé, Albuquerque and Socorro. He was afterward engaged in mining in New Mexico and Arizona. After serving for a while as deputy United States marshal he went to Roswell in 1890 and engaged in the sheep business with Pat F. Garrett for a year, while later he superintended the construction of the Mining Exchange building in Denver. He then became chief deputy United States marshal under Romulo Martinez, serving from 1885 to 1889. From 1891 to 1892 he was deputy sheriff and tax collector of Bernalillo county. During most of the life of the United States court of private land claims he acted as special agent for the government and arrested James Addison Reavis, the notorious swindler. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he entered the First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry as first lieutenant, was promoted to major, and remained with that command until it was mustered out. Upon his return he was again identified with the land court. He framed and caused to be introduced the bill creating the office of game warden for New Mexico, was appointed to that office by his brother, Governor Otero, and occupied it until the appointment of his successor April 27, 1906.

A. J. Fischer, a druggist of Santa Fé, was born in St. Louis in 1867, and came from that city to Santa Fé in 1883. In 1888 he was a student in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and graduated as Ph. G., and since his return has continuously resided in Santa Fé. He was chief clerk in the postoffice from 1894 until 1896, and in the latter year purchased the store which he has conducted continuously since. For the past three years he has been secretary for the territorial board of pharmacy, and is secretary of the Elks Lodge No. 460.

H. B. Cartwright was born at Kossuth, Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1852. He located in Santa Fé in 1880. He was first engaged in a book-selling and news business but in 1881 engaged in the retail grocery business. He was successful in building up a large and paying establishment, and in 1902 found that it was desirable to divide the business so as to have the wholesale and retail parts of the store conducted separately. This was done, and since that time the firm of H. B. Cartwright & Bro., with

H. B. Cartwright as president and manager, has been doing an exclusively wholesale grocery trade. Mr. Cartwright is a man of great energy and force and is considered one of the best buyers in the grocery trade of New Mexico. He has filled a number of offices in his county, having been the treasurer and collector for a number of terms. He is a Mason, belonging to both the Scottish Rite and Knight Templars, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Samuel G. Cartwright, a brother of H. B. Cartwright, was born in 1860. He was educated in the public schools and at the State University of Iowa, graduating in the class of 1892 with the degree of Ph. B.

He joined his brother in the grocery business in 1892 and aided him in building up a prosperous trade. When the retail and wholesale departments of the store were separated, in 1902, S. G. Cartwright was made manager of the retail store, which is conducted under the name of the Cartwright-Davis Co. He has also held a number of local and territorial offices, being at this time a trustee and secretary and treasurer of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

He was married in 1904 to Miss Bertha Straub at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have three children, Miriam, Edward William and George Dewey.

Isaac Sparks, of Santa Fé, was born in Pimiento, Indiana, in 1866, and after residing for a time in Denver, Colorado, came to Santa Fé in 1891 as manager of the electric light company. He is also owner of the telephone system, and is still manager of both the water and electric light works. In 1902-3 he served as mayor of the city, and has been an influential factor in municipal affairs.

H. S. Kaune has resided in Santa Fé since 1887, and has been engaged in merchandising in the city since 1896. He was born in Illinois in 1856, and when a young man of twenty-one years came to the Territory, where for ten years he has conducted a prosperous commercial enterprise. Since 1904 he has been a member of the city council of Santa Fé, and is a public-spirited citizen who does all in his power for the advancement, progress and welfare of this portion of the country.

William Bolander, a pioneer harness maker of Santa Fé, who came to this city in 1867, arrived in the Territory in 1866 as a saddler for the government at Fort Marcy. He made the journey with a train to Albuquerque and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of this portion of the country. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, and his first western experience was with the wagon train to Utah in 1861. Returning to the middle west, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, which was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and he participated in the campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky, and the march to the sea, being mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1866 he went to Albuquerque with an overland train, but later returned to the east and came with another train in 1867, when he became a saddler at Fort Marcy, and was such until 1867, when he started a business of his own. He was with the army until 1865. He was a charter member of McRae Post, G. A. R., which was the first post organized, but which later ceased to exist. Afterward he joined the present post, Carlton, at Santa Fé, and he has also been an Odd Fellow since 1861, in which order he filled every office.

J. S. Candelario, a prominent curio dealer of Santa Fé, was born in

Bernalillo county, New Mexico, in 1864. His father, J. A. Candelario, came from Spain and became connected with the curio business in 1869, since which time the enterprise has been conducted with constantly growing success, the same being one of the representative establishments of this class in the southwest. J. S. Candelario has served as public officer several times on the Democratic ticket. He is also a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias lodge and a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Candelario has taken an active interest in promoting the growth of the city and Territory, and is a successful merchant and proprietor of the original old curio store at Santa Fé.

J. V. Conway, proprietor of the Normandie Hotel at Santa Fé, was born on the Cimarron, in Colfax county, New Mexico, in 1872. He was educated at St. Michael's College, at Santa Fé, and after pursuing a business course joined his father in the restaurant business, conducting the Bon Ton on San Francisco street in Santa Fé. The father died in 1898 and J. V. Conway continued as proprietor of the restaurant until July, 1905, when he purchased the Normandie, which he has since conducted. He is an enterprising business man and has been a factor in progressive citizenship. For four years he served as county superintendent of schools.

Norman L. King, chief draftsman in the surveyor general's office at Santa Fé, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1871, and acquired his education in the Maryland Agricultural College. He came to Santa Fé in February, 1895, and has since been connected with the surveyor general's office as a draftsman. He was made a Mason in Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., in which he is now junior warden, and he is also exalted ruler of the Elks.

MORA COUNTY.

On February 1, 1860, the original Mora county was created from Taos, and constituted all the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, or the present limits of Taos county, to the territorial boundary. By act of January 18, 1862, its boundaries, which were substantially the same, were defined as follows: On the north and east, the limits of the Territory of New Mexico; on the south, the northern limits of the county of San Miguel; and on the west, the tops of the ridge of mountains which divide the valley of Taos from Mora and Rayado. In 1868 the boundary between Mora and Taos counties was relocated, in 1869 the northern part of Mora was set off to form Colfax county, and in 1893 Union county was organized; thus the county was reduced to its present bounds.

As now constituted Mora county has an area of 10,304 square miles, being slightly smaller than Taos. It lies in the northeastern portion of the Territory, in the second tier of counties both from the east and the north. It has a population of 2,500, half of which is included in Mora, the county seat.

Physical Features and Resources.—The physical feature which gives Mora county most of its beauty, and at the same time is of greatest practical value, is its series of magnificent valleys. As one enters the county from the southwest the first garden spot that attracts attention is the beautiful emerald green of Cherry Valley and Watrous. These beautiful valleys are watered by the Sapello and Mora, from which lead irrigation ditches in all directions. The streams are banked with cottonwood, elder, wild plum and cherry trees, and the fields spread with orchards, gardens and lovely homes, while great fields of alfalfa wave green and purple. This was the first section in New Mexico to be settled by American farmers. The Mora Valley itself, surrounding the town by that name, extends for nearly fifteen miles along the river, with a width varying from half a mile to a mile, and contains about 6,000 acres. It is divided into small farms, all highly cultivated and especially celebrated for its wheat. Surrounding the valley on all sides are lofty mountains, clothed with gigantic pines. Another charming valley, larger in extent, is that of La Cueva, situated just outside of the Canyoncito of the Mora, and watered by the Cebolla and Coyote. It lies in a perfect amphitheater of hills, and these are overtopped with mountains. The floor of the valley is a smooth plain, over 50,000 acres in extent, and is the scene of the great operations of the La Cueva Ranch and Cattle Company, noticed at length elsewhere.

The western half of the county is a beautiful farming country, being protected from high winds by the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Within the main valley flow the Mora, the Coyote, Cebolla, La Jara and Sapello, each of which runs through a fertile valley of its own. The

prairies are covered with gama and blue-joint grass, and, as they are cut with ravines, furnish plenty of shelter for cattle and sheep, the raising of which still forms the main industry of the county. Wheat, oats and corn are all grown on irrigated lands, although the nights are too cool in the western portions of the county to raise some varieties of the latter grain with great success.

As to fruits, it has been found by experience that the late blooming trees are the surest to bear. The German prune has produced fine crops of superior fruit. Of cherries, the early Richmond is the safest. Peaches and apricots will only bear in very sheltered locations. It is generally necessary to protect the orchards against the prevailing southwest winds by strips of quick-growing trees, such as the white willow.

The banks of all the water courses bear cottonwood, elder, wild plums and cherries. In the central portions of the plains are found scattered pinyon and cedar, and the foothills in the western part of the county are covered with pine timber of large growth and much value, considerable of which has already been cut.

The mineral resources of Mora county, though little developed, are various. The gold region, which is well known a little further north, extends along the eastern side of the Las Vegas range into this county. Mica is found in many localities, one of which (Talco) takes its name from this substance. There are also deposits of iron and coal, but the most generally diffused mineral is copper. This colors the rocks over many square miles, the most important mine being near Coyote.

The County Officers.—From the records of the county, which are fairly complete, the following list of officers has been compiled:

Probate Judges:—1860, Vicente Romero; 1861-2, Dolores Romero; 1864-5, Jose Ledoux; 1866-9, Vicente Romero; 1870, Jose Ledoux, Santiago Valdez; 1871, Santiago Valdez; 1872-4, Dolores Romero; 1875-6, Vicente St. Vrain; 1876, Henry Robison; 1877-80, Anastacio Trujillo; 1881-2, Pablo Valdez; 1883-4, Dolores Romero; 1885-6, Feliciano A. Gutierrez; 1887-8, Dolores Romero; 1889-90, S. E. Tipton; 1891-2, Francisco Lujan; 1893-4, J. M. Gonzales; 1895-6, Juan A. de Luna; 1897-8, E. H. Biernbaum; 1899-1900, Ignacio Pacheco; 1901-2, R. Arellano; 1903-4, Gavino Ribera; 1905-6, Andreas Medina.

Probate Clerks:—1860, Severino Martinez; 1861, Nicolas Valdez; 1864-9, Pablo Valdez; 1870-1, Severino Martinez; 1872-6, Anastacio Trujillo; 1877-8, Pablo Valdez; 1879-84, John Florence; 1885-90, Agapito Abeyta, Jr.; 1891-2, Charles U. Strong; 1893-4, Teodocio Gonzales; 1895-6, Palemon Ortiz; 1897-8, Emelio Ortiz; 1899-1900, Tito Melendez; 1901-2, Emilio Ortiz; 1903-6, E. H. Biernbaum.

Sheriffs:—1862, William Gandert; 1864, Trinidad Lopez; 1875-6, Pablo Valdez; 1878-84, Henry Robison; 1885-6, Luciano Gallegos; 1887, John Doherty; 1888, Macario Gallegos; 1889-90, Juan Navarro; 1891-2, Agapito Abeyta, Jr.; 1893-4, Juan Navarro; 1895-6, J. R. Aguilar; 1897-8, Eusebio Chavez; 1899-1900, Rafael Romero y Lopez; 1901-2, Teodoro Roybal; 1903-4, Tito Melendez; 1905-6, J. D. Medina.

Assessors:—1888, Francisco Miera; 1889-90, A. L. Branch; 1891-2, Macario Gallegos; 1893-4, P. Garcia; 1895-6, B. A. Romero; 1897-8, Blas Gallegos; 1899-1900, Tito Maes; 1901-2, F. S. Ortega; 1903-4, Anastacio Medina; 1905-6, R. T. Maes.

Treasurers and Collectors:—1879-80, Juan Jose Gallegos; 1880-90, Morris Strouse; 1891-2, Pablo Mares; 1893-4, J. H. Daniel; 1895-6, P. D. St. Vrain; 1897-8, Simon Vorenberg; 1899-1900, Juan B. Martinez; 1901-2, Charles W. Holman; 1903-4, Rumaldo Roybal; 1905-6, Daniel Cassidy.

County Commissioners:—1875-6, Vicente Romero (chairman), L. Frampton, Norberto Saabedra; 1877-8, Vicente Romero (chairman), Juan J. Gallegos, L. Frampton; 1879-80, Anastacio Trujillo (chairman), Dolores Romero, Bernardo Salazar; 1881-2, Rumaldo Gonzales (chairman), Ramon Rivera, Jose Manuel Gonzales; 1883-4, S. E. Tipton (chairman), Rumaldo Gonzales, Lorenzo Romero; 1885-6, B. M. St. Vrain

(chairman), Pablo Mares, Teodocia Maldonado; 1887-8, Teodocio Maldonado (chairman), Elisio Borrego, Rafael Saabedra; 1889-90, Alijandro Lucero (chairman), Frank Roy, Francisco A. Mestas; 1891-2, William Gandert (chairman), Augustin Vigil, Ramon Rivera; 1893-4, B. Salazar (chairman), D. Pacheco, A. Vigil y Valdez; 1895-6, Sacramento Baca (chairman), Tito Malendez, Gavino Ribera; 1897-8, Juan P. Aragon (chairman), Tomas D. Romero, J. D. Medina; 1899-1900, Joseph B. Watrous (chairman), Francisco Pacheco, Lucas Maestas (Watrous resigned in September, 1899, and E. H. Biernbaum was appointed to fill the unexpired term); 1901-2, A. C. Martinez (chairman), Francisco A. Vigil, Juan de Matamores; 1901-2, A. C. Martinez (chairman), Matias Maestas, Antonio Montoya; 1903-4, Matias Maestas (chairman), Francisco A. Vigil, Manuel Lopez; 1905-6, Andreas Gendart (chairman), Francisco A. Vigil, Juan de Materes.

Mora, the County Seat.—The first settlement at Mora, the present county seat, was made upon land granted by Governor Perez, in 1835. Upon the creation of the county from Taos, in 1860, a little crude adobe building was erected for a court house, and the structure is still standing. The present court house, built in 1889, at a cost of \$10,000, is composed of brownstone, taken from quarries in Mora county. The place is a typical New Mexican town, and has a population of 1,200 people.

La Cueva Ranch Company, whose vast interests lie along the Mora river, owns one of the most valuable pieces of property in New Mexico. As a ranch, no other in the Territory, except Hagerman's, approaches it in the proportion under cultivation. It is beautifully located, is thirteen miles in length, has fifty-five miles under fences, and comprises nearly 26,000 acres of land segregated, by court decree, from the Mora grant, and 40,000 acres leased from the Fort Union reservation. The company was incorporated in 1882, and averages between 4,000 and 5,000 cattle in winter quarters.

More than 2,000 acres of the tract are under cultivation. A ditch eight feet wide carries a generous supply of running water from Mora river to a lake 700 acres in extent, and numerous smaller lakes, which serve as reservoirs of irrigation. This tract under cultivation and irrigation produced, during the season of 1905, about 750,000 pounds of grain and 3,000 tons of alfalfa and other feed, and comprises one of the finest fruit orchards in the southwest. The company deals quite extensively in farm products and operates a flour mill and a general merchandise store. But, of course, the main business of the concern is the raising of cattle for the market and the breeding of thoroughbred Short Horn, Hereford and Galloway cattle, milch cows and fine horses and mules. The present officers of the company are: Adin H. Whitmore, president; D. C. Deuel, treasurer and manager, and Hugh Loudon, secretary. Its postoffice is La Cueva, Mora county, and its telephone, telegraph and express station, Las Vegas.

The basis of this magnificent property was the great tract of land originally bought by Vicente Romero from the earlier squatters. In this way he acquired possession of about 40,000 acres of land, and from him the company trace title to their broad estate. Vicente Romero was a prominent freighter and sheep man, and is said to have passed much of his time as a nomad, sleeping in caverns while caring for his flocks and lands; hence the name which has descended to the present—La Cueva, "the cave."

The founder of the ranch gave his son Rafael a good education, in anticipation of the time when intelligent and enterprising Americans

should control the best interests of the country. The first La Cueva Company was capitalized at \$150,000, and \$100,000 of stock issued. D. C. Deuel owned a third interest, and C. T. White and Rafael Romero the balance. Subsequently Messrs. Deuel and White purchased the interests of Mr. Romero and his mother. Still later Hugh Loudon and Major A. H. Whitmore bought the Romero stock, and the present company was organized. Mr. Deuel still owns a majority of the stock, in which there are few small holders.

Other Towns.—Watrous is a flourishing town on the Santa Fé railroad, in the southern part of the county, twenty miles north of Las Vegas. It is situated in the center of the beautiful valley by that name. Mr. Watrous, for whom it was named, settled there long before the American occupation, and for years his family was in control of most of the land in that vicinity. Watrous is in the center of a growing agricultural community, the surrounding country being systematically irrigated and producing good crops of alfalfa, grain, fruits and vegetables. Near by, on the Val Mora ranch, is a growing sanitarium for consumptives, patronized by patients from the middle west and largely controlled by physicians of Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee.

Wagon Mound is a newer town, to the north of Watrous and close to the famous elevation known as the "Wagon Mound," which was the landmark of those crossing the prairies long years ago. It is an important mercantile point for the shipment of wool and sheep.

Colmor, a station on the boundary line between Colfax and Mora counties, is chiefly noticeable on account of its name—a composite made of the first three letters of these counties.

Garret Eckerson, manager for the La Cueva Ranch Company in Mora county, New Mexico, is a fair type of the genial, hospitable westerner.

Mr. Eckerson is a native of the Empire state. He was born in the Hudson valley, New York, September 14, 1860, son of Albert Bogart and Anna (Henion) Eckerson. With a love for adventure and ambitious to see something of the world, Mr. Eckerson, when a young man yet in his teens, left his eastern home and went first to Illinois and afterward to Missouri, where he remained until he reached his majority. Then, in 1881, he again turned his face westward, New Mexico his objective point. Arrived here, he entered the employ of Clark & Sheppard, an eastern firm that had large cattle interests in New Mexico. For the past seven years he has had charge of cattle for the La Cueva Ranch Company, ten miles north of Watrous, Watrous being his postoffice. In addition to acting as manager for this company, Mr. Eckerson also has stock interests of his own, having a number of cattle which he keeps on the company's land. His residence is the old Shoemaker place, well known in this locality for many years, and especially popular since Mr. Eckerson has made it his home and extended its hospitality to both friend and stranger. Mr. Eckerson is unmarried.

Estaban H. Biernbaum, county clerk of Mora county, Mora, New Mexico, was born here September 1, 1864, son of Henry and Junita (Leyva) Biernbaum, the former a native of Germany and the latter of New Mexico, and is the eldest of their four children. Henry Biernbaum was one of the prominent early pioneers of New Mexico. For a number

of years he was engaged in business in New Mexico and Colorado, and is now living retired in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Estaban B. Biernbaum was reared in Mora, where he received his education in the Christian Brothers College. At the early age of sixteen he engaged in merchandising on his own account at Weber, Mora county, where he continued to reside until the great flood of 1904, in which he sustained heavy loss. In the meantime he had acquired large stock interests, cattle and sheep, and many hundreds of broad acres. He now has three hundred acres under cultivation and eight hundred acres which will be cultivated as soon as irrigation is obtained here.

For years Mr. Biernbaum has been a prominent figure in the Republican ranks of Mora county, and has a number of times been honored with official preferment. He was elected probate judge in 1896, and served a term of two years; was appointed by Governor Otero as a member of the board of county commissioners, of which he was made chairman in 1899; in 1902 was elected county clerk, received the nomination again and was re-elected to succeed himself. Previous to this he was chairman of the county central committee for eight years.

Fraternally Mr. Biernbaum is identified with the Woodmen of the World, having membership in Montezuma Camp No. 2, of Las Vegas. While a resident of Weber, he was married there, in 1889, to Miss Emma Weber, daughter of Frank Weber, and they have one child, Frank.

Henry Biernbaum, father of Estaban H. Biernbaum, the present county clerk of Mora county, was himself for a number of years prominently identified with the New Mexican interests. He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and when a young man emigrated to this country, landing in the United States in 1850 and the following year coming to New Mexico. His first employment here was as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Spiegelberg Brothers at Santa Fé. Subsequently he was in business for himself in San Juan and Pueblo, for three or four years. Then he spent three or four years in San Miguel, and thence to Mora, where he made his home for ten years. While in Mora he served as treasurer of Mora county one term, and was well known and highly respected throughout the county. His next move was to Trinidad, Colorado, where he opened a large mercantile establishment, which he conducted until 1888. Since then he has lived retired in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While in the west he was interested in ranching and the cattle business also, and had at different times big government contracts.

Mr. Biernbaum married, in Mora, in 1863, Miss Junita Leyva, and the fruits of this union are: Estaban H., Mary, Isabelle, wife of F. M. Sanchez, and Henry, deceased.

Frank Weber, deceased, was born in Germany, and when a young man came, in 1847, to the United States, being led hither by a spirit of adventure. He remained in New Orleans, working at his trade, until 1848, when he enlisted in the United States army. The following year he was sent to New Mexico and was stationed first at Santa Fé and later at Fort Union, as a sergeant. At the close of his army service, in 1851, he engaged in business at what was then called Golondrines, now Weber, where he conducted a general merchandise store and also was interested in ranching. He was one of the first men in his locality to plant fruit trees and he gave considerable attention to fruit culture. In 1874 he sold his

store and turned his attention to the brewery business, which he continued up to 1883, after which his whole time was devoted to farming. He died at his homestead April 15, 1892.

Through Mr. Weber's influence a number of Germans came to this country, made homes and prospered in New Mexico. Each year, for several years, he met and conducted wagon trains to his locality.

Here, in 1856, Mr. Weber married Miss Gregoria Landoval, a native of Taos county, New Mexico. Of the six children of this union, three, Henry, John and Joseph, are deceased; Emma is the wife of E. H. Biernbaum, of Mora county, and Thomas and Fred reside at Weber.

Daniel Cassidy, a merchant of Cleveland and treasurer of Mora county, has been identified with this county since October 21, 1881, when he came here from Ireland. Mr. Cassidy was born in County Donegal, Ireland, October 11, 1850, was educated in the national schools of his native land, and was married there a few years previous to his coming to America. Arrived in New Mexico, he accepted a position as clerk in the general merchandise store of James Dougherty at Cleveland; worked for him ten years, at the end of which time he purchased the business and became proprietor of the store. Later, in May, 1904, in partnership with Harry Dougherty, he bought a general store at Mora. Also he is interested in ranching, having acquired a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land near Cleveland and two thousand acres on Ocata Mesa, and owns considerable stock, both sheep and cattle.

For the past ten years Mr. Cassidy has been a Republican, taking an active part in local politics, and in 1904 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office he now holds, that of county treasurer. February 21, 1875, he married, at Letterkenny, Ireland, Miss Susan A. Langan, a native of that place. Their children are: Daniel J., a resident of Mora; Anna Theresa, wife of Joe Dougherty, of Folsom, New Mexico, and Maggie A., James, Bessie S., Charles and Joseph, at home.

Rafael Tobias Maes, county assessor of Mora county, and a resident of Wagon Mound, is, as his name indicates, of Spanish descent. He was born in Taos county, New Mexico, May 25, 1863, son of Jose Maria and Maria Antonia (Pacheo) Maes, natives of Embudo, Rio Arriba county, New Mexico. Jose Maria Maes was a cattle and sheep rancher of Taos county, a temperate, honest, industrious farmer, well known and highly respected. He lived to the ripe old age of ninety-six years and died in August, 1905; his wife died October 17, 1893, at the age of eighty years.

The subject of this sketch lived on his father's ranch in Taos county until he was eighteen years of age. Then he came to Wagon Mound, where for five years and nine months he clerked in a store. Returning to Taos in 1889, he accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper, and was thus occupied until 1890, when he was appointed chief deputy United States marshal for Taos and Rio Arriba counties, with headquarters at Taos. This office he filled two years. The next two years he clerked, and served as deputy county clerk of Taos county.

In 1893 Mr. Maes returned to Wagon Mound and engaged in the hay and sheep business in partnership with J. R. Aguilar, under the firm name of Aguilar and Maes, which partnership continued three years. During 1896 Mr. Maes conducted the business under his own name. In April, 1897, he returned to Taos county, where he farmed till 1899.

February 1, 1900, he was appointed postmaster of Wagon Mound. In the meantime he had returned to Mora county and located on his ranch on the Mora grant, where he lived seven months. He still owns the ranch and a number of cattle and horses. Until March 31, 1905, he filled the position of postmaster, and in the spring of that year he was elected to his present office, that of county assessor.

Mr. Maes married, August 10, 1895, Miss Anna Maria Paltenghe, and they are the parents of four sons and one daughter, viz., Tobias Louis, Antonia, Julianita, Saul and Eloida.

Hon. Ozro Amander Hadley, who has figured prominently in political circles in the southwest and is today a leading representative of ranching interests in New Mexico, was born in Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, June 30, 1826, a son of Alvah and Eunice (Bates) Hadley. He was reared to farm life, and after acquiring his elementary education in the public schools of New York continued his studies in Fredonia Academy. In 1855 he removed from the east to Rochester, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the fire insurance business, and in 1860 he was elected auditor of Olmstead county upon the Republican ticket. So capably did he discharge his duties he was retained in that position for six consecutive years. In the fall of 1865 he made his way to the southwest, coming to Little Rock, Arkansas, there to engage in the cotton business. For sixteen years he remained in that state, and was one of the most prominent political leaders of the commonwealth. In 1868 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the state senate, becoming its president, and upon the election of General Powell Clayton, then governor of Arkansas, to the United States senate, and the resignation of the lieutenant-governor in 1871, Senator Hadley became governor and filled that office for two years. While serving as chief executive he was able to effect many compromises that proved of remarkable value to the state. In the incipient race war in Chicot county he effected a compromise between the parties there, and the difficulty in Pope county arising between the Federal and Confederate soldiers, who were about equally divided, among whom bitter feeling ran high, he also managed at length to restore peace. He had to send troops there, but no blood was shed. Governor Hadley made his way to the scene of the depredations and delivered a specific speech that tended largely to subdue the bitter agitation. He received most courteous and respectful treatment from all parties and from the people of the state at large while governor. He is a warm personal friend of Opie Read, whom he knew as a boy.

In 1873 Governor Hadley went to Europe, accompanied by his wife, and spent one year there on a business and pleasure trip. The following year was passed upon a plantation, after which he was appointed register in the United States land office, acting in that capacity for two years. By President Grant he was appointed to the position of postmaster at Little Rock, filling the office for five or six years, during which time he gave a public-spirited and efficient administration, but at length he resigned in order to remove to New Mexico. He has figured prominently, conspicuously and honorably in connection with national as well as state politics. In 1872 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated General Grant for his second term as president, and in 1876 he went as a delegate to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, where Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated, but Mr. Hadley gave his support to Blaine. Again he was a delegate to the

convention in 1880, when James A. Garfield was nominated. He has been a delegate to the New Mexico territorial convention, and has been chairman of the pension commission for six years.

Coming to the Territory, Mr. Hadley first located on Eagle Tail ranch, in Colfax county, which he purchased in 1879. He purchased a small herd of cattle at that time, after which he returned to his old home, but came again in 1880 on the first train which passed through the Raton tunnel. He has made his home permanently here since 1881, and has been identified with the interests of this part of the country since 1878, when he made his first trip to the district in company with Senator Dorsey. He remained a resident on the Eagle Tail ranch for four years, devoting his time and attention to the cattle industry, and in 1885 he removed to Dorsey ranch at Chico Springs, becoming its manager and at the same time retaining the ownership of the Eagle Tail ranch. He occupied that property until 1897, when he sold out. He continued as manager of the Chico Springs ranch until 1891, but in the meantime, in 1889, came to Mora county, where he has since made his home upon the place formerly owned by William Tipton. He sold all of his cattle in the summer of 1905, and the ranch is now devoted principally to alfalfa. It contains nine hundred acres, with a main ditch of thirty-five hundred rods. He also leases twenty-five thousand acres of land, and is today the owner of one of the finest ranches in New Mexico, being a model property in all respects.

Mr. Hadley was married to Miss Mary Cordelia Kilbourne, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, in 1849, and for more than a half century traveled life's journey together, but were separated by the death of the wife in June, 1903. There were two daughters: Altie E., the wife of W. H. Hallett, deceased, and Addie A., who married General Keyes Danforth, and after his death became the wife of Louis C. Tetard, but she has now passed away.

Mr. Hadley holds an enviable position in public esteem. The life of no man is free from mistakes, but all accord to Mr. Hadley an honesty of purpose and devotion to the general good that is above question. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, he has been a firm supporter of the principles that he has believed to be right. Figuring prominently in political circles for many years, he is now devoting his attention to private interests, and that he maintains high ideals in this regard is indicated by the splendid appearance of his ranch.

Captain W. B. Brunton (Company A Second Regiment Iowa Cavalry), a rancher and cattleman of Shoemaker, New Mexico, has resided in the Territory since 1883. He was born in Pennsylvania, either at East Liberty or East Pittsburg, April 27, 1838, and in 1856 became a resident of Iowa, engaging in farming in Muscatine county until the Civil war, when, aroused by a spirit of patriotic devotion to the Union, he enlisted as a member of Company A, Second Regiment of Iowa Cavalry. He became first sergeant and was promoted through successive ranks to the captaincy, being mustered out as such at Selma, Alabama, September 19, 1865. He was with General Pope's Army of the Mississippi and participated in the battles of New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was ordered to Corinth under General Halleck, participated in the siege and battle there and was in the campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. The last battle in which he participated was at Nashville under General Thomas. When the

war was over and the volunteers were discharged Mr. Brunton entered the regular service June 18, 1867, continuing with the army until he resigned May 17, 1873. He entered the service as second lieutenant, but when he resigned was first lieutenant with the brevet rank of captain, for gallant conduct at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

He resigned while in Brazil on a leave of absence and there turned his attention to railroad construction, working as a sub-contractor and contractor in Brazil for nine years, and during two years of that period was in a commission house. His last work in South America, however, was doing railroad work. Returning to the United States in 1883, he came to New Mexico and purchased his present place near Shoemaker. He was induced to go into the cattle business and ranching and has since continued in this line of business activity, owning eleven thousand acres and also leasing twenty thousand acres of cattle land. He operates extensively in the cattle industry and is meeting with gratifying success in his undertakings.

In 1870, at Bloomfield, Iowa, Captain Brunton was married to Miss Laura B. Eichelberger, who died in Iowa in 1878. Their children are: Mary D., the wife of Lewis J. Bauer, Jr.; and John, a miner of Idaho. Captain Brunton is a commander of Sherman Post No. 1, G. A. R., Las Vegas. He was elected department commander, G. A. R., May 4, 1906, at Las Cruces. He has served as school director for two terms and is a stalwart Republican, who has frequently served as a delegate to the county and territorial conventions of his party.

Anastacio Medina, of the firm of Ortega & Medina, Wagon Mound, Mora county, was born in Taos county, this Territory, April 15, 1872, son of Felipe and Doloritas (Martinez) Medina. He was reared at Coyote, in Mora county, to which place he was taken when three years old, and where his boyhood days were spent on a sheep ranch. Since 1894 he has lived in Wagon Mound, and since 1904 has been in partnership with F. S. Ortega. Previous to that he was associated with his brother and Patricio Sanchez.

Politically Mr. Medina has always affiliated with the Republican party and has taken a commendable interest in public affairs. In the fall of 1892 he was elected county assessor of Mora county, for a term of two years, and served acceptably in that capacity. Mr. Medina married, in 1892, Miss Sara Montaya, a native of Coyote. Three daughters and one son have blessed their union, namely: Doloritas, Maclobia, Felipe and Adela.

Eugenio Romero, a merchant of Mora, New Mexico, is a native of the county in which he now lives and was born on his father's ranch May 18, 1872. As the name indicates, Mr. Romero is of Spanish origin. His father, Jose de Jesus Romero, was born in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, May 15, 1834, son of Juan Jose Romero, whose whole life was passed in Rio Arriba county. The mother was, before her marriage, Maria Rita Salagar. Her grandfather, Diego Duran, was a native of Spain, from which place he emigrated to New Mexico, where he passed the rest of his life.

Eugenio Romero spent his boyhood days in caring for his father's stock. He attended school in Mora and here as clerk in the general store of Lowenstein, Strausse & Co. he received his business training. After clerking for them twelve years he was taken into the company as a partner

and as such was associated with them for three and a half years, at the end of which time he sold his interest to the firm. Then he bought a lot and built his present store, which he opened August 5, 1901, and in which he has since successfully conducted a general merchandise business.

Politically he is a Democrat and religiously a Catholic, and both in church and in public affairs he is a prominent and active factor. September 21, 1896, Mr. Romero married Miss Amelia Regensberg, daughter of Jacob Regensberg, of Guadalupita, Mora county. Their marriage has been blessed in the birth of three daughters: Isavelita, Sofia and Leonor. Mr. Romero was a visitor to the St. Louis Fair and to him belongs the distinction of being the first man from New Mexico to place his name on the register, the entry bearing date of May 17, 1904.

Louis Kahn, who died at Mora in February, 1906, had a life of adventure worthy of record on these pages. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 22, 1830, and spent his boyhood attending the common schools of his native land. In 1847, at the age of seventeen, he came to America, landing in New York, and a month later going to Philadelphia, and thence to Mississippi. In the latter state he bought a team and stock of goods, and peddled through the country, and while thus occupied he was a victim of the western fever, which overtook so many of the more enterprising young men of that day. Accordingly, in March, 1849, he started west with a wagon train, of which, a portion of the way, he was in charge. En route to Colorado, they met Col. Ceran St. Vrain, who was coming to Santa Fé, New Mexico, and they joined him and his party and arrived in Santa Fé August 15, 1849. From 1849 to 1867 Mr. Kahn was engaged in freighting, with wagon trains composed of eight to ten wagons, from Santa Fé and Las Vegas to Westport, Kansas City and Leavenworth, as well as other points. While on one of these trips, at Junction City, on the Lost Spring, he narrowly escaped death by cholera. At times the Indians were troublesome and rendered frontier life wildly exciting. Mr. Kahn's most serious trouble with the red men was in 1864, about seventy-five miles from Las Vegas, when he fought the Indians from ten o'clock in the morning to sundown. All his men, eleven in number, were killed, himself alone escaping. He was wounded three times with the red man's arrows, in the arm, the scalp and the small of the back. August 8, 1860, when the Navajo Indians made a raid on his property, Mr. Kahn lost forty-six yoke of oxen, ninety-four cattle and fifteen head of thoroughbred horses. And the last freighting trip he made, in 1867, was one on which he had considerable trouble with the Indians.

In 1867 Mr. Kahn settled down to keeping store, meat market, etc., in Sapello, New Mexico, where he remained two years. From that time until 1874 he farmed and traveled, and in 1874 he located in Mora, where he since made his home. He was in the butcher business here for a few years and from that turned to hotel keeping, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. He owned a hundred acres of land under irrigation and had a fine fruit orchard, from which fresh supplies were obtained for his hotel. Mr. Kahn was also largely interested in the Taos grant.

Mr. Kahn served five years as justice of the peace at Mora.

In June, 1851, at San Miguel, Mr. Kahn married Miss Candelaria Salazar, who died November 6, 1903, leaving a family of five children:

Antonia, Mary, Rayitas, Regina and Julia. The last named is the wife of Charles U. Strong of Mora. The daughters are in charge of the hotel.

Don Epimenio Martinez, territorial sheep inspector, Wagon Mound, Mora county, New Mexico, figures as one of the prominent and influential men of his locality. Mr. Martinez was born in Taos county, New Mexico, July 17, 1859, son of Don Pablo and Libranda (Romero) Martinez, both natives of Taos county and still living there, thirty-five miles east of Taos, the former at the age of seventy-three years and the latter at sixty. Don Pablo Martinez is a nephew of old Father Antonio Martinez, is a man of superior ability, and has served in various official capacities, having filled the offices of sheriff of Taos county, deputy United States marshal, justice of the peace and probate judge. During the Civil war he served three years in the Union army.

Up to the age of twenty-one years Don E. spoke only the Spanish language, which alone was used in his father's family. Then he began the study of English. Soon afterward he moved to Colfax county and took claim to a tract of government land, where has since sprung up the town of Martinez, named in honor of him, and there he remained for about twelve years, conducting a sheep and cattle ranch and doing some farming. Also for four years of that time he kept a store. In these undertakings he prospered and accumulated money. At the end of the twelve years he moved to Moulding Place, six miles east of Wagon Mound, where he has since made his home. From time to time he has acquired land until now he owns some fifty claims, of one hundred and sixty acres each, aggregating eight thousand acres, and is ranked as the richest man in the county. Three of his ranches are unsurpassed by any others in Colfax and Mora counties, and his residence at Moulding Place, erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars, is one of the most attractive country homes in the Territory.

Mr. Martinez is a stanch Republican and for years has been actively identified with public affairs. In 1887 he was justice of the peace in Colfax county; was elected probate judge of that county in 1888, and served a term of two years, he being the first man in the county elected to that office on the Republican ticket. While there, he was a candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated. In 1897 he was appointed territorial sheep inspector, and served as such for a period of seven years, until 1904, when he resigned. He was again appointed to this position August 1, 1905, and is the incumbent of the office at this writing. In the advancement of educational matters Mr. Martinez has always shown a keen interest and for years he was a school director. He was one of the leaders in the building of the school house at Wagon Mound and also it was largely due to his efforts that a school was secured at Martinez. During the year 1899 he was postmaster of Wagon Mound.

Mr. Martinez was appointed and commissioned by the governor to represent the Territory of New Mexico at the Paris exposition in 1900, and while there he had the honor and pleasure of meeting the president of France and many of the monarchs of the different nations of the old world. He saw, too, the greatness and beauty of the different countries and the magnificent palaces of the once great Napoleon, likewise the palaces of Marie Antoinette of Versailles and the castles of King Philip XIV. He spent one month in Paris, where he made many friends, and at the

exposition had the pleasure of seeing the samples of all of the manufactured products of the world, as well as the evidence of the civilization of different countries as represented in their ancient and modern customs, dress and practices. From Paris he made his way to many of the leading cities of Germany and Italy, passing through the San Gotthard tunnel, twelve miles in length. He visited Lake Como, the city of Milan and its surroundings, the palaces of Victor Emanuel, Venice with its San Marcos church and tower, also the great Doges palaces and the golden stairs. He also saw some of the finest crystal manufactories of the world and that Campanile, built over a thousand years ago. He says that one of the happiest periods of his life was spent on the Grand Canal at Venice as he rode for hours on the night of July 26, 1900, in one of the finest gondolas of that city. He visited Florence on his way to Rome, where he arrived on the 28th of July. At ten o'clock that night, when in the Plaza de Ricord, the telegram was received of the assassination of King Humbert. He visited the ruins of the Coliseum, also St. Peter's and the Vatican and many other points of interest of "the eternal city." Later he went to Naples and to Pompeii and climbed Mount Vesuvius. There he had a very narrow escape, being robbed by a gang of highwaymen, who took all of his money and valuable possessions that he had with him, but he fortunately escaped without personal injury. He afterward visited Christopher Columbus' native city and various points of interest in Spain, together with other places, modern and historic, on the continent.

Mr. Martinez, on the 10th of January, 1906, was appointed a commissioner to represent Mora county as one of the vice-presidents at the Fall Annual Fair held in Albuquerque in September of that year. He is numbered today among the prosperous merchants of his town, being a member of the Wagon Mound Mercantile Company.

April 22, 1887, Mr. Martinez married Miss Parfirio Mares. They have two adopted daughters.

Juan Rafael Aguilar, a merchant and sheep rancher of Wagon Mound, Mora county, was born in Taos, New Mexico, February 9, 1860, son of Pablo and Ramona (Pacheco) Aguilar. Pablo Aguilar, son of Salvador Aguilar, was born and reared in Taos, and made that place his home until 1872, when he moved with his family to Ocate. He was a farmer and cattle raiser. Both he and his wife are deceased, her death having occurred in 1882 and his in 1894.

Juan Rafael Aguilar was twelve years old at the time his parents moved to Ocate. There he lived until he was twenty, when he came to Wagon Mound, which then consisted of only three adobe houses. He entered the employ of Schmidt & Reinkin, the pioneer merchants of the town, and clerked for them for a period of thirteen years. In 1893 he engaged in the sheep and cattle business on land which he owns east and south of Wagon Mound, and which he has continued successfully up to the present time. He has thoroughly posted himself on the sheep industry and so successful has he been in this business that he has come to be regarded as an authority on the subject in his locality. Also, since 1903, he has conducted a store in Wagon Mound, which he keeps chiefly for his own convenience.

Mr. Aguilar is politically a Republican, and for years has figured prominently in public affairs in his county. Since 1893 he has been a notary

public. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of Mora county for a term of two years. Since 1903 he has been sheep inspector, the duties of his office being to make inspection of all shipments made at Wagon Mound. In 1902 he was appointed a United States commissioner. This office he resigned in 1903, but was reappointed the following year. For years he has been a member of the Wagon Mound school board.

Mr. Aguilar has an interesting family. October 5, 1885, he married Miss Cleofas Mascarenes, a native of Ciruela, Mora county, and the fruits of their union are eight children: Claudia, Adelina, Alfonso, Celina, Pablo, Antonita, Sofronia and Corina.

Francisco Sales Ortega, one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Wagon Mound, Mora county, New Mexico, was born in this county, January 29, 1864, son of Luciano and Ascencion (Aldecoa) Ortega. His father, a native of Mora county, died on the Ortega ranch in the Red River country, this county, in 1893; and his mother, born in Sonora, old Mexico, died in 1890. Luciano Ortega was in early life a strong Democrat but later transferred his franchise and influence to the Republican party. For years he was a justice of the peace.

Francisco was reared on his father's ranch above Mora, which was the family home until 1885, when they moved to the Red River country, where he lived until 1902, that year taking up his residence in Wagon Mound. He was already interested in the livery business here, under the firm name of Ortega & Medina, and has since continued the business under the same name. Mr. Ortega owns the new residence he occupies and also has other town property here.

Politically he is a Republican. In 1900 he was elected assessor of Mora county, and served a term of two years. Mr. Ortega's family consists of wife and daughter. Mrs. Ortega, formerly Miss Maximiana Stines, is a native of Watrous, New Mexico. The daughter, Adela, is the wife of Jose de la Luz Silva, of Wagon Mound.

Albert Tison, who owns and conducts a ranch at Wagon Mound, dates his residence in the Territory from June, 1859. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 8, 1839, and was educated in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois. When a young man of twenty years he started to Pike's Peak, but met one thousand wagons and three thousand people returning from the Colorado gold fields and giving unfavorable reports of mining conditions there. In consequence he changed the course of his travel at Fort Mann and made his way to New Mexico, on the old Santa Fé trail. He located in Taos, where he engaged in clerking in the general mercantile store of Ferdinand Maxwell for two years. He afterward returned to "the states," where he remained until the Civil war was ended, his attention being given to general agricultural pursuits in St. Louis county, Missouri.

In 1865 Mr. Tison again came to the Territory of New Mexico and has since been engaged in cattle raising, ranching and general live stock business. He first followed ranching near Cimarron on the Maxwell grant and in 1884 took up his present ranch two and a half miles northwest of Wagon Mound, where he has three hundred and twenty acres of patented land with a large public range. He runs about one hundred head of cattle on an average throughout the year. He cuts sixty acres of hay and has one hundred and twenty acres of cultivated land. In 1882 he engaged

in the saloon business at Wagon Mound, which he continued for four or five years, but his attention is now given entirely to his ranching interests.

In 1873 Mr. Tison was married at Cimarron to Miss Frances Ocosta, of Santa Fé. He is thoroughly familiar with pioneer experiences in the Territory and in the west. He crossed the plains a number of times during the '60s, but had no trouble with the Indians. He was deputy sheriff of Colfax county in an early day, filling the office during the time of the noted trouble over the Tolby murder. In politics he has always been a stalwart Democrat.

Patricia Sanchez, a merchant and farmer of Mora, was born February 10, 1867, at Raciada, this Territory, son of Felipe and Bonifacia (Lujan) Sanchez. Felipe Sanchez, also a native of New Mexico, was born in 1829; has been engaged in ranching and the cattle business all his life, and now has a hundred acres of land under cultivation. In his younger days he served in the United States army against the Indians. His children are: Jesus Maria; Julia, wife of Juan B. Sanchez; Jose Ignacio; Pascoala, wife of Jose Martinez; Patricio, whose name introduces this sketch; Eulgio; Consolacion, wife of Manuel Martin; and Ignes, wife of Casto Mastas.

Patricio Sanchez received his education in the Christian Brothers College at Mora, and when he started out to make his own way in the world he went to Las Vegas, where for four months he was driver on a street car. Returning to Mora, in 1890 he engaged in the liquor business, which he has since continued. Also he is interested in cattle and sheep ranching, and has under cultivation about fifty acres of land; owns city real estate, and has a half interest in the general merchandise store at Ledoux, New Mexico.

Always more or less interested in public affairs, Mr. Sanchez has for years been called upon to act in some public capacity. He was school superintendent of Mora county in 1897 and 1898. Previous to that, from 1892 to 1896, he was deputy collector and treasurer; was deputy assessor three years, and at this writing is deputy sheriff. Politically he has always been a Republican. February 18, 1889, he married Miss Loretta Mucy. They have no children.

Hon. Juan Navarro, a farmer of Mora, New Mexico, is a native of this place, born September 11, 1848, son of Francisco and Maria Antonia (Martinez) Navarro. He was educated in the Christian Brothers College at Mora and, being the son of a prominent farmer, early became familiar with all the details of ranch life. On reaching his majority he engaged in farming on his own account, in which he has since been interested, now having seventy acres under cultivation, besides other lands used for stock purposes.

For years Mr. Navarro has figured prominently in local and territorial politics, as one of the staunch workers of the Republican party. He was elected sheriff of Mora county for the term of two years, 1888 to 1890, which he filled with credit to himself and the county, and on his retirement from the sheriff's office he was elected a member of the territorial council to represent district No. 1, comprising Mora, Colfax and Union counties. He served as representative in 1900 and 1901. For the past eight years he has been a member of the penitentiary board, of which at this writing he is secretary. Mr. Navarro married, in 1863, at Mora, Miss Margareta Galleyos, a native of this place. They have no children.

Carl Harberg, general merchant, Cleveland, New Mexico, was born

in Morsberg, Germany, November 22, 1861. He received his education in the German gymnasium and in a seminary, preparing himself for a teacher. He did not, however, take up the work of teaching. He served one year in the German army, at the end of which time, in 1881, he came to the United States, and direct to New Mexico.

Arrived here, he located at Mora, where he was employed as clerk in the wholesale mercantile establishment of Loewenstein, Strausse & Company, with whom he remained ten years. Then he was one year with the St. Vrain Mercantile Company, which failed, and after the failure he went to Sonora, old Mexico. The climate in the latter place, however, not being conducive to his health, he soon returned to Mora, and re-entered the employ of Loewenstein, Strausse & Company, with whom he continued until 1897, when, in partnership with E. Romero and brother Joe, he bought the store of Loewenstein, Strausse & Company at Cleveland. This business was then run under the firm name of Carl Harberg & Co. In 1890 Mr. Harberg purchased the interest of his partners and has since conducted the business successfully in his own name. In addition to merchandising, he is interested in cattle and sheep ranching.

At Trinidad, Colorado, April 29, 1895, Mr. Harberg married Miss Julia Klein, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Carrie and Solomon. Fraternaly Mr. Harberg is identified with Chapman Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Las Vegas.

Richard Parr Strong, a retired rancher of Mora, New Mexico, is a native of the Emerald Isle. He was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, August 26, 1831, and was reared and received his education in the city of Dublin. At the age of nineteen years he came to America, landing in New York city, where he remained a year and a half, employed in a furniture warehouse. October 21, 1851, he enlisted in the United States army, First Regular Mounted Cavalry; re-enlisted August 27, 1856, and served a term of ten years, until August 18, 1861, when he was honorably discharged. The latter part of his army life covered the first five months of the Civil war.

Mr. Strong first came to New Mexico from Texas, with Major Pope, to look for artesian water, and spent five weeks at Galisteo, Santa Fé county. In August, 1856, he again landed at Santa Fé, thence to old Fort Massachusetts, from there to the Presidio, ten miles south of Taos, known as Fort Canton Burgwyn, and thence to Fort Union, where he remained until the expiration of his term of service and was discharged.

After leaving the army Mr. Strong took claim to a tract of government land, on which he settled and where he has since lived, all this time interested in the stock business. Also for several years, from 1864 to 1875, he was engaged in freighting with his own teams, and in that time made seven trips over the old Santa Fé trail to Kansas City and Leavenworth, the average time for each trip being three months. In the forty-nine years Mr. Strong has lived in New Mexico he has had trouble with the Indians only once. That was in August, 1864, when he was on his first freighting trip, and was attacked by a party of twenty-five renegade Indians who were encamped on Cow creek. The Indians stole all of his horses and killed two of his men. In referring to his early experience in the west, Mr. Strong says that in 1866 he came over the plains alone with

two wagons, and two hours after he crossed the Wankarusha bridge in Kansas it was burned by Quantrell.

In Taos, New Mexico, March 1, 1857, Mr. Strong married Miss Fanny Ryan, a native of Ladysbridge, County Cork, Ireland, Father Ortiz performing the ceremony. The children born to them are as follows: Jane, born in Taos, December 5, 1857, is deceased; Mary, born in Taos, May 25, 1859, is deceased; Charles, born in Fort Union, January 6, 1860, is deceased; William P., born in Ocate, May 25, 1862, is a resident of Garrett, Oklahoma; Daniel (and all the other children, natives of Ocate), born October 12, 1865, is deceased; Richard, born January 8, 1868, is deceased; Charles U., born January 19, 1869, is a resident of Mora; Ann, born February 2, 1871, is deceased; John R., born October 2, 1874, is a resident of Wagon Mound; Julia C., born April 24, 1881, is the wife of W. L. Blattman, of Ocate.

Charles Ulick Strong, clerk in the store of Dougherty & Cassidy, of Mora, New Mexico, and also deputy county treasurer and collector of Mora county, was born in Ocate, this county, January 19, 1869, son of Richard P. and Fannie (Ryan) Strong. His father, a rancher, Charles U., received his early training on the farm. He was educated in the Christian Brothers' schools at Mora and Santa Fé, and his first business venture was in a store with his brother, William P., at Ocate, where he remained four years, until he reached his majority. He was then elected county clerk of Mora county on the Democratic ticket, and served a term of two years. After this he entered the employ of J. J. Smith, dealer in general merchandise at Wagon Mound. Four months later Mr. Smith was killed, after which Mr. Strong went to Mora as clerk for the St. Vrain Mercantile Company, with which he was connected in that capacity until 1896. In the meantime he served as county commissioner one term. From 1896 to 1898 he owned and ran a store in Mora, which he sold, and until 1903 he clerked for P. D. St. Vrain. Mr. St. Vrain was deputy county treasurer of Mora county four years, the work being performed by Mr. Strong, who, at the end of that time, was appointed deputy, and is now serving as such. And he has had a clerkship with Dougherty & Cassidy since the establishment of their business, May 1, 1904.

The only lodge in which Mr. Strong has membership is the Fraternal Union of America, at Mora, of which he is secretary. December 4, 1892, he married Miss Julia Kahn, daughter of Louis Kahn, and they have six children: Daniel, Annie, Emma, Margaret, Julia and Josephine.

Martin C. Needham, a rancher residing nine miles from Watrous, has been identified with this Territory for twenty-five years, having come here in government employ in 1880. Mr. Needham is a native of Oakland, California, born November 8, 1857, and was reared in Grundy county, Illinois, to which place he was taken when three years old. At the age of twenty he went to Colorado. There, in the vicinity of Ouray, he worked as steamfitter until 1880, when he came to New Mexico as a machinist for the government, and was stationed at Fort Union till the abandonment of that post in 1891. While at the fort he bought an undivided interest in the Mora grant, and since 1891 has made his home on the ranch, giving his attention to the cattle business. Also he is agent for the Butler interests here, which represent eighty-five per cent of the grant, and since he has acted in this capacity he has ejected from the grant no less than

thirty-five squatters, paying them, of course, for the improvements they had made on their claims, and at this writing there are five injunctions pending. September 26, 1887, Mr. Needham married Miss Anna Riley, and their family consists of one son and two daughters: Stephen, Mary Agnes and Margaret.

S. E. Tipton resides at Watrous, New Mexico, his native city. He was born August 5, 1850, and pursued his education in the Brothers' College, and at the Presbyterian school of Dr. MacFarland at Santa Fé from November, 1864, to 1869. He entered the ranching business with his father, W. B. Tipton, who had come to the Territory in 1847 from Boone county, Missouri, having traveled with an ox team across the plains. He located first at Santa Fé, where he engaged in placer mining. Becoming acquainted with S. B. Watrous, he removed from Santa Fé and entered into partnership with Mr. Watrous, they locating on the Scully grant, in which they purchased an interest. Mr. Tipton was from that time until his death engaged in the stock business and farming, and was a representative pioneer and ranchman of New Mexico. He wedded Mary M. Watrous, daughter of S. B. Watrous, the wedding being celebrated in 1849. His death occurred February 17, 1888, at Tiptonville, New Mexico.

In partnership with his father, S. E. Tipton secured contracts for supplying Fort Union with beef in 1870 to 1873. The fort was garrisoned with between five and six hundred men and was manned for government service until about May, 1891, when it was abandoned. During the period when he supplied the fort Mr. Tipton was engaged in running twelve or fifteen hundred head of cattle. He continued in cattle raising and ranching until about 1885, having a ranch in Cinta Canyon, two miles wide and seven miles long. After disposing of his cattle business, he turned his attention to farming and merchandising, conducting a store at Tiptonville, which place was named for his father. There he remained until November, 1888, when he sold his farm and lands to Hadlev & Hallett for \$25,000, having previously disposed of his store. He subsequently devoted two or three years to freighting, and on June 13, 1892, came to Watrous, where he began work for H. D. Reinkin.

On the 15th of October, 1871, at Sapello, New Mexico, Mr. Tipton was married to Miss Sallie Elizabeth Hern, of that place. Their children are: Jessie E., W. B., Albert A., Herbert A., Mary S. and Bessie E. Tipton.

He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie A. Hogsett, his present wife, formerly from Clay county, Missouri, at East Las Vegas, October 11, 1893. No children have blessed this marriage.

He has lived in Mora county all his life, and has no fault to find as yet to cause him to remove from his present pleasant and happy home at Watrous.

In politics Mr. Tipton has always been a stalwart Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace at Tiptonville in 1873, and in November, 1882, was elected county commissioner, and was chairman of the board of county commissioners and at the same time was chairman of the school board. He was also elected probate judge of Mora county for one term, in November, 1888, and was a member of the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1887. He served as postmaster of Tiptonville for several years, first appointment dated April 3, 1883. He was elected justice of the peace of Watrous, precinct No. 20, Mora county, January 12, 1903,

and is now serving for the second term of two years. During his term as chairman of the board of county commissioners the county debt was all paid, and county warrants were worth par value, dollar for dollar, for the first time, to his knowledge, in the history of the county. He was appointed postmaster of Watrous February 20, 1895, and served as such for a term of four years.

Jesse E. Tipton, son of S. E. Tipton, was born in Tiptonville, November 7, 1872, and was educated in Jesuit College at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Later he entered the employ of H. D. Reinkin, with whom he remained for eleven years, and in April, 1901, he formed a partnership with Otto Lange under the firm name of Lange & Tipton, dealers in general merchandise, in Watrous. In October, 1893, he married Miss Maude Bowmer, of Mora county, and their children are: Eugene, Thelma, Elmo and Angeline.

COLFAX COUNTY.

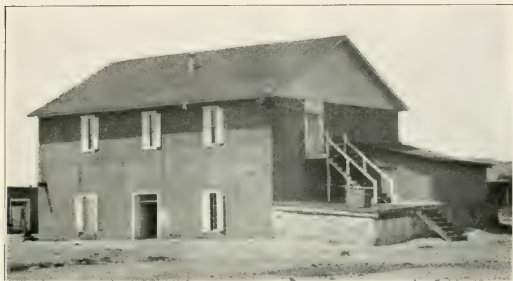
The territory included within the present limits of Colfax county was detached from the original county of Mora in 1869, and the county seat "permanently established" at Elizabethtown by legislative enactment in 1870. In 1872 it was removed to Cimarron, and by act of January 26, 1882, it was again transferred to Springer, where it remained "permanently"—until changed to the town of Raton in 1897.

The Last County Seat Fight.—Following the act of the legislature removing the county seat from Springer to Raton, John E. Codlin, then chairman of the board of county commissioners of Colfax county, and Manuel M. Salazar, clerk of the board, in pursuance of the dictates of public sentiment in the southern part of the county brought an action against citizens residing in Raton, raising the claim that the chapters of the law authorizing such removal and the issuing of bonds for the erection of a court house and jail were invalid, in that they were local and special laws and therefore in conflict with the act of Congress of July 30, 1886, forbidding the enactment of special laws locating or changing county seats on the part of territorial legislatures. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that "Congress has the power to modify or nullify laws enacted by the legislative assembly of a Territory; but if Congress fails or refuses to act, such laws remain in force so far as congressional action is concerned. There was no action by Congress as to these laws." It did not appear, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court, that the legislature intended to limit the operation of this specific act to Colfax county, but that, on the contrary, the act at the time of its passage applied to at least three counties, and had unlimited future application to all counties similarly situated. The court therefore decided in favor of the contention of the citizens of Raton.

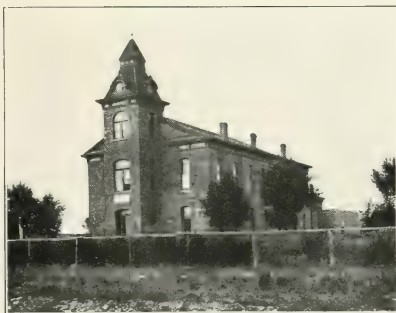
County Officers.—As the result of the repeated removals of the county seat, and the gross carelessness or criminal negligence of officials and citizens participating in the contests for changes in the location of the court house, nearly all the official records of this important county have been either lost or stolen. It is believed they are not now in existence. So far as the records at Raton show, the officials have been as follows:

County Clerks:—1895, M. M. Salazar; 1895-6, A. C. Gutierrez; 1897-8, M. M. Salazar; 1899-1900, A. L. Hobbs; 1901-2, M. M. Dawson; 1903-6, J. P. Brackett.

County Commissioners:—1895, Juan C. Lucero, B. F. McGarvey, Jesus L. Abreu, also (same year), Thomas Fisher, Edward McBride, Pedro Y. Santistevan; 1896, Thomas Fisher, J. F. Ruffner, Pedro Y. Santistevan; 1897-8, John E. Codlin, W. R. Griffin, J. F. Ruffner (resigned, and John B. Schroeder appointed to fill vacancy); 1899-1900, E. M. Hastings (resigned, and Frederick Brueggeman appointed to fill vacancy), J. H. Nash, Enrique Chavez; 1901-2, Edmond N. Burch, Harry Brainard, John C. Taylor; 1903-6, Edmond N. Burch, Pedro Y. Santistevan, John C. Taylor.



Old Court House, Socorro



Abandoned Court House at Springer, Colfax County

The New Court House.—At a meeting of the county commissioners, held August 3, 1897, the board ordered an advertisement for bids for a new court house at Raton. The bid of the Morrison Contracting and Manufacturing Company for \$22,350 was accepted, and the court house completed during the following year at a total cost of \$28,000.

Colfax County in General.—Colfax is in the upper tier of counties, the second from the eastern boundary of the Territory, bounded north by the state of Colorado, east by Union county, south by Mora and west by Taos. Its territory, embracing 3,784 square miles, lies on the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains, beyond the Taos range, and the industries of the county are divided between mining and the raising of live stock. It has a population of more than 10,000 people, of which Raton has 3,600.

About one-half the lands of Colfax are prairie and lie in the southern and eastern portions, while the northern and western sections consist of mesas or table lands and high hills or mountains. The mountain range which forms the western boundary is a continuation of the Sangre de Cristo range, and in the northern part of the county the mountains are called the Vermejo peaks; in the southern portion, the Taos range. Some of these mountain peaks are over 12,000 feet in height. The soil in both the prairie and mountain regions is unusually deep, and capable of producing immense crops.

In the western half of the county are the following streams, tributaries of the Canadian, the valleys of which afford the most natural farming lands: Sweetwater, fifteen miles; Rayado, twenty miles; Cimarroncito, twelve miles; Cimarron, thirty-two miles; Poñil, twenty-five miles; Vermejo, forty miles; Red, seventy-five miles; Uña de Gato and Chicarica, each fifteen miles in length. There is also much fine agricultural land in Moreno valley, Ute valley, Valle de Piedra and Poñil and Vermejo parks, these districts being in the mountains. The mountainous region is especially adapted to the production of onions, beets and cabbage, and Irish potatoes also do well. In the absence of irrigation, large portions of both the prairie and mountain districts are devoted to the grazing of cattle and sheep. The deciduous fruits do finely in Colfax county, and its horticultural interests generally are becoming yearly more reliable sources of income. There is an abundance of timber for building and fuel, the slopes of the Raton, Sangre de Cristo and Taos mountains embracing nearly half a million acres of yellow pine and cedar. It is in the great area of its coal beds, however, that Colfax county will in the future find its greatest commercial importance. It has been estimated that it contains 600,000 acres of coal land, which, for all commercial purposes, compares favorably with the best soft coal of Pennsylvania.

Much of Colfax county, including the towns of Maxwell City, Springer, Cimarron, Gardner and Van Houten, lies within the famous Maxwell land grant. (See elsewhere.) The original tract, comprising 1,750,000 acres, was given by the Mexican government to Beaubien and Miranda for colonization purposes. No settlements were effected, but Carlos Beaubien finally purchased the interest of his associate, and when he died his son-in-law, Maxwell, inherited the grant. Many fortunes were sunk before the Supreme Court of the United States firmly established the title with the present owners, a syndicate of Amsterdam capitalists, who are represented at Raton by J. Van Houten. During the past five

years 700,000 acres have been sold to ranchmen and mining companies and the projectors of new towns—a great portion of this within the limits of Colfax county.

The Colfax County Pioneer Society.—Organized at Raton, on the 20th of March, 1900. According to its constitution those eligible to membership are persons who came to New Mexico prior to December 29, 1884, or those persons who were born in Colfax county prior to that date. The membership rolls contain the names of the following persons, in most instances the place from which they came and the date of their location in the county being given:

F. M. Darling, from Coshocton, Ohio, May 1, 1879; Maud L. Darling, Coshocton, Ohio, September 6, 1879; Edith Day Darling, Coshocton, Ohio, September 6, 1879; W. H. Jack, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October, 1879; William C. Wrigley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June, 1882; Dr. James J. Shuler, Grove Hill, Virginia, March 16, 1881; Chester D. Stevens, Ogdensburg, New York, May 5, 1882; Mrs. C. D. Stevens, Ogdensburg, New York, May 5, 1882; Wade H. Brackett, Riceville, Tennessee, November, 1876; Dorothy Wheeler Brackett, Riceville, Tennessee, May, 1883; Joseph P. Brackett, Riceville, Tennessee, November, 1876; N. K. Oldham, Holt county, Missouri, February, 1875; Mrs. Ada Stevens Oldham, May, 1884; William A. Chapman, Malden, Massachusetts, November 1, 1883; James K. Hunt, June 24, 1874; Albert S. Stevens, May 6, 1880; Mrs. Mary McColloch Young, Cooper county, Missouri, August 25, 1875; Miss Bice Young, Cooper county, Missouri, August 25, 1875; Thomas W. Young, Cooper county, Missouri, August 25, 1875; Daniel Troy, Macomb, Illinois, October, 1874; Mrs. Fayette Gillespie, Macomb, Illinois, October, 1870; Mrs. Flora K. Troy, Clinton, Iowa, September, 1876; Oscar Troy, California, November, 1875; Mrs. Louise Troy, Clinton, Iowa, September, 1876; William F. Degner, Mecklenburg, Germany, March, 1881; Mrs. William F. Degner, Springfield, Illinois, April, 1885; W. F. Ruffner, Hannibal, Missouri, August 29, 1883; Robert Love, London, Ontario, Canada, January 17, 1884; T. F. McAuliffe, June 22, 1879; A. V. McAuliffe, October, 1872; D. B. Parker, November, 1870; Jerome Troy, October 20, 1875; Mrs. Grace Troy, Los Angeles, California, July 29, 1879; J. L. Smyth, August 27, 1875; Alfred Jelfs, Marshalltown, Iowa, October 1, 1880; Alice Jelfs, Marshalltown, Iowa, October 1, 1880; John Jelfs, Marshalltown, Iowa, July 5, 1880; Mrs. B. Schwachheim, Iowa, December, 1881; T. F. Schwachheim, Fort Madison, Iowa, November 5, 1880; Miss Sadie Johnson, born in Johnson's Park, New Mexico, January 4, 1884; G. E. Lyon, April 6, 1877; Mrs. F. C. Nash, Winchester, Kentucky, June 8, 1881; Marion Littrell, November 19, 1873; Robert Campbell, June 26, 1882; J. M. Heck, May 27, 1870; A. K. Letton, July 15, 1862; O. A. Larrazola, November, 1872; W. B. Bunker, August, 1886; W. E. Gortner, July 31, 1886; William J. Mills, July, 1879; Charles Springer, Iowa, October 4, 1878; S. E. Booth, Connecticut, May, 1884; Albert G. Shaw and wife; Tony Meloche, France, August 15, 1858; Mrs. Mary E. Meloche, February 20, 1870; M. A. McMartin, December 2, 1859; Mrs. M. A. McMartin, 1879; Alonzo Service; John E. McKown, Virginia, 1860; Mrs. John E. McKown, 1880; John B. Dawson, first came in 1853, settled permanently in 1867; Mrs. L. A. Dawson, 1870; A. G. Dawson, 1867; Mrs. J. B. Dawson, 1873; their family all natives of Colfax county; S. M.

Dawson, born 1870; B. A. Dawson, born 1872; M. M. Dawson, born 1874; Edwina Dawson, born 1880; Laura Dawson, born 1882.

The Town of Raton.—The thriving town of Raton, the county seat, is situated at the northern entrance of the famous pass by that name, nearly 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The tunnel through which the Santa Fé trains pass the Great Divide is half a mile in length, and was opened in 1878, before there was any settlement at this point.

When it became known that here was to be located a division headquarters of the railroad company, settlers were naturally attracted to the locality. John Jelfs was one of the number, and when he reached the place, in July, 1880, he found that three inhabitants had already pitched their tents before him. By this time the line had reached Santa Fé, and there were a number of box cars standing around Raton. Jelfs, who was employed by the railroad, was one of the first to utilize one of them as a residence. Pending the erection of more permanent and stationary structures, not a few followed his example. Work on the railroad shops continued briskly during 1880-81, the first large building, the roundhouse, being completed in the fall of the latter year, and the entire plant was opened by the end of 1881. The roundhouse then built is now being torn down to make way for a much larger structure. The present repair shops employ about 600 men and constitute a strong feature in the local prosperity of the town.

In the founding of Raton, several of the first buildings occupied were removed from Otero, five miles south, some of these houses being still standing. By the summer of 1881 the settlement numbered fully 400 people, which made quite a respectable community. Among the pioneers in business may be mentioned W. C. Clark, who opened a small grocery and boarding house, and did not neglect the sale of liquor; George J. Pace, general merchandise; M. A. McMartin, dry goods, next door south, Clark occupying the site of the present Remsberd store.

The Raton Water Works.—In the early days of Raton the town was supplied with water from a spring under the rim rock of Barela Mesa, the pumping station being situated east of town on Willow creek. This crude system, which was put in operation in 1882, was afterward improved by the Santa Fé Railroad. Immediately after the organization of the town, in 1891, Dr. J. J. Shuler organized the Raton Water Company, of which Colonel J. W. Dwyer was president; Charles A. Fox, secretary and superintendent; other stockholders, Dr. V. E. Hestwood, E. D. Sowers and George J. Pace. Ex-Senator Stephen A. Dorsey, of Star Route fame, was also interested in it.

The franchise to the new company was granted by Mayor Tindall July 20, 1891, and provided that the works were to be completed July 1, 1892. Thus authorized, the company started the construction of the first reservoir, damming Sugarite creek for their supply; but before the completion of the works they were sold to eastern capitalists, including E. D. Shepherd, of New York, who became president; ex-Governor Cleves, of Maine, and William E. Hawks, of Bennington, Vermont. Under this management the works were completed as a gravity system, but were rebuilt in 1905, with a new dam and wooden pipes. They have a present capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day—120 pounds pressure to the square inch.

Town Government of Raton.—The first organized town government

of Raton was instituted in 1891. Prior to that year the community had been under the general county government, the chief resident officers being a justice of the peace and a deputy sheriff.

1891:—At the first regular meeting of town officers, held May 12, 1891, were the following: Mayor, William Tindall; recorder, Charles A. Fox; marshal, Theodore Gardner; trustees, John Jelfs, James Walker, Sr., Dr. J. J. Shuler and Pedro Padilla.

1892:—Mayor, William Tindall; recorder, Harry W. Carr; marshal, James Howe; trustees, John Jelfs, Dr. J. J. Shuler, Chester D. Stevens, C. C. Wray.

1893:—Mayor, J. J. Kelly; recorder, Jules H. Kleinz; marshal, J. Russell Doyle; trustees, Dr. V. E. Hestwood, F. F. McAuliffe, J. J. Murphy, B. F. Houts.

1894:—Mayor, W. E. Symons; recorder, J. H. Kleinz; marshal, J. Thomas Thatcher; trustees, G. W. Dwyer, James McPherson, John W. Crouse, Celso Chavez.

1895:—Mayor, P. P. Fanning; recorder, J. H. Kleinz; marshal, Charles Gray; trustees, E. J. Gibson, J. J. Murphy, F. P. Canton, A. K. Letton; school trustees, J. R. Givens, James Walker, W. D. Hays.

1896:—Mayor, P. P. Fanning; recorder, Charles E. Hornell; marshal, Edward Coker; trustees, J. J. Murphy, C. M. C. Houck, F. R. Canton, O. B. Jewett.

The City of Raton.—Under the general legislative act of 1897, providing for municipal corporations in New Mexico, the citizens of Raton held their first election under a city charter on the first Tuesday in April of that year, at which time the following officers were chosen: Mayor, William M. Oliver; clerk, Charles E. Howell; aldermen, James R. Smith, W. W. Twyman, J. J. Murphy, C. E. Ellicott, Joseph R. Gaines, Albert E. McCready, Abran Cardenas, Francisco Salazar. Mayor Oliver appointed C. B. Thacker, marshal, and at the regular meeting, held April 26, Jeremiah Leahy was appointed city attorney. The chief municipal officers elected and appointed for succeeding years were as below:

1898:—Mayor, J. J. Murphy; clerk, P. P. Fanning; aldermen, J. R. Smith, W. W. Twyman, John Coyle, J. W. Dwyer, Abran Cardenas, F. P. Canton, G. M. Fetter, J. R. Gaines; marshal, James Welsh; attorney, John Morrow.

1899:—Mayor, M. B. Stockton; clerk, David G. Dwyer; treasurer, S. W. Clark; attorney, D. J. Leahy; aldermen, W. B. Thompson, T. F. McAuliffe, J. C. Orin, J. D. Pacheco; school trustees, E. O. Jones, J. J. Shuler, W. M. Oliver, T. B. Hart, T. F. Schwachheim.

1900:—Mayor, J. J. Shuler; clerk, W. N. Morris; treasurer, A. Jelfs; marshal, Robert Kruger; attorney, A. C. Voorhees; aldermen, J. C. Orin, T. F. McAuliffe, W. B. Thompson, Charles Kline, D. Gasson, C. O. Madoulet, G. E. Lyon, Milton Tomlinson.

1901:—Mayor, J. J. Shuler; clerk, J. C. Orin; treasurer, A. Jelfs; marshal, Robert Kruger; attorney, John Morrow; aldermen, W. B. Thompson, Charles Klein, G. E. Lyon, George J. Pace, M. Tomlinson, Henry Schroeder, D. Cassan, J. C. Miller.

1902:—Mayor, C. M. Bayne; clerk, J. C. Orin; treasurer, C. M. C. Houck; marshal, Robert Kruger; attorney, D. J. Leahy; aldermen, C. O.

Madoulet, Alfred Peterson, George J. Pace, H. C. Jones, Henry Schroeder, J. C. Miller, M. Naravis, Con Murray.

1903:—Mayor, C. M. Bayne; clerk, J. C. Orin; treasurer, George B. Frisby; marshal, Robert Kruger; attorney, D. J. Leahy; aldermen, C. O. Madoulet, Alfred Peterson, George J. Pace, G. E. Lyon, J. C. Miller, Henry Schroeder, M. Reybal.

1904:—Mayor, John C. Orin; clerk, R. H. Carter; treasurer, George B. Frisby; chief of police, J. J. Duncan; attorney, D. J. Leahy; aldermen, J. A. Rush, F. C. Nash, J. J. Shuler, G. E. Lyon, H. C. Jones, J. M. Sandoval, Patrick Boyle, Daniel Sandoval.

At a meeting of the common council, held June 7, 1904, John C. Orin was removed from office as mayor, and G. E. Lyon was elected mayor *pro tem*. At the same meeting D. J. Leahy resigned as city attorney, and William C. Wrigley was appointed to succeed him. At the session of June 30th J. P. Brackett was appointed secretary *pro tem*. R. H. Carter, the city clerk, having refused to act with G. E. Lyon, the acting mayor. The council by vote requested Mr. Carter to leave the records, seal of office, etc., with that body, but he refused to do so, locking the records in the vault. Samuel Ruffner was thereupon appointed clerk by the mayor *pro tem*, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed.

After his removal from office the deposed mayor, John C. Orin, issued a proclamation calling for a special city election, which was attested by the deposed city clerk, R. H. Carter. At its meeting on August 29, 1904, the city council adopted a resolution declaring this alleged proclamation null and void, and instructed the city attorney to publish a notice to that effect, which was done. Mr. Carter was subsequently reinstated as clerk by tacit consent of the council.

1905:—Mayor, G. E. Lyon; clerk, R. H. Carter; treasurer, George B. Frisby; aldermen, Josiah A. Rush, F. C. Nash, Dr. J. J. Shuler, H. C. Jones, Patrick Boyle, Daniel Sandoval, J. M. Sandoval.

Other Towns and Localities.—The town of Springer, the former county seat, is one of the most important shipping points for sheep and cattle along the Santa Fé road. It is also a trading center for the ranchmen for many miles around. Although the removal of the county seat retarded its growth, it is a brisk town of 1,500 people, and still developing. In the region tributary to Springer are a number of fine residences and ranches. Near the town stood the palace built by Frank Sherwin, of Chicago, when he was manager of the Maxwell grant, which was burned a few years ago. About fifteen miles away, in the mountains, Charles Springer has a fine ranch and a stone mansion of half a hundred rooms, while Frank Springer is raising cattle on 100,000 acres, and also lives like a king. Further away, nearer Raton, is the tuberculosis sanitarium, an imposing structure which was formerly the palatial residence of Stephen Dorsey, standing in the midst of his former gigantic ranch, which he lost through his government speculations and which is now owned by Sol Florsheim, of Las Vegas. Some forty miles from Springer is also the chateau of a Chicago business man—Mr. Bartlett, of the firm Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington—which is one of the most attractive country homes in the United States.

Cimarron, the old county seat, is better known as the headquarters of the Maxwell grant, in the days of Maxwell himself, and was for many years a United States army post, as well as one of the principal stations

on the Santa Fé trail. During the exciting period between the early days of American occupation and the advent of railroads, Cimarron and the notorious "Clifton House," south of Raton, were the headquarters of some of the most notorious bands of criminals which ever afflicted the western frontier. Murders were of almost daily occurrence, and it is believed that many Mexican inhabitants who mysteriously disappeared in those days met death at the hands of their implacable enemies, the soldiers of the United States army. Among the noted characters who have visited Cimarron, in years past, was Paul du Chaillu, the African traveler, who visited the town for six months, in 1880, while collecting notes for a "write-up on the Maxwell land grant," his companion being Frank R. Sherman.

Elizabethtown, the first county seat, lies in the midst of a gold region in the western part of the county, and years ago was the center of a great mining boom. The Aztec mine, which first attracted population to this locality, was in its time famous throughout the west. The neighboring streams abound in placer gold, and the entire region is still productive.

Maxwell City is on the railroad midway between Raton and Springer. It was projected by the Maxwell Grant Company as the headquarters of its operations and the location of the central offices. Blossburg, to which there is a railroad spur from the main line of the A., T. & S. F., is a large shipping point for coal, while Gardner and Van Houten are mining towns.

Antime Joseph Meloche, a ranchman residing eighteen miles east of Raton in Colfax county, is a pioneer of the Territory of 1869 and his memory bears the impress of its early historic annals as well as of its later progress and development. He has been identified with many interests which constitute an epochal chapter in the history of the west and the southwest. He was born at Lachine on the St. Lawrence river near Montreal, Canada, September 21, 1837, and left home when little more than eight years of age, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved has resulted from his earnest labors. He has faced difficulties and obstacles, adversity and danger and altogether his life has been one of untiring industry and enterprise. On leaving home he went to Hamilton, Canada, on a boat whose captain was a neighbor of the Meloche family in Canada. From Hamilton he proceeded to Chicago and thence continued on to St. Louis, Missouri, it requiring three days to make the trip between the two cities, which at that time, however, were small and inconsequential places. He worked for three years in St. Louis and in St. Clair county, Illinois. He was still but a boy at the time and had practically no money. For three years he was employed in a store on Bloody Island in the Mississippi river and afterward went to Kansas, where he spent a year. In the next spring, 1857, he started to drive a six mule team for the United States government to the scene of the Cheyenne war, the headquarters of the troops being at Leavenworth.

In December, 1857, while returning to Fort Leavenworth from the Cheyenne war, he met, at the Big Blue in Kansas, General Cook with the Second United States Dragoons on his way to the Mormon war. Mr. Meloche and his companions joined the troops, and after a wintry march, through snow in which the horses and many of the men were exhausted, reached Fort Bridger on Christmas day. Here some ten thousand troops were gathered. The Second Dragoons lost 500 horses on the trip. Through

the winter the troops were on short rations. Peace was made between the soldiers and Mormons in April, 1858, and in the fall Camp Floyd was built by the troops.

In the middle of the summer Mr. Meloche started as a teamster from Salt Lake to California, driving for General Albert Sidney Johnston, and subsequently he worked for General W. S. Hancock, then quartermaster general for southern California. He continued in the Golden state until the fall of 1858, when he went through Arizona to the Pinos Altos mines in New Mexico. When within fifteen miles of Tucson, at early daylight, he saw thirty or forty Indians on the war path, who occasioned him considerable annoyance but at length allowed him to depart in peace. He remained for four or five days at Tucson and there met Judge McKown, the noted San Francisco editor, who a short time before had killed another editor in San Francisco. In company with Judge McKown, Mr. Meloche continued the journey from Tucson to Pinos Altos. He was driven from here by Indians and after some adventures about Fort Stanton, on the 23d of August, 1859, he reached Santa Fe, hunting work, on the way to the Missouri river. Three or four days later he started overland for Fort Union and obtained employment there at driving a six-mule team, continuing at that place until the close of the war.

In 1861 Mr. Meloche became assistant wagon master for the government and for four years was full wagon master, traveling sometimes to Albuquerque, again to Fort Craig, Fort Fillmore, Fort Stanton, Fort Wingate and other points. In 1865 he wintered six hundred and fifty cavalry horses for the government at Maxwell, New Mexico, and in the spring of 1866 he began operating a Maxwell farm on the shares and also raising cattle. This was his first real independent business venture. In 1867 he located a pre-emption homestead and timber claim, which is his present place of residence. Now, in connection with a partner, A. D. Thompson, of Duluth, Minnesota, he has twenty-two hundred and fifty acres of land, constituting a valuable ranch, and his son, A. J. Meloche, Jr., twenty-eight years of age, acts as his manager. Since coming into possession of his ranch Mr. Meloche has continuously carried on general farming and stock raising, developing a business of considerable importance and becoming one of the well known ranch men of the Territory. In early days he had considerable trouble with the white cattle thieves, who threatened him and ordered him out of the country, but he was not afraid of them, although he was always alert and watchful. He says "they were good at a bluff" but he never shot at them. He relates an incident of a call from some desperadoes who wanted him and came to him on horseback, but his dauntless spirit showed them that they had better not interfere with him. He received many letters to "bundle up and leave or we will kill you," but he sent back word, "Come on. I will be ready for you." Some of the same band of men afterward robbed a United States coach of the Butterfield line at Apache Pass and seven of the number were hanged for the crime. In 1891-2, Mr. Meloche lost over twenty thousand dollars' worth of cattle because of the severe winter. He has had at times as high as one thousand head of cattle and at one time owned between four and five hundred head of horses. He now has an extensive ranch well stocked, and the business under the active management of his son and the careful direction of Mr. Meloche is proving profitable. In the fall of 1904 he erected his present

handsome residence, which is one of the beautiful homes in his part of the Territory.

In 1870, in Daviess county, Missouri, Mr. Meloche was married to Miss Mary Ann Isbell and they became the parents of five children, of whom a daughter and son are now deceased. The others are: Minnie, the wife of Charles B. Pim, of Raton; Mrs. Pearl Skiles, of Raton; and Antime Joseph, Jr.

Mr. Meloche in 1869 joined Kit Carson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Elizabethtown and is now a member of Raton lodge. He was also formerly identified with the Odd Fellows lodge at Raton. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat and he served as postmaster at Vermejo, New Mexico, for three years, being commissioned by General Grant. His life history, if written in detail, would furnish a chapter more thrilling and interesting than any tale of fiction. As it is, he is a typical frontiersman who has aided in blazing the way of civilization and has remained to carry on the work of the earliest settlers in the development of the natural resources of the Territory and the establishment of business enterprises which work for activity and prosperity in the southwest.

John Jelfs, vice-president of the First National Bank of Raton, and one of the founders of the town, was born near London, England, August 8, 1836. Emigrating to the United States in 1872, he was employed by the Iowa Central Railroad Company until 1880, at which time he removed to New Mexico. Later he came to Raton, then a small railroad camp, and here he became foreman of the shops then being constructed by the Santa Fé Railroad Company. When he reached Raton he found but three other people at this place, all of whom were employes of the railroad company, and no houses had been constructed at that time. Mr. Jelfs was one of the first citizens of the new town to take up his abode in a box car belonging to the railroad company, and by the spring of 1881 sixty-three box cars were occupied in this manner as homes.

From 1881 until 1898 he retained his position as foreman of the railroad shops, and then resigned his position to identify himself with the First National Bank, in which he was, in that year, elected a director. Soon afterward he was chosen vice-president of the institution, which position he has continued to fill to the present time.

Upon the organization of the town of Raton, in the spring of 1891, Mr. Jelfs was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, serving two terms in that office. He was also a member of the first school board of the new town, and one of the organizers of the Raton Building & Loan Association, having served as its president since its organization, in 1889.

On the 4th of September, 1858, Mr. Jelfs was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Bunyan, a native of England, and they have become the parents of the following named: Annie, the wife of Frank Henning, of Raton; Harry, a resident of Tucson, Arizona; Alfred, who is living in Raton; and Alice, who is with her parents. Mr. Jelfs, in his business career, has made consecutive advancement, until he today occupies a position of affluence in the community where he has made his home since the inception of the town.

Edmund N. Burch, county commissioner of Colfax county, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, December 12, 1849, son of Eli and Apphiah (Tolman) Burch, and was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common

schools of his native state. He continued to reside in Iowa until the spring of 1883, when he landed in New Mexico, the date of his arrival being March 1. His first work here was as a car repairer, in the employ of the Santa Fé Railroad Company. Afterward he clerked for seven years in the grocery of George J. Pace. Then for four years he ran a dairy on the Sugarite, five miles from Raton. In the spring of 1898 he filed a homestead claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land on Johnson's mesa, since then he bought one hundred and sixty acres adjoining him on the south, and now he has three hundred and twenty acres, devoted chiefly to dairy purposes. On this farm is a fine well of pure water, which comes from a depth of ten feet through a crevice of the rock and affords a constant and abundant supply of water.

Politically Mr. Burch is a Republican. In the fall of 1900 he was elected county commissioner of Colfax county, for a term of four years, in 1904 was re-elected for two years, and is the incumbent of the office at this writing. His service as commissioner has been characterized by that enterprise and thoroughness which have brought success to him in his own private affairs. Among other county matters he has been especially interested in the betterment of roads, with the result that many new roads have been made and old ones improved. In educational affairs also has Mr. Burch been prominent and active. He was a member of the school board two years, 1899-1900. It was largely through his efforts that school district No. 5 was organized in 1900 and the schoolhouse built in the spring of the following year, this being the third school on the mesa. Another movement in which Mr. Burch was an important factor was that of securing a telephone system for his locality, in the summer of 1904, he having helped to organize and incorporate a company under the name of the Johnson Mesa Telephone Company. And he has contributed some valuable articles to the *Raton Ranger*.

December 8, 1875, Mr. Burch married Ada Clark, a native of Iowa. Their fourth born, a daughter, Blanche, died at the age of three years. Of their other children, we record that Maud A. is the wife of Henry Floyd, of Johnson's mesa; Nellie M. is the wife of James Floyd, also of Johnson's mesa; Eli U. and Verne E., at home. Mr. Burch holds to the Baptist creed and has membership in the church at Raton.

Eugene G. Twitty, deputy county clerk of Colfax county, making his home in Raton, was for a number of years connected with the cattle industry of this section of the country, and is a worthy representative of a high type of citizenship in the southwest. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 15, 1861, and is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Jones) Twitty. He spent his boyhood and youth in Chicago, pursuing his education in the public schools there, and on the 6th of June, 1881, arrived in New Mexico, in company with his father. He located at Vermejo Park, where he engaged in the cattle business, residing there until 1889, and from 1882 was associated in business with his brother. They were squatters on a grant, which in 1889 they sold to the Maxwell Land Grant Company, at which time Mr. Twitty of this review entered the employ of that company as bookkeeper in charge of their accounts connected with their farming and cattle-raising interests. He was thus employed from September, 1889, until March, 1901, at Cimarron, and in February, 1892, became a resident of Raton.

After leaving the Maxwell Land Grant Company he gave his attention to the cattle business on Point creek, where he still owns a ranch, devoted exclusively to his cattle interests, which return him a good income annually. Since the 1st of January, 1905, he has held the position of deputy county clerk of Colfax county, and is proving a most capable official, being systematic, prompt and reliable in the performance of the duties which devolve upon him. In his political views he is a Republican, and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is popular in his community and has a wide and favorable acquaintance.

Mathias Heck, a pioneer of New Mexico, who is now living retired near Cimarron, came to New Mexico in 1863 from California, making his way to Santa Fé. He was born in Cologne, Germany, June 19, 1829, and came to the United States in 1844, when a youth of fifteen years. He landed at New York and afterward made his way westward. He engaged in peddling jewelry in the southern states until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he went by way of the Panama route to the Pacific coast. He was very successful in his operations there and was identified with mining and other interests until 1862, when he enlisted at San Francisco for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company K, of the First California Cavalry. It was with this command that he came to New Mexico in 1863, going to Santa Fé and afterward to Fort Yuma, Arizona. He participated in the battle of Adobe Walls, or Panhandle, in the fall of 1864, in which engagement General Kit Carson took part. About three hundred and forty Indians were killed, while among the whites there were only two killed and twenty-two wounded. Mr. Heck was also a participant in the fight with the Indians in 1865 at Julesburg, Colorado, where the federal troops succeeded in quelling the red men. He did much frontier service while connected with the army and made a circuit of all the old forts in New Mexico, being discharged at Santa Fé on the 4th of July, 1866.

In the following year, 1867, Mr. Heck was married to Miss Margaret Plum, who came to this Territory from St. Louis, July 2, 1864, arriving at Las Vegas. She started on the first of June of that year in a coach which had a military escort. It was at that time that the Kansas Southern railroad, now the Santa Fé, was being built and the Indians were very troublesome.

Mrs. Heck located at Las Vegas, New Mexico, where she remained as a servant for fifteen months, being in the employ of Mrs. Andreas Doll. She afterward spent fifteen months with Frederick Meyer at Mora and it was there, on the 6th of November, 1867, that the wedding occurred. The children are: Theodore, who died September 8, 1892; J. Matt; Paulina, the widow of Isaac Benton; and Katherina, the wife of Juston Green, of Raton.

In 1869 Mr. Heck located eighteen miles south of Cimarron, where he kept a government station, furnishing supplies to the soldiers and also feed for horses. He conducted a store there for nine years and the Indians were all around him. He often fed the Indian thieves in order to keep them on good terms. They would sit on the floor in a circle while he gave them coffee, bread and molasses. He also had a government contract to furnish the Indians at his present place with meat. On one side

of him were the Apaches and on the other side of Cimarron creek were the Utes. They all drew rations at Cimarron, receiving nine or ten thousand pounds of beef every ten days. Mr. Heck is now owner of a large ranch, which is managed by his son Matt, who is engaged in the cattle business. He also has an orchard of two acres and his son has an orchard of five acres. For many years Mr. Heck was very active in the development of farming and cattle raising interests here, but is now practically living retired. He was one of the first to discover gold at Elizabethtown, and he has mining claims there and also at Springer. He has always been a Democrat and was active in organizing the county. His wife was a resident of Las Vegas when there were only six other white women in the town, and Mr. Heck visited Santa Fe before there was a single shingled roof in that city. He is familiar with all of the experiences, hardships and trials of pioneer life in an Indian country and has watched with interest the progress that has been made as this region has been reclaimed for the uses of the white race and the seeds of civilization have been planted and have borne rich fruit.

Obadiah J. Niles, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Elizabethtown, New Mexico. He came to this Territory from his native state, Illinois, in 1868 or 1869, and settled at Elizabethtown, where he opened a shop and worked at his trade, that of wagonmaker. Also he was interested in the cattle business and had a dairy. He continued an active life here until well advanced in years, when he moved to Springer and retired. There he died at the ripe age of eighty-three years. He was a Democrat, prominent and active in public affairs. For twelve years he served as a justice of the peace at Elizabethtown, this being during the most unsettled and disorderly times in the history of the town, and he did much toward bringing about a change for the better in conditions here. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Elizabethtown. Mr. Niles' widow died in Springer, in 1903. They had an only son, George Johnson Niles.

George Johnson Niles was born in Iowa. About 1871 he went to Ecuador, South America, in the employ of the Arroyo Railroad Company, where he remained a few years, and from whence, about 1875 or 1876, he went to California. After spending a year or more in the Golden state he came, in 1877, to New Mexico, joining his parents in Elizabethtown. Here he mined for a time in the employ of Matthew Lynch. Afterward he turned his attention to the cattle business and to dairying on Moreno creek, where he remained until his death. His wife, *nee* Mary O'Connell, died in Ecuador.

O. Jay Niles, only son of George Johnson and Mary (O'Connell) Niles, was born in Wyandotte, Kansas, September 29, 1869; accompanied his parents to South America and after his mother's death went with his father to California and thence came to New Mexico in 1877, as stated. He attended for a short time an industrial school in San Francisco and afterward went to public school in Elizabethtown. He was on the ranch with his father until his father's death, and has since been more or less interested in the cattle business. For several years he has been engaged in surveying, doing government work on the subdivisions of Colfax and Mora counties. He sold his ranch, eighteen miles west of Springer, in the fall of 1904, and has since lived in Elizabethtown. He is proprietor of the Maxwell House, so named because title to the property came from

L. B. Maxwell in 1869. Like his grandfather and father before him, O. Jay Niles is a Democrat. In local politics, however, he gives his support to the man rather than the party. From 1892 to 1898 he served as deputy sheriff of Colfax county. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood at Springer.

Mr. Niles has a wife and three children: Edith Adeline, George Maurice and Stanley J. Mrs. Niles, formerly Miss Mary E. Gallagher, is a daughter of Maurice Gallagher, a miner and early settler of Elizabethtown.

George E. Beebe, until recently postmaster of Elizabethtown, Colfax county, was born in Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, November 27, 1845, son of Warner and Jane (Gilchrist) Beebe. His father was a farmer. George E. Beebe's boyhood days were passed like those of other farmer boys in the middle west. December 16, 1863, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, and went to the front as a member of the Ohio Sharpshooters that acted as guard for General George H. Thomas, their service being chiefly in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war, with a record for bravery and without a demerit mark, young Beebe was mustered out of the ranks at Nashville, Tennessee, in July, 1865, and returned north to Michigan, where he remained for some time. Exposure and hardship incident to army life left him in ill health, and seeking a milder climate than was found in the lake states, he came in 1869 to New Mexico. His first stop here was in Lincoln county, where he remained two years. Then he traveled through the southwest, hunting buffalo, and on his return from the buffalo hunt located permanently in Elizabethtown, where he engaged in placer mining. Later he clerked for John Rearson, Sr., after which he engaged in business for himself, and from April, 1903, until his death was postmaster of the town. While not active in politics, Mr. Beebe always voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Beebe's wife, formerly Miss Romana Sanchez, is a daughter of Narciso Sanchez, and a native of San Miguel county, New Mexico.

James Scully, a rancher living at Elizabethtown, was born in Ireland in 1840, and when but nine years of age was brought to the United States by an aunt. He was reared by a French family in Louisiana, and in 1861, responding to the call of the Confederacy, joined a military company known as the Louisiana Rifle Tigers. In an engagement he was captured and afterward sent to Chicago, where for some time he was held as a prisoner of war.

Following the close of hostilities Mr. Scully made his way westward, and was engaged at teaming at Fort Riley and at Fort Lyon. In 1868 he came to Elizabethtown, where he took up mining claims and worked placer mining profitably for six or seven years, but believed that the cattle industry would prove a more profitable source of income, and in 1874 he purchased a ranch of Major Alford and began the conduct of this place and the herding and sale of stock. He now has between seven and eight thousand acres of land and a lease on thirty thousand acres of grazing land. He runs large numbers of cattle and horses, and is one of the well known and prominent stock men and ranchers of the southwest. He likewise has five hundred acres of his land under cultivation and produces thereon abundant crops. In his farming operations he follows the most modern, practical and progressive methods and thereby secures good results. Both

his farming and cattle business are proving profitable, and in addition to his property in Texas he owns real estate in Springer and Albuquerque, New Mexico, and in Louisiana.

Jason F. Carrington, a retired citizen of Elizabethtown, was born at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, October 10, 1837, where the family home was maintained until he was eight years old. Then they moved to Detroit, Michigan. He was reared in Michigan, and educated in Ann Arbor University. When Civil war was inaugurated he was among the first to enlist his services for the suppression of the rebellion, and went to the front as a member of the Second Michigan Cavalry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, in 1863, he was at Baltimore, Maryland, where he immediately re-enlisted, this time as a member of the Bradford Dragoons, which became the Third Maryland Cavalry, and he remained in the army until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Vicksburg, September 14, 1865. Although he participated in many engagements and was often in the thickest of the fight, he never received but one wound, that being while on the Red river expedition.

The war over, Mr. Carrington returned to Detroit, and in 1866 went from there to St. Louis, thence to Westport, Missouri, and from that place to Leavenworth, Kansas. Later he made the journey with a wagon train to Denver, Colorado, and from Denver, in 1867, came to Elizabethtown, New Mexico. Not long afterward he went to Silver City, where he worked at the trade of millwright until 1871: thence to Taos, next on a prospecting tour in Colorado and elsewhere, finally in 1870 landed in Taos again, and since 1883 has made his home in Elizabethtown. For some fifteen years Mr. Carrington served as a justice of the peace. Several years he was school director, and for a time he acted as postmaster of Elizabethtown, after the death of Postmaster C. N. Story. At present he is again serving as postmaster. While at Silver City he was a member of Farragut Post No. 1, G. A. R., but is not now affiliated with that order. In September, 1880, Mr. Carrington married Miss Seferino Tenioro, who died in 1901, leaving him with four children: Frank, Emma, Mabel and Gracie.

John Pearson, Sr., deceased, one of the pioneers of Elizabethtown, Colfax county, located in Elizabethtown in May, 1868. He was born at Sunsväl, Sweden, July 7, 1848; learned the trade of shoemaker in Sweden; came to the United States in 1866. His first winter here was spent in a Michigan lumber camp, from whence he went down into Indiana, where for six or eight months he worked at his trade. Next we find him in Kansas, employed in railroad construction work, and from there, a few months later, he came to New Mexico and located at Elizabethtown, where he worked on the Maxwell ditch until it was completed. Then he prospected in the Red River district, worked in the Aztec mines for six months, and clerked for Lewis Clark at Placidilla Alcalde in Rio Arriba county. Coming back to Elizabethtown, he opened a shoe shop in partnership with Sam Salisbury. Afterward he was in business for himself at Cimarron. In March, 1872, he again returned to Elizabethtown and opened a shoe shop and grocery, being associated in this venture with Herman Froeliek. They dissolved partnership in the fall of that year, and Mr. Pearson continued to run the shop in his own name. In December, 1874, he bought Peterson & Hitchcock's store on Willow Gulch; in November, 1880, bought out Charles Rand on Ute Creek, and ran the two stores together. The

former he sold in 1882 to Magnus Olson, his uncle, who came with him from Sweden; and then moved back to Elizabethtown, continuing, however, to run the Ute Creek store until 1903. On his return to Elizabethtown in 1882 he formed a partnership with Mr. Froeliek, bought the A. F. Meadow building, and conducted both a wholesale and retail business here until 1903. Also during a part of that time he was interested in placer mining. His uncle, Magnus Olson, also interested in mining for some years, died here in 1895.

Mr. Pearson served as school director of Elizabethtown, and for a number of years was postmaster of the town, having been appointed by President Cleveland in February, 1887, and served until 1897. Since September 16, 1903, he resided in Douglas and Lowell, Arizona. He died at Lowell, Arizona, January 23, 1906.

Of his family, we record that his wife, formerly Miss Nephene Mary Guhl, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark. She still lives in Elizabethtown. They have had eleven children, of whom three are deceased, namely: Amelia Mary, William Thomas and Walter Edwin. Those living are Nellie Renshaw, wife of James Abreu of Springer; Emma Christina, in Elizabethtown; Charles August, of Raton; John, Jr., Elizabethtown; Harry Guhl, Chilili, New Mexico; Roy Frederick, George Edward and Lillie Nephene, all of Elizabethtown.

John Pearson, Jr., was born January 2, 1880, in Willow Creek, Colfax county. He was educated in the public schools of Elizabethtown and Trinidad, and for several years clerked for his father and Herman Froeliek, after which, in 1901, he engaged in mercantile business for himself. He sold out in May, 1905, to Louis Leonard, and at this writing is again employed as clerk for Mr. Froeliek. Also he is interested in mining, being vice president of the Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining & Milling Company. Politically, Mr. Pearson is a Republican. Since the spring of 1904 he has been school director. July 29, 1902, he married Miss Perry Lou Kelly, daughter of James Perry and Lou (Schloemer) Kelly, the former a native of Pulaski county, Kentucky, and the latter of Longwood, Pettis county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have a son, Lawrence, aged two years, and another son, John Perry, aged six months.

Stephen Eden Booth, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been one of the striking figures in the history of New Mexico, has been so actively identified with the development of the resources of the Territory and so intimately associated with its political and social life that the simple record of his career, in epitome, in itself forms one of the dramatic chapters in the annals of the Territory.

Born in Monroe, Connecticut, March 6, 1830, Mr. Booth was taken to New Haven by his parents when two years old and was there reared to a sea-faring life. At the age of fourteen he ran away from home to follow the sea. His first voyage was to the Spanish main. In 1847 he visited Ireland with the first ship load of grain sent from America to the famine-stricken people of that land. In 1849 he went to California before the mast. Upon arriving at Benicia he fell a victim to the gold fever, deserted his ship, was captured, and placed in irons for thirty-one days. Going to Sacramento after his release, he secured a job at "ten dollars a day and grub," his work being driving oxen for freighters. In the mines on Yuba river he was generally known by the sobriquet of "Connecticut."

After mining on the Yuba river for four years he returned to Connecticut to purchase belting for mining purposes. On his return journey to California he met General Santa Ana at Acapulco and through the assistance of another Mexican purchased for thirty dollars a handsome serape which the general was wearing and which is now in Judge Booth's possession.

In 1855, Judge Booth left California, entered into the mercantile business until the opening of the Civil war. In 1861 he entered the United States navy under Commodore Porter and was made second in command of the Griffith, one of the twenty-one vessels in Admiral Farragut's squadron. His first service was as master's mate on the Griffith. He was at one time offered command of a brig with a commission to pursue and capture blockade runners, but declined on account of impaired health, which compelled him to retire from service after the fall of New Orleans. Among the sixty-two officers of this flotilla Judge Booth took first rank of his grade and still treasures a letter from Commodore Porter attesting that fact.

After the war Judge Booth continued his travels and in fact remains a great traveler to this day. He has visited many portions of the globe, attended the funeral of Daniel O'Connell in Dublin, dined with Don Pedro, the last emperor of Brazil. He was wrecked in the Sea Bell and was taken off with two others who died soon after rescue. He has spent five days on the ocean without food or drink. He was first mate of the ship Two Brothers when the crew mutinied, and he saved the life of Captain Meeks, whom the crew were about to throw overboard. During the years of his residence in California he helped found the city of Redlands and in many other ways became intimately identified with the upbuilding of that great state.

Coming to Colfax county, New Mexico, in 1883 with Wilson Waddingham, who had founded important stock enterprises in the northern part of the Territory, Judge Booth was made superintendent of the enterprise known as the Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Company. This company handled large herds of cattle on the Montoya grant for about ten years, when it went into liquidation.

During his residence in Las Vegas, Judge Booth was elected county commissioner of San Miguel county and made chairman of this body. While filling this office the historic "white cap" events that stirred San Miguel county occurred and he was drawn into the vortex of the trouble in the fulfillment of his official duties.

In 1893, Judge Booth went to Elizabethtown as the resident representative of the Maxwell Land Grant Company. He still fills that position, though spending much of his time in Las Vegas and in California. He has served as a member of the territorial cattle sanitary board. He is a staunch Republican and prior to the Civil war was a vigorous opponent of slavery. So strong were his principles in this direction that at one time, while in Rio Janeiro, he refused an offer of his weight in silver if he would go to Africa and obtain a ship load of slaves for the Brazilian trade. He has been a Mason since 1853 and was the organizer of Anawan Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., at West Haven, Connecticut. Since 1853 Judge Booth has not tasted intoxicating liquor of any kind.

Judge Booth's wife, Mary Eliza Thompson, died in California. He

has two sons: Fred E., of Elmhurst, California, and Elmer L., of Fillmore, California.

The subject of this biographical sketch, Melvin Whitson Mills, could be said to be one of the pioneer American citizens, though there were another still older lot that came to New Mexico between 1840 and 1850. The landing of M. W. Mills was not until 1868, at a time when quite a number of Americans began to emigrate to the then quite remote Territory. The father of Mr. Mills, Daniel W. Mills, was already residing in New Mexico; the mother, Hannah Mills, accompanying her son and only child to join her husband. These parents were of New England stock and of Quaker faith. The father, D. W. Mills, set out after his failure during the financial crisis of 1856, to regain his fortune in the West. He served as a soldier in the Colorado Home Guards during the Civil war. The boy, M. W. Mills, received only an academic education, attending school at Adrian and Ann Arbor, Michigan, then graduating from the Law department of Michigan University in 1868.

The place of his landing in New Mexico was at Elizabethtown, a mining town that had started up for the most part that same year, upon the wild report that gold abounded in fabulous quantities from the grass roots down to bed rock. Such gold glittering reports going out over the country did not take long to gather together not only the adventuresome gold hunters, but as well the gambler and saloon keeper, the fugitive from justice, the dance hall speculator, and all sorts of people from all over the country, until a motley crowd as had ever cast their fortunes together, was on the ground mingling and commingling together, the subject of this sketch, a young lawyer among them. The place was high up in a mountain valley, with great mountains viewing each other with their snow capped peaks from all sides of the valley. There were only two outlets from this valley; one to the west of the valley leading through the Fernandez Canyon to the very old settlement of Taos, and the other to the east, passing through the Cimarron Canyon out to the east connecting with the old road known as the Santa Fé trail.

The valley was called at one end the Moreno valley, at the other the Cieneguella valley; this valley being a remote place in the mountains, and not settled until gold was discovered. The whole Territory was remote, and this valley considerably more so; hence the law and its enforcement a precarious happening. The predominating law at the place, for the few years it lasted in its better days, seemed rather more a sort of six shooter law than anything else, though there were several lawyers old and young, such as they were, pretending to be practicing law, but actually living by mining, gambling, or some other way. There were several halls of a hundred or two feet deep, generally having a liquor bar in front for the saloon part, then came the gambling tables with the dance hall, so that liquor bars, gambling tables, and dance halls all run together. These halls usually ran all day, or at least all night. The male dancer compensated for his privilege of dancing by going up to the bar after each dance, where he and partner partook of the luxuries kept there for the occasion. Such frequent visits to this flowing table soon induced a lot of conviviality, stirring up the wilder men, who most always had hung to their belts this six shooter law, and very often declared the law unto themselves, playing at such amusements as shooting out the lights in the halls; then shooting

quite promiscuously, until a commotion or stampede resulted, when the crowds would tumble over one another in the dark, amid the screams of the more refined sex, until all should be quiet again, except for the groans of the wounded who lay dying after the commotion; and little was said next morning except that the shooter "got his man" last night.

It was at this valley that the notorious character, Charles Kennedy lived, who "had got" his fourteen victims. Charles Kennedy lived at the head of the Fernandez Canyon, where he kept a few log rooms where travelers sometimes stopped over night, some of whom turned up missing. Finally suspicion was aroused and the people sent a delegation to investigate. This investigation unearthed a few bags of human bones. These prospectors returned with Kennedy, who sought young Mills as his counsel. A mob jury was summoned to try Kennedy. The bag of human bones found buried in his yard and under his floor seemed quite convincing. Still young Mills got two jurors to desert the rest of the mob jury and hang up a verdict; but it was for a little while only, as Kennedy was found hanging to a pine limb a few mornings later; his body was cut down and turned over to Dr. Bradford, who wired his skeleton together and sent it to the Smithsonian Institute, where, with its most peculiar skull, it can be seen. Also in this valley lived that notorious character, Wall W. Henderson, who had on his pistol eight notches filed for victims wounded, and on the other side seven notches to represent the victims he had sent to their happy hunting grounds, regarding all of whom he boasted of having sent the ball straight to their eyes. One of his victims fell at the feet of young Mills one evening while he was addressing the bystanders, and a little later he had the honor to look down the same gun, under the command that he should go to the Justice of the Peace and make a speech that should legally discharge the prisoner for the same and other killings. A little later Wall fell a victim and his gun sent to the Smithsonian Institute where it is now. It was there also that Tom Taylor was first brought after killing his victim, and lodged in a little log jail. He also employed young Mills as his legal defender, who little later on concluded to part company with the log jail and his lawyer also. Tom Taylor then took into his confidence a young man called "Coal-oil Jimmie" and the two took to the mountains, hiding in the canyons, going now and then out to trails and public roads, and robbing everybody they met, thus spreading terror over the whole country. They were afterward joined by Joe McCurdy and John Stewart, who called young Mills into their confidence at a midnight meeting to advise with him about some money that had been taken from a coach of one of their friends. At this meeting Joe McCurdy and John Stewart also came to discuss about assisting the two robbers, and it was there determined that they would join them in robbing the people over the country. In a week or so after this meeting McCurdy and Stewart returned to the town of Cimarron with the dead bodies of Tom Taylor and Jimmie on a farm wagon, sending at once for attorney M. W. Mills, and proposing to retain him to collect the \$3,000 reward offered for the two dead robbers.

The lawless desperado element kept on increasing until respectable families were threatened with all sorts of violence and all kinds of crime seemed to be on the rampage. Then a lot of the more respectable people organized themselves for protection, afterward called "Vigilantes." This band of resolute and determined men would meet in a dark room, sending

for young Mills to come to their place of meeting and pass a cigar box containing black and white gamblers' chips around, and by this means decide the fate of some desperado and also decide who should put him away; and in the next day or so, the fate of the condemned was known to everybody. It was not long after a few of the bad men had met this kind of fate, that this class of men who boasted of having "got their man" began to disappear.

Then came the winter of 1872 with a light snow fall in the mountains so that there was a scarcity of water for mining, and it became known that gold did not abound in such quantities from the grass roots down as was first reported. This town began to decline, and the town of Cimarron started up thirty miles away out on the prairie at the foot of the mountains. It became apparent that the county seat would have to be moved toward the new settlements, and M. W. Mills was chosen to go to Santa Fé and present the subject to the legislature then in session, which was done and the county seat moved to Cimarron. It is said that the new neighboring city never equaled in extreme wickedness the town of Elizabethtown, though there were eleven human creatures shot down in one bar room within a few months. There were other conditions surrounding Cimarron, the previous home of Lucien B. Maxwell. There were two tribes of Indians who would get whisky in spite of all precautions, and with their wild demonstrations would frighten and terrorize the people, more particularly the families. On one of these occasions the people arrested and put in jail two of these wild Indian bucks one evening, the jailer being a young fellow called Bob Grisby. In the morning several hundred Indians of that tribe came into town and demanded that these bucks should be given up. A little previous to this time Grisby had sent a messenger to call M. W. Mills to come to the jail, who went thither and saw both Indian bucks cold in the grasp of death itself. The jailer claimed that the Indians assaulted him with a butcher knife while giving them something to eat. It was not long before the whole tribe became fully advised of the situation and they began to get ready for war, threatening to annihilate the town, which they could have done before the arrival of soldiers from the nearest fort. A few of the citizens with most influence with the Indians were selected to treat with the Indians, Mr. Mills being one of them, and after paying a few hundred dollars as a ransom, peace was restored. No one could describe the relief of joy that went through that little town when those Indians got on their ponies and went to their camp.

The town of Cimarron, lying on one side of the cattle range of country was frequented by the festive cowboy, who would visit the place, take on board all the bad whisky he could buy, and then amuse himself by dancing on the billiard tables, poking his six shooter down through the glass show cases in the stores to get what his eye fancied, then riding up and down the streets as if to imitate the wild drunken Indian by whooping and yelling and shooting sometimes into the doors and windows of the houses. The people, becoming a little tired of these antics, nominated Jack Turner for sheriff, and elected him upon the theory that he would arrest these cowboys when they came to town and got on these furious rampages. Soon after Jack got elected a little party of these cowboy braves came to town and took on the usual cargo of bad whisky. The sheriff summoned a lot of citizens and armed them ready for battle. Without much warning, the posse opened fire

and the boys fled to their horses, mounted and were off, shooting back as they went; but the bullets of the posse flew after them and all but one fell from their horses, one of them (Wallace) surviving in a most miraculous form, as he was shot many times. He is still living, a most distorted looking creature. The escaping comrade, riding a white horse, after getting a half mile out of town on a high hill, waved to come back to help his party in distress, and some of the posse, to demonstrate their marksmanship, shot the poor fellow in a merciless way. The settlers out along the creek who were mostly stock raisers, were sympathizers with these cowboys, taking sides with them. Reports and warnings began to come into town thick and fast from these settlements that the town would be fired from all sides and burned up in the night time. About the only man in the place who had not supported Turner, who had not given countenance to this manner of arrest, and who had any friends and influence with these settlers and stock-raisers out along the creek was M. W. Mills. The town people began to entreat him to intercede for them, and to save the place from ashes. After a treaty, an armistice was effected. A little later two more cowboys, by name Davie Crockett and Gus Hefferon, took the town in somewhat the usual form, visiting it many times, and shooting it up at all hours of the night. A new sheriff had been elected by name of Rinehart, a business partner of Mills; but the people did not seem to want to volunteer to help arrest these and other desperadoes. One day these boys went into the postoffice, pointing a double barreled shot gun at a man by name of Joe Holbrook, and another at the postmaster, John B. McCullough, inviting these men to look down their shot gun barrels while they played with the gun hammers, and taunting them with all sorts of names, with charges of cowardice, etc. These men, Holbrook and McCullough, with Sheriff Rinehart, met at the office of Mr. Mills, and there offered to aid the sheriff in annihilating these midnight marauders, all of which was then and there agreed to. Accordingly, these men in the darkness called upon Crockett and Hefferon to halt. Instead of halting they began shooting, the sheriff and posse doing likewise, and the two dead outlaws were added to the long list. The sheriff and his two assistants, were tried and defended by Mills and another attorney and their acquittal easily secured in another county.

At the fall election of 1875 a bitter campaign was fought that had few equals if any in this western country, many people having lost their lives directly and indirectly over feuds growing out of this election. On the one side for the Legislature, Attorney Mills headed the ticket; the battle for the Mills side prevailed, but a snakey trail followed in the wake. A month or so after this election, a minister, name Rev. Thos Tolby, who was coming down from Elizabethtown through the Cimarron Canyon on horseback was murdered, dragged off into the bushes, and his horse tied to a tree. A bad man by the name of Harberger, on the defeated election side, got hold of a Mexican named Cardinas and with a pistol pointed at him compelled him to subscribe to an affidavit charging a half dozen men with the crime of murdering Rev. Tolby. This affidavit charged M. W. Mills as being the adviser of the murderers and knowing all about it. At this time Mr. Mills was up in Colorado attending court. A printer preacher by name of McMains took this affidavit, traveled all over the immediate country, through the settlements, and aroused the people so that they gathered at

Cimarron to avenge the death of Rev. Tolby. The people turned out with their arms and in mob form, gathering from all sides so that the saloons and hotels looked like arsenals with arms stacked and piled up on billiard tables and other places. Some of the principals so charged in this forced affidavit, the mob arrested, but Dr. Longwell who had been elected on the Mills ticket fled in advance of the mob and reached Santa Fé, a hundred and fifty miles away, a few miles ahead of the mob. The whole country was wrought up into a tension of intense excitement, and M. W. Mills was advised, by floods of telegrams from his friends, not to come home; but disregarding these warnings he fled to the scene of the mob assemblage, going in on the coach one afternoon. No sooner had he landed in the town than the mob took possession of him, proceeding to have a lynching party right away. But an opposition party arose of several hundred men who, with threats of vengeance and demonstrations of war, demanded that Mills should not then suffer death. For a little time it looked as if human blood would run like water in the Cimarron river. But the councils of a few men on both sides prevailed and it was agreed that the justice of the peace and men chosen from the mob should proceed with a trial, and all abide their verdict, and during the time of the trial, twelve men from each side of the two differing mobs, were to be selected to take Mills and hold him. The wires leading out of the town were all cut, until Indian Agent Irwin notified the leaders of the mob that they were fighting Uncle Sam and that he needed the wires about his Indian business. The mob then connected the wires, upon the assurance of Irwin and the operator that no business should go over the wire except the United States Indian business. Indian Agent Irwin and the operator, however, to save human life wired the situation to the governor of New Mexico, Samuel B. Axtel; and U. S. Cavalry came suddenly upon the scene, confronting the mob in the streets of the town, and leveling their guns upon them demanded the surrender of Mills. At this time the men guarding Mills were standing near by the cavalry, and Mills ran before he could be shot, and got in between the horses of the officers, the cavalry then marching to a camp established nearby. It is said that at this time, the mob of men began to murmur vengeance, while many of them, including their leaders, began to change front and say that they had not believed all the time that Mills was guilty. Anyway the mob court soon found that way, liberating Mills but implicating many others. The Mexican, Cardinas, was ordered back to jail, but was shot on his way, never reaching there, as also were others—both shot and hung by the men composing this mob.

The legislature to which Mills had been elected moved the courts from Cimarron and Colfax county to the adjoining county of Taos, where the next term was held early in the following spring. Because of the threats said to have come from these mob people in Colfax county, it was thought best by Federal officials to send U. S. Troops, and accordingly the court was held by Chief Justice Waldo under the shadow of United States Infantry. A full investigation was had by the grand jury, witnesses were subpoenaed from Colfax county and all over the country; but no indictments were found against Mills or any of the men named in the Cardinas affidavit. The Methodist church, becoming much interested because of the murder of the Rev. Tolby, and the part that McMains had taken, and because of the charges against him, sent Bishop Bowman to make a full investigation also,

and much has been done to ferret out the motive of the murderers of the Rev. Thos. Tolby. Although nearly thirty years have intervened, no further evidence has ever been discovered and no motive ever located that should have induced anyone to have taken the life of the preacher. The innocent men who lost their lives and were sent into the unknown country by being shot and hung are as innocent now, so far as any discovery of any evidence against them, as they were the nights they were murdered. The leader, Harberger, who extorted the Cardinas affidavit and who was said to have shot Cardinas afterward, and who murdered another man, was afterward prosecuted by Mills as district attorney, convicted and sent to the penitentiary, within the walls of which he afterwards died.

It was here at Cimarron that many desperado bad men grew into prominence, many of whom have been referred to in other pages of New Mexico history; but none of them outranked that wild, dark eyed Tennessean, Clay Allison, the slayer of "Chunk," "Cooper," "Griego," and others. This man sought with a mob at one time to capture and make M. W. Mills his victim of death, and strange to say a few hours later acknowledged that he was wrong and took another mob of men to wrest Mills from the hands of another mob, who, with a hangman's rope, were after him and within a few rods of his house, so that Clay Allison boasted many times afterwards of having saved the life of M. W. Mills. This man Allison had such power and personal following making him immune from sheriff's arrest for many years, but the Federal authorities finally sent to the aid of Sheriff Rinehart a few companies of soldiers that surrounded, in the early morning, the house where Allison was located and finally succeeded in arresting him. He afterwards made his escape, however, and after all, like most all men who take human life, died an unnatural death.

It soon became apparent that this wild town of Cimarron, so properly named, the former rendezvous of Maxwell, Abreu, Shout, Dold, Moore, St. Vrain, Wheaton, Kroenig, Beaubien, Wootton, Carson, and many other old time characters, was about to subside. The great Santa Fé Railroad had already crossed the Raton mountains and was over the northern boundary of New Mexico, and would so centralize business centers, calling for another removal of the county seat of Colfax county. As before, it fell upon M. W. Mills to head the proposition, who went to the legislature, securing the removal to the town of Springer. At this time Mills was county attorney, and a little later district attorney for Northern New Mexico. The better class of people began to say among themselves, and to congratulate themselves that the days of mob law and terrors of desperadoes were things of the past, but their congratulations came quite too previous as it turned out. A party of outlaws got together under the leadership of a young cowboy fellow, by the name of Dick Rogers, a party of thirty or forty, who appropriated to themselves about what they wanted. They began to board the trains, walking back and forth through the cars with their big hats, spurs, chaparral, pistols, etc., alarming the passengers, intimidating the people again, in the old fashioned way. A new sheriff had been elected, largely by efforts of M. W. Mills, by name of John Hixenbaugh, and a militia company organized under the leadership of a man by the name of Matherson. But the Dick Rogers gang took possession of them and all their munitions of war early one morning when first starting out, marching some of them over the Raton mountains into Colorado. The new

sheriff attempting to arrest some outlaws had got shot, and his principal under-sheriff, Jesse Lee, after the militia had been captured, took charge of the court house and jail at Springer, who along with a fellow called Dirty Dick made a stand against the Dick Rogers gang of outlaws to keep them from liberating some prisoners they wanted in jail. At that time Rogers with a party of thirty or forty went to the office of the district attorney and demanded of him that the prisoners be liberated. Upon being refused they gave notice, all being heavily armed and equipped for warfare, that unless the prisoners should be turned loose, the district attorney and other officers would be transformed into cold corpses before morning. The next morning, very early, an attack was made on the jail by Rogers' party, who were repulsed by Jesse Lee and his comrade, Dick Rogers, and two others shot and killed, while others were wounded and their horses shot from under them. These outlaws had many friends who began to gather at Springer until a thousand or so of demonstrative, threatening, frenzied people were on the ground. The telegraph office was surrounded, so that District Attorney Mills could not wire the governor at Santa Fé, and then Mills took his private conveyance, ran the horses twenty-five miles to Wagon Mound, telegraphing to Governor Sheldon at Santa Fé, and General Pope at Leavenworth, Kansas, and succeeded, with the aid of Chas. Dyer, Santa Fé Superintendent, in getting United States soldiers on the ground before the mob reached the court house with wagons of baled hay saturated with coal oil to fire and tumble into that structure. The soldiers took the under-sheriff and his deputy before Chief Justice Axtel. A grand jury was organized, many indictments and convictions followed, prosecuted by the district attorney, with Jesse Lee and his companion tried and turned loose.

Shortly after this time, Mr. Mills becoming tired of this strenuous life, gave up for the most part his practice and his official life, devoting himself to the looking after a lot of investments in ranches and other enterprises; principally horse, cattle, and fruit ranches. After having these properties very successfully developed into a paying investment, resort, and retirement places, the flood of 1904 came, sweeping away orchards, ditches, fences, buildings, and extensive improvements valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars—the work of a whole life time swept away,—and now, for the most part, he is still engaged in rebuilding and restoring these properties. Mr. Mills was married in 1877; not having any children, he adopted four as his own children. His mother and wife (Ella E. Mills) are still living, his father having died in 1903.

Louis Garcia, postmaster of Springer, Colfax county, New Mexico, was born seventy miles southeast of Albuquerque, near Manzano, September 25, 1873, son of Juan Garcia and Francisca (Padilla) de Garcia. His father, a minister of the Spanish Methodist Episcopal church, for many years preached on the circuit embracing Manzano and wielded an influence that was felt for good far and wide in the locality in which he labored. He died in 1897. Mr. Garcia's mother is still living. He has three brothers and two sisters, all married and living in New Mexico.

At the age of six or seven years Mr. Garcia came to live with his uncle, Rev. Benito Garcia, of Ciruelita, Mora county, New Mexico, the first ordained Spanish Methodist minister in the world so far as we know.

Louis Garcia was educated in the Mission school, under Mrs. Thomas Harwood, at Tiptonville, New Mexico, and when he started out in the

business world it was to work in a printing office at Wagon Mound, the office in which *La Flecha* (The Arrow) was printed, under the management of W. T. Henderson. The publication of this paper has been discontinued. After remaining there seven or eight months, young Garcia worked at his trade on other papers, among them *El Abogado Cristiano*, published at Albuquerque, Socorro *Chieftain*, Raton *Range* and Colfax *County Stockman*. He was employed in the Raton *Range* for about ten years—Capt. G. W. Collier was editor of the paper at that time—and continued thus occupied until he was appointed postmaster of Springer, April 18, 1903. Springer was at that time a third-class office. July 14, 1905, it was recommissioned as a fourth-class office.

Mr. Garcia is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a Republican, and he has served as interpreter in the Republican county convention of Colfax county.

October 22, 1896, he married Miss Lucinda Arellano, at Springer, New Mexico, and they have one daughter, Fabiola Elminda, living, and a son and daughter dead. They are members of the Spanish Methodist Episcopal church.

Marion Littrell, sheriff of Colfax county, New Mexico, was born in Carroll county, Arkansas, February 1, 1855, son of John C. and Miranda (Howard) Littrell. About 1862 or '63 the family moved to Missouri and located near Springfield, where they remained until the close of the Civil war, when they returned to Arkansas. Being a northern sympathizer, John C. Littrell suffered on account of numerous depredations in Arkansas before he took his family to Missouri.

His father, a farmer, Marion Littrell, early became familiar with all the details of ranch life. From 1869 until 1873 he was in Texas, the latter part of that time on a cattle ranch, and in 1873 he came to New Mexico, driving a herd of cattle for a man named Cox, and that year spent some time on the Una de Gato creek. The next year he returned to Texas and came back with more cattle, and continued in the employ of Mr. Cox until the latter moved to the San Juan country, about 1877. In the meantime young Littrell had saved his earnings and invested in cattle, accumulating a nice little bunch. The next two or three years he worked for Dr. Wilson L. South and others. About 1881 he entered the employ of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, being placed in charge of their round-up outfit, and continued thus occupied for twelve years. During this time he made his home on the Vermejo.

In 1894 Mr Littrell was elected sheriff of Colfax county, at the end of his term was re-elected, and served four continuous years as sheriff. Again, in the fall of 1902, he was the choice for sheriff, and was again re-elected at the end of his term. A man of cool nerve and daring courage, as sheriff he is the right man in the right place. Between his official terms Mr. Littrell was engaged in stockraising on land leased of the Maxwell Company, which he finally bought. This land, 9,000 acres on the Vermejo, he sold to William Rustin in August, 1903. He owns real estate in Raton, where he lives, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of this place. Formerly he was a stockholder and director in the old Citizens' Bank, which he helped to organize.

Mr. Littrell has always been a Republican. Fraternally he is both a Mason and an Elk. He is a member of Gate City Lodge, No. 11, A. F.

& A. M., and has also taken the chapter degrees. While living on the Vermejo he served as a member of the school board.

September 19, 1879, Mr. Littrell married Miss Carrie C. Gale, a native of Ohio, but reared in Illinois, and they have five children living, viz.: Violet May, wife of George Warden, a merchant of Springer, New Mexico; and Ollie, Roy, Carmelia and Mation, at home.

William Albert Chapman, county surveyor of Colfax county, New Mexico, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, June 2, 1861, son of John W. and Agnes (Allen) Chapman. His father was killed in a wreck on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, at Angola, New York, in December, 1868; his mother died October 1, 1867, and thus at an early age William A. was left to the care of a guardian. He was educated in Allen's English and Classical School at West Newton, Massachusetts, and at Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated. Afterward he attended Croton Military Institute, Croton, New York, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1883, on account of failing health he sought a change of climate and came to San Marcial, New Mexico, where he remained until 1887, engaged in the cattle business, and where he was so unfortunate as to lose everything he had. In 1887 he came to Raton and worked at anything he could get; was transit man for L. S. Preston, surveyor for the Maxwell Land Grant Co.; taught school at Catskill, Elizabethtown and Ponil Park in Moreno Valley; in 1898 was elected county superintendent of schools, to which office he was twice re-elected, and at the end of his third term declined renomination, his last term ending January, 1, 1904. In 1900 he was president of the Territorial Educational Association. He was elected county surveyor in the fall of 1904. Previous to this, while teaching, in 1895, he filled the office of county surveyor. Since January, 1905, he has been a member of the school board; is also a member of the examining board for Colfax county.

Mr. Chapman has been a Mason since the first year of his residence in New Mexico, having received the degrees in Hiram Lodge No. 13 at San Marcial; is now a member of Gate City Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Raton Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and Aztec Commandery No. 5. He was first lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Cavalry, New Mexico National Guards, commissioned October 29, 1887, by Governor Ross, and served throughout his administration. Politically he has always been a Democrat. At the spring election of 1906 he was elected city clerk for a two-year term, and in May of the same year was appointed city engineer by Mayor McAuliffe.

August 3, 1899, Mr. Chapman married Lottie Manville, a native of Bayard, Iowa, and they have one son, Manville Chapman.

Manuel M. Salazar, a merchant of Springer, was born in Puertecito, San Miguel county, New Mexico, December 10, 1854, and is a son of Tomas and Margarita (Sandoval) Salazar. Toribio Salazar, his great-grandfather, was married to Apolinaria Gutierrez (otherwise known as Na Zarquita). They located at Puertecito, San Miguel county, now Sena, in 1826 and there their son, Juan Jose Salazar, was married to Rita Martinez. She was the daughter of Francisco Martin, a son of Antonio Martin, who married Ana Maria Cruz. Francisco Martin married Marta Lucero and his death occurred in 1863, while his wife died in 1865. They had several children, including Rita Martinez, who became the wife of



W. D. Kershner

Juan Jose Salazar. His death occurred in 1863, while his wife passed away in 1868. It will be noticed that there is a different form of spelling in the above record as Martin and Martinez. The proper surname is Martinez, while the name Martin is really a given name, but the Spanish form has frequently been dropped for the English.

In research amid the annals of the maternal ancestry of Manuel M. Salazar it is found that his great-great-grandfather, Miguel Ortiz, was married to Na Juanica, believed to have been Juana Lopez. They only had one child, Juan Christobal Ortiz, who died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1837. He was married to Josefa Lobato, who died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1825. They had several children, including Martina Ortiz, who was married to Mateo Sandoval, who was born in 1801 and was a son of Antonio and Marta (Garcia) Sandoval. The former died in 1842 and the latter in 1848. Their son Mateo, as before stated, married Martina Ortiz. He died at Santa Fé in 1861 and was buried in St. Michael's church cemetery, while his wife died at Sweetwater, Colfax county, New Mexico, in 1889. They had several children, including Margarita Sandoval, who was born at Santa Fé, New Mexico, February 22, 1832. She gave her hand in marriage to Tomas Salazar at Mora, New Mexico, in November, 1853, and their only child is the subject of this review. Tomas Salazar, who was born November 21, 1832, died November 6, 1897, and is still survived by his widow, who has reached the age of seventy-four years. Tomas Salazar was a first lieutenant in the United States army, holding a commission from Miguel Otero, father of ex-governor M. A. Otero, then secretary of the Territory. He participated in the battle of Val Verde. The last years of his life were spent in stock raising in Sweetwater valley.

Manuel M. Salazar remained a resident of San Miguel county until twenty years of age, when in 1874 he went to Mora county, where he became a teacher in the Spanish schools. On the 28th of February, 1878, he removed to Rayado, where he continued to teach for three years and was a part of the time in the clerk's office at Cimarron. In 1881 he went to Springer to become deputy county clerk under John Lee and in 1884 was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of county clerk of Colfax county, being the second clerk elected. He served in that capacity until January 1, 1895, when he was succeeded by A. C. Guiterrez. Upon the expiration of another term on the 1st of January, 1897, Mr. Salazar was again elected, serving until January 1, 1899, being elected in 1898 by over six hundred majority. On account of the contest between Springer and Raton for the removal of the county seat Mr. Salazar was summarily removed from office by Governor Otero, which was a strictly partisan measure. In 1895 he had established a mercantile business, which he has since conducted.

On the 27th of October, 1881, Mr. Salazar was married to Fannie Warder, who was born in Golondrinas, Mora county and is a descendant of the old and prominent Shotwell family of Missouri. Their living children are: Thomas A., Agnes, Fannie, Manuel, Sophia, Esther, Rosa and Eliodoro. Mr. Salazar is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church which was established in 1881. In 1895-6 he was a member of the school board and he is deeply interested in community affairs, co-operating heartily and zealously in many movements for the general good.

William D. Kershner, interested in mining operations in the vicinity

of Raton, where he makes his home, was born in Bond county, Illinois, and became a resident of this Territory in 1883. In the following year he secured a position of cow puncher on the Dorsey ranch, where he was employed until 1885. He was working in the southern part of the Territory during the Apache Indian war and in 1887 returned to Raton. He made three trips over the old trail from Texas to Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the Ute Cattle Company and following his return took part in the fight at Stonewall, concerning the Maxwell land grant. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Maxwell Land Grant Company as special officer and deputy sheriff and was thus engaged until 1894 when, in connection with W. E. Hughes, he established a saloon in Raton, carrying on business for about eleven years, or until the fall of 1905, when he sold out. He is now interested in mining on Red river. Mr. Kershner has a family of four children and belongs to Raton Lodge No. 815, B. P. O. E.

Frank Arnold Hill, postmaster of the town of Raton, was born in Livingston county, Missouri, September 13, 1868, son of Amos L. and Cordelia (Arnold) Hill. He remained in his native state until he was seventeen, when he went to Wyoming as a cow boy, and for nearly ten years he enjoyed the wild, free life of the plains. September 8, 1895, he landed in Raton, New Mexico, and bought H. H. Butler's harness shop. This business he conducted until the opening of the Spanish-American war, when, April 29, 1898, he enlisted at Raton for the war. He was mustered in at Santa Fé on May 2nd of that year, as a saddler in Troop G, Rough Riders, under Capt. W. H. H. Llewellyn. They sailed from Port Tampa for Cuba on the Yucatan June 13, 1898. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when, in September, 1898, he was mustered out, as sergeant, at Camp Wyckoff, Long Island, New York. Among the engagements in which he participated were the fight of June 24th at Las Guasimas, the battles of Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill, July 1 to 4, and the surrender on July 17th. He was with the soldiers who made the voyage to New York on the steamer Miami, sailing August 8th.

From New York Mr. Hill came back to New Mexico. He sold his business in Raton and soon afterward became under sheriff, a position he filled for six years, until he was commissioned postmaster, April 18, 1904, by President Roosevelt.

For years Mr. Hill has taken an active part in political affairs in his locality, giving his staunch support always to the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks Lodge at Las Vegas.

Mr. Hill was married October 7, 1903, to Miss Amelia C. Weaver, a native of Brooklyn, New York.

Robert Kruger, city marshal of Raton, who was formerly connected with industrial interests of the city, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States in 1869. He was for eighteen years engaged in general merchandising at Mitchell, Illinois, where he conducted a good store, and later he carried on general farming in York county, Nebraska. On the 6th of January, 1896, he arrived in Raton, where he had charge of the throttle and steam pipes on the engines in the Santa Fé railroad shops. He there remained for four years and was recognized as a capable employe of the railroad company. In April, 1899, he was appointed marshal of Raton by Mayor Shuler and has filled the position continuously since, discharging his duties without fear or favor and with

marked promptness and fidelity. He has also been street commissioner and sewer inspector and was elected constable for three different terms.

Mr. Kruger is married and has a family of four grown children. He is a member of Raton Lodge No. 865, B. P. O. E. He has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance during the ten years of his residence in Raton and has proved a very capable and trustworthy city official.

Josiah A. Rush, proprietor and manager of the Rush Lumber Company, Raton, Colfax county, became a resident of this Territory in 1887. That year he located at Springer, as manager for Hughes Brothers' Lumber Company, and remained there until the fall of 1890, when he came to Raton, where he has since made his home. He continued as manager for Hughes Brothers till he bought them out in 1903, since which time the business has been conducted under the name of the Rush Lumber Company.

Mr. Rush is a native of McDonough county, Illinois, the date of his birth being Aug. 6, 1858. His early life was passed on a farm in Illinois and his education obtained in the district schools. April 11, 1886, the year before he came west, he married Miss Emma Mitchell, daughter of Theophilus and Alpha (Riggs) Mitchell; and they have two sons and two daughters, namely, Laura, Roy, Harry and Florence.

Politically Mr. Rush is a Democrat. During the fifteen years he has resided in Raton he has taken an active part in promoting the best interests of the city. He served one term as a member of the city council, from the first ward, elected on the citizens' ticket, and in 1899 he was a member of the school board.

For nearly twenty-five years William F. Degner has been a resident of New Mexico, the most of this time identified with Raton, where he has acquired valuable property, and is ranked with the representative citizens of the town. He was born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, January 1, 1859, and in his native land spent the first seven years of his life. Then the family emigrated to America. From Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881 he came to New Mexico, locating first at Springer. Six months later he came to Raton, where he has, since that date, been in business, and has met with prosperity. From time to time he has made valuable investments, including much city property, and land south of Raton; and he is a director and stockholder in the First National Bank of Raton.

For a number of years Mr. Degner has been an active member of Raton Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 8, in which he has filled all the chairs; and has also been a delegate to the Grand Lodge.

A. S. Neff, for the past eight years engaged in the grocery business at Raton, New Mexico, has had an eventful life in many respects. Mr. Neff was born in Ohio, July 11, 1844, and passed his boyhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. At the time the Civil war broke out he was a youth of seventeen, ambitious and patriotic, and when the call was made for volunteers he was not slow to respond. Enlisting as a member of Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, he served until the close of his term, when he was honorably discharged. Afterward he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company B, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, the fortunes of which he shared until the close of the war. His army service took him into many states, on hard

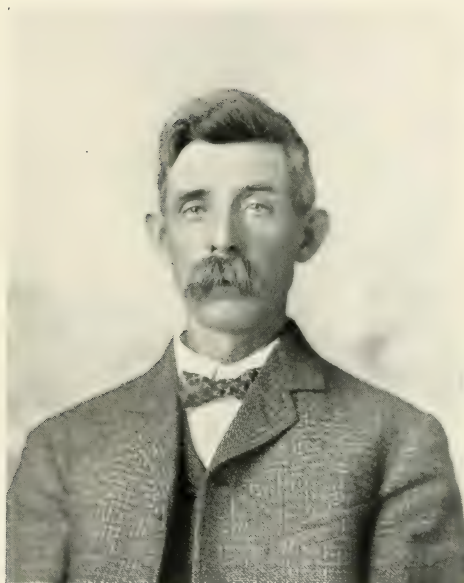
marches and in numerous engagements, among them being the Arkansas campaign, Fort Donelson, Gainesville, siege of Vicksburg and capture of Little Rock. Three times he was wounded. To present a detailed record of his army life would be to write a history that would cover many pages and include much that has been written of the Civil war. Suffice it to say in this connection, that Mr. Neff proved himself a brave, true soldier from the time he entered the ranks until he received his final discharge at the close of hostilities.

Until 1873 Mr. Neff's occupation was farming. That year he went overland to Arizona, following the old Dick Wootton trail, and for seven years he was a prospector. During this time he had many wild and interesting experiences. In 1873, while on a trip from Amarron to Fort Wingate, he and his party rode with guns in their hands as protection against the roving Indians. The authorities at the fort would not let them proceed from that point without an escort. As a result of his prospecting, he returned to Kansas with some money, and there he again settled down on a farm; but on account of bad crops and bad luck he lost all he had accumulated. Afterward he assisted in building the first railroad line through Indian Territory; in 1883, as a grading contractor, he was located at Catskill, New Mexico, employed on a branch of the Santa Fé railroad, from the main line to Catskill; next was engaged in stock raising, in Spring Canyon, near Colfax, New Mexico, and not far from the Colorado line, where he remained three years, after which he sold out and spent the next two years in the same business in Indian Territory, also doing some farming at the latter place. He returned to New Mexico in 1894 and located at Raton, where he carried on freighting business till 1897. Since the latter date he has conducted a grocery business, meeting with prosperity here and acquiring valuable real estate in the town.

Mr. Neff is a member of the Raton Commercial Club, and politically has always been a Republican. He was married at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1865, to Miss Sarah C. Wright, and they have four children, namely: Anne E., wife of W. P. Graham, of Oklahoma; Wynona Leona, wife of Abe. Hipenbaugh, of Dawson, New Mexico; and Arthur S. and Wyatt T., both of Raton.

S. A. Wiseman, a contractor and builder of Raton, whose business activity has been a valued factor in the development and improvement of this city, was born in Indiana, February 24, 1859, and was reared to farm life in Kansas. He began contracting in Raton in 1891, in which year he first came to New Mexico, and has since remained in this city, doing a growing and profitable business as a stone and brick contractor. He is the owner of considerable real estate, developing the northwestern part of the city, where he has an addition. Through his efforts unsightly vacancies have been converted into fine residence property and he is recognized today as one of the leaders in his line of business activity in the county. Moreover, he is interested in public affairs to the extent of giving helpful co-operation to many movements, which have been of direct benefit to the town and county.

M. R. Mendelson, a representative of commercial and financial interests in Raton, whose business interests make him a leading citizen, was born September 27, 1861, in Kletzew, Poland. He was educated



P. A. Wiseman

in Posen, Germany, and came to the United States in 1884. He crossed the Atlantic to become an American citizen and took out his naturalization papers at the first possible moment. After serving a three years' apprenticeship in the dry goods business he conducted a shoestore in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for one year and on selling out there removed to North Dakota, where he engaged in general merchandising for two years. He afterward traveled through the Territory for ten or twelve years, representing the house of Edson Keith & Company, of Chicago. He considers New Mexico as one of the most progressive parts of the United States, for during his entire experience as a traveling salesman in this Territory he has never lost a dollar in doing business. Being pleased with Raton and its future prospects he located here August 14, 1896, and established the firm of Newman & Mendelson, dealers in general merchandise. That success attended their efforts is indicated by the fact that in August, 1901, they erected a commodious building in which to carry on their large and growing trade and in 1898 Mr. Mendelson acquired sole ownership of the business which he is now conducting. He was also a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Raton, and now holds stock in the First National Bank. He was largely financially interested and also a director in the Raton Building & Loan Association and he does an extensive city real estate and loan business, and in addition owns four hundred acres of ranch land on Sugarite river.

In 1890 Mr. Mendelson was married to Miss Rebecca C. Apple, a daughter of Captain Jacob Apple, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and their children are Margaret and Gertrude Mendelson. Mr. Mendelson belongs to Harmony Lodge No. 6, K. P., and to the Fraternal Brotherhood Lodge No. 80. His faith in New Mexico has been justified by his business success which has resulted from close application, earnest effort and sound judgment.

M. M. Chase, a rancher at Cimarron, Colfax county, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, October 8, 1842, and was there educated. He started west in 1857 when only fifteen years of age, making his way to California. He traveled with a party, but the Indians captured their outfit and only nine men in the train escaped. There were thirty-seven altogether in the party who traveled westward with a wagon train until they were attacked by Sioux Indians. The survivors of the party managed to return to the states, and Mr. Chase lived in the middle west until 1860, when he went to Colorado and engaged in the meat business. He first made his way to the Gregory diggings, now Central City, Colorado, where he engaged in mining to a limited extent, but in 1861 took a contract for furnishing beef to the United States troops and removed to Denver, where he continued in the meat business until his arrival in New Mexico in June, 1867, when he purchased a ranch and located on the Vermejo river. Subsequently he sold that property and took a claim, but on account of the Indians, who rendered life and property insecure, he purchased his present place—the old Kit Carson homestead—in 1872.

In the meantime Mr. Chase had been married in 1861, at Central City, Colorado, to Miss Theresa M. Wade. After the removal to New Mexico Mrs. Chase and three other white women in Colfax and Union counties purchased from the Maxwell company nine hundred and sixty acres of land, and later nine hundred and sixty acres more. Mr. Chase engaged in the

cattle business on the Vermejo, where he continued for a quarter of a century. It was a wild country, in which the work of improvement and development had scarcely been begun. Among his neighbors were Mr. and Mrs. Hogue, and during the absence of the husband the Indians captured the wife. Hastily securing the assistance of the settlers, a party started in pursuit, but their horses gave out before they had come up with the red men. Mr. Hogue, however, insisted on going on and at length reached Denver, where he committed suicide. General Custer, however, captured Mrs. Hogue and returned her in safety to the Southern Hotel in St. Louis. Mr. Chase is very familiar with the history of pioneer experiences in this part of the country and relates many interesting incidents of the early days. He says that Si Huff was the first man to drive a herd of cattle from northwestern Texas. Mr. Chase went to Pecos to meet Huff with the cattle, and on returning to Las Vegas received a telegram that the Indians had surrounded Cimarron and were demanding their just rations, which had been stolen by the commissary department. This was in 1876. Irvin, who was in charge of the agency, wired the family in town to go home in a covered wagon. They reached the Cimarron hill and told the Indians that supplies would be run out according to their demands. The Utes and Apaches were the Indians who lived in this locality and they were the only protection from hostile tribes who resided elsewhere.

For sometime Mr. Chase engaged in the cattle business and found it profitable, and he also gave considerable attention to the sheep industry, but in 1901 sold his sheep and the Horseshoe ranch. In 1873 he planted an orchard, setting out at first two hundred and fifty trees. He afterward enlarged his orchards until he had seventy-six acres in fruit, mostly apples and pears, and the average crops amounted to five hundred thousand pounds yearly. He also placed five hundred acres of land under irrigation and engaged in the raising of oats, alfalfa and barley. All through the years he continued actively in the cattle business and was connected with the first cattle company, known as the Cimarron Cattle Company.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chase were born the following sons and daughters: Lottie, the deceased wife of Charles Springer; Nason G.; Laura, the wife of Dr. C. B. Kohlhausen; Ida, the wife of H. P. England; Mary, the second wife of Charles Springer; and Stanley M. In former years Mr. Chase was a Mason and acted as master of Cimarron lodge. In politics he was an active but independent voter. He is well known as a prominent pioneer resident of the Territory, his identification with its interests dating back to a very early period in its progress. His mind bears the impress of the early and picturesque times when the red men rode over the prairies and across the ranges, stealing cattle and other stock and rendering life insecure. On the other hand the pioneers displayed great personal courage and bravery in defending their interests and the warfare was one between barbarism and civilization, in which the latter has eventually come off conqueror in the strife.

Henry Lambert, of Cimarron, Colfax county, was born in France, October 28, 1838, and when twelve years of age ran away from home, after which he learned cooking at Havre. He came to the United States in 1861, deserting from a French sailing vessel. For a year he was employed in working on a submarine boat in Pennsylvania, and thence sailed on a packet ship to Liverpool, but returned after three months. He afterward

became a member of the northern navy as captain's steward. When he had been employed in that way for three months he deserted and went to Montevideo, South America. He traveled for some time on that continent, acting as cook with a circus, but returning to the coast he shipped to Portland, Maine, thence went to New York and afterward to Washington, D. C. He spent two months in the capital city cooking for the Fifth Army Corps, and for one month he cooked for General Grant. Later he went to North Carolina, but returned to the army as cook for the Fifth Corps under General Warren. He afterward conducted a restaurant in Petersburg, Virginia, after which he came to the southwest, arriving in New Mexico in May, 1868. He located first at Elizabethtown because of the gold excitement and spent six months in placer mining. He conducted the second hotel in the town, remaining its proprietor until 1871, and in the fall of that year he went to Cimarron, where he purchased a place from Grant. In 1880 he built the St. James Hotel, which he completed in 1882, and has since been its proprietor. He also owns an old ranch on Ute Creek of six hundred and forty acres, on which he raised cattle for a number of years, beginning in 1890. He also owns mining property in the Cimarron district. He has been identified with many important events which are epochal in the history of his section of New Mexico. He caught the desperadoes, Mills and Donoghue, in his house. Ponchoe's nephew, who carried the mail, was hanged until told who paid the money, and said that Mills, Donoghue and Longwell were the culprits, while a big Mexican did the shooting. They caught him in Taos, but the trial was never completed.

In 1868 Mr. Lambert was joined in wedlock at Petersburg, Virginia, to Miss Schmidt, who died in 1882. Mr. Lambert was again married in 1883 to Miss Mary Davis, at Liberty, Missouri, and their children are: William, now at Dawson; Frank, Fred, Eugene, and John, who died at the age of two years.

Thomas Clouser, of Elizabethtown, New Mexico, who for fifteen or sixteen years has been a mining prospector of this part of the territory, was born in Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, about twenty-eight miles from Harrisburg, March 7, 1845, and was reared on his grandfather's farm. He was a youth of seventeen years, when, in June, 1862, he enlisted for nine months' service in the Union Army as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and others of minor importance. After a few months spent at home, following the expiration of his first term, he re-enlisted, in January, 1864, in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and did detached service until honorably discharged, in Philadelphia, August 28, 1865, the war having ended.

Returning home Mr. Clouser became imbued with a desire to seek a home in the west, and with a friend left Harrisburg April 13, 1866, for Leavenworth, Kansas, intending to go to Montana, but instead went to Junction City and accompanied one of Ben Holliday's ox-trains to Denver, driving a team in order to pay his way. In the spring of 1868, he started for Elizabethtown, New Mexico, arriving at Cimarron late in April, and two weeks later reaching his destination. Since then he has remained in this vicinity, making Elizabethtown his home. He worked in a sawmill from May until September, and then spent some time prospecting in the

mountains. Several lumber mills were in operation in northeastern New Mexico at that time, and he worked in the Hibbard lumber camps for a while. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Elizabethtown, and for a number of years worked in the shoeshop of Mr. Salisbury, whom he then bought out, continuing in the business for several years. He then sold the business, but later purchased it again. Subsequently he went to Silver City, and upon his return to Elizabethtown opened a shoeshop, which he conducted for three or four years. He has since engaged in prospecting.

Frederick Rohr, for more than two decades a resident of Raton, all this time engaged in the butcher business, is one of the well known citizens of the town. Mr. Rohr is a German. He was born in Lichtenau, county Kehl, Baden, Germany, March 23, 1863, and spent his youthful days attending school in the old country. He came to the United States in 1878, locating first in Auglaize county, Ohio. In 1882 he came to New Mexico, and at Raton entered the employ of Williams & Fitch, butchers, for whom he worked two years. The next year he had a meat market of his own at Blossburg, New Mexico. In 1885 he returned to Raton and formed a partnership with W. F. Degner, in the butcher business, under the firm name of Degner & Rohr, which continued for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Rohr purchased the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the business in his own name, keeping a first class meat market, up-to-date in every respect. At different times he has invested in real estate in Raton and is today the owner of much valuable city property.

For years Mr. Rohr has taken a deep interest in Masonry. He is a member of Gate City Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., in which he has the honor to be a past master. Also he is a Knight Templar. Mr. Rohr married, April 28, 1886, Miss Magdalena Shulemeister, and to them have been given seven children, namely: Charles M., Frederick C., Christine, William, John, Sophia and Lena.

David Howarth, a rancher of Raton, Colfax county, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, January 27, 1846, and after acquiring a public school education was engaged in coal mining in Illinois until 1864, when he went to Colorado on a prospecting tour. He engaged in mining in that state until 1876, when he went to the Black Hills just after the Custer massacre. There he was engaged in mining gold for a time, but returned later to Colorado and in 1880 came to New Mexico, settling first at Blossburg. After three weeks there passed, however, he continued southward in the Territory to Silver City on a prospecting trip. In 1882 he returned to Blossburg and was employed in the coal mines until he returned to the east. After a summer passed elsewhere, however, he again came to New Mexico in 1886 and worked through the four succeeding years in the mines. He then established a merchandise business in Blossburg, which he conducted ten years, after which he sold out to the Maxwell Land Grant Company, and purchased a ranch two and a half miles southeast of Raton comprising six hundred and thirty-eight acres. He has eighty acres under irrigation and finds that the soil is very productive. He also raises some cattle and horses.

Mr. Howarth was married in Blossburg in 1888 to Miss Annie Pieper, of Kentucky, and their children are: Fred, Barbara, Anna, Emma, Evelyn and a baby. Mr. Howarth is a Mason, belonging to Cassville (Kentucky) Lodge No. 168, A. F. & A. M., and his military experience covers a serv-

ice with Company K of the Eighth Missouri Infantry of the Confederate army in the Civil war.

Charles Rohr, proprietor of a meat market at Raton, Colfax county, has in his make-up the characteristics which have insured success to so many of his countrymen in America. Mr. Rohr was born in Baden, Germany, October 30, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of his native land. In April, 1887, he came to New York, and four months later continued his way westward to Raton, New Mexico, where his older brother had already located and was engaged in business under the firm name of Degner & Rohr, butchers. Charles entered their employ and learned the trade, and remained here thus occupied until 1890. That year he went to Blossburg, New Mexico, and started a shop of his own, which he ran for three years. Then he returned to Raton and soon afterward went back to Germany, spending six months on a visit to his old home and other European points. Coming back to America and to New Mexico, he worked as butcher for the Raton Coal & Coke Co., at Blossburg. Later he spent three years in Kansas. February 17, 1900, he again landed in Raton, this time to locate here permanently, and he at once established himself in the butcher business, in which he has been successful from the start and which he has continued up to the present time.

In 1896 Mr. Rohr married Miss Carla A. Shulemeister of Blossburg. Their union has been blessed in the birth of three children: George, Elsie and Elfrieda. Mr. Rohr is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk, having membership in Harmony Lodge No. 6, K. of P., and Raton Lodge No. 865, B. P. O. E.

R. L. Pooler, who has been identified with many exciting epochal events in the history of New Mexico and is well known as a pioneer and Indian fighter, now makes his home in Gardiner, Colfax county. He was born in Ohio in 1836 and was reared to farming, but finding that pursuit uncongenial he turned his attention to railroading. In 1859 he went to Colorado, attracted by the discoveries of gold on Pike's Peak, and when he found that he could not, as he had anticipated, rapidly realize a fortune there he continued on his westward way to Virginia City, Nevada, where he arrived soon after the famous Comstock vein was opened. He had many trying, exciting and dangerous experiences with the Indians, and the tales, which to the later-day reader seem wildly improbable, were to him matters of actual experience. In 1859 he was wintering at Genoa and carrying the mail six hundred miles from Salt Lake to Carson City, Nevada, for it was an era prior to the advent of the Pony Express. He was thus engaged on the Major & Russell contract. One of the most difficult Indian experiences which he ever had was at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, in 1860. The Pony Express had just been established when the Indians went upon the warpath and desolation followed in their wake at Williams Station, where they killed four men and ran off six hundred head of stock. A company of one hundred men were raised and started in pursuit with Major Ownesby of Canyon City in command. On the 12th of May they encountered a band of between twelve and fifteen hundred Indians. The Americans charged and the Indians retreated into some timber, the white men following, and sixty-five of the one hundred were there killed in the forest. Ownesby tried to gather the few survivors together to make a stand but this could not be done and the only hope for the living was to

escape on their own resources by retreating. Mr. Pooler, after many hair-breadth escapes, succeeded in getting through the surrounding hordes and making his way into the mountains, whence he returned to Carson City, Nevada. Major Ownesby was killed in the retreat. It was never definitely known how many were killed, but this was one of the tragic events in the history of the west, resulting in great slaughter. Mr. Pooler also had many other encounters with the Indians in Nevada and other sections of the west, but lived to become a pioneer of New Mexico and leave the impress of his individuality upon the early development and substantial progress of the Territory. For some time he acted as a scout under Captain Payne in Nevada in the vicinity of Kings and Queens rivers and was thus engaged in extremely difficult and arduous warfare, which involved hardships and dangers unknown to the soldier who can meet his foe in open fight.

Mr. Pooler was married in 1865 to a Mrs. Coe, of Nevada, and has a daughter, Cora, now the wife of Frank Hadden, of Catskill. In 1867 he located at Stonewall, Colorado, bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and turned his attention to the cattle business, being thus engaged for many years thereafter. In 1885 or 1886, during the famous trouble with the Maxwell Land Grant people and the settlers, he sold out to the grant and subsequently purchased a hay ranch of three hundred and twenty acres of the grant adjoining the old place. Seven or eight years passed and he then disposed of the ranch and his cattle. In the spring of 1902 he came to Gardiner and entered the employ of the Raton Coal & Coke Company, which he still represents. He is also raising some cattle in the Black Lake region and has extensive gold and silver mining property on Bitter Creek, four miles above Red River city. He belongs to that class of representative pioneer men to whom civilization will ever owe a debt of gratitude, for they blazed the way into the forests and made the first paths over the wild prairies, leaving in their wake the evidence of civilization and making possible permanent and safe settlement for others.

John C. Taylor, a rancher, and discoverer of the Aztec Mineral Spring at Taylor, Colfax county, New Mexico, was born in Elgin, Illinois, June 15, 1854, son of James S. and Abigail (Colby) Taylor. At the age of seven years he moved with his parents from Illinois to Nebraska, where they made their home until 1866, when the family again started westward, Denver, Colorado, being their objective point. From Denver they went to Colorado Springs, where the father engaged in stock ranching. John C. remained in Colorado until 1880. That year he came to New Mexico and purchased the ranch on which he now lives, from the Maxwell Land Grant Company, and here he has since been in the cattle business. Since the discovery of the Aztec spring he has been giving some of his time to the water business, intending soon to devote his entire attention to it. Description of this spring will be found on another page of this work.

Mr. Taylor is a Republican. In 1900 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county commissioner of Colfax county for a term of two years; was re-elected in 1902, and again in 1904, the last time for four years, the term of office having been extended to that length of time. A public-spirited citizen, with the best interests of the county at heart, as county commissioner he is the right man in the right place.

Fraternally Mr. Taylor is an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He was initiated into the mysteries of the B. P. O. E. in Las Vegas Lodge No. 408, and is one of the charter members of the Elks' organization at Raton. His membership in the K. of P. is at Springer. February 5, 1885, Mr. Taylor married Miss Ella Black, a native of Oakland, Cole county, Illinois. They have four children: Ethel, Jacob, Nellie and Ruby.

George Gratton King, manager of the Aztec Mineral Water Company (incorporated). Taylor, Colfax county, New Mexico, was born in Emporia, Kansas, November 22, 1874, son of Patrick and Catherine (Sullivan) King, and was reared and educated in Kansas. In 1891, while yet in his teens, he engaged in railroad contract work, as a member of the Chase County Stone Company, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and that same year came to New Mexico to build the abutments and bridges at Cerrillos. He was also engaged in similar work at Las Vegas, and on the Santa Fe Railway between Kansas City and Albuquerque, and at the quarry at Las Vegas Hot Springs. Afterward he was interested in general contracting. He still retains an interest in the business, which is now in charge of his brother, E. E. King.

In February, 1905, he entered into a partnership with J. C. Taylor, of Taylor Springs, New Mexico, and incorporated the Aztec Mineral Water Co. The Aztec mineral water is obtained from the Aztec Spring located six miles east of Springer, in Colfax county, and the business, although a new one, promises to be successful. Mr. King is devoting his entire attention to it.

In June, 1897, Mr. King married Annetta Carter, and they have two children, John, born March 17, 1898, and Villar, May 9, 1899.

John Utton, postmaster of Bell, Colfax county, New Mexico, has been identified with this locality for a period of twenty years. Mr. Utton is an Englishman by birth. He was born in Oxfordshire, April 23, 1857, and spent the first twenty-two years of his life in his native country. In 1879 he came to the United States, and that year located near Pittsburg, where he engaged in coal mining for three years. In 1882 he returned to England, but after eighteen months he came back to America and again sought the mines in Pennsylvania. Six months later we find him in Pana, Illinois. The next two years he spent there and in various other places, and finally, in 1886, he came to New Mexico. Here for six months he worked in the mines of Blossburg. Then he took claim to a tract of land on Johnson's mesa, and for several years devoted his summers to the improvement and cultivation of his land, and the winter months he spent in Blossburg mines. With the exception of three months in 1894, when he was in Utah, Mr. Utton has continued to reside on his homestead, which now comprises three hundred and twenty acres of land, and on which he raises a variety of crops, chiefly oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. Also he has a small general store, the only one on the mesa, in connection with which he keeps the postoffice, he having been appointed postmaster of Bell in 1903.

Politically Mr. Utton is a Republican. He was initiated into the mysteries of the Knights of Pythias order while at Blossburg, and now has membership in the lodge at Raton. June 19, 1901, he married Miss Lulu T. English, daughter of C. A. English, an old settler of the mesa, and

they have two children, Thomas Clyde and Annie Clair. Mrs. Utton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Henry Towndrow, for twenty years a rancher on Johnson's mesa, in Colfax county, New Mexico, is an Englishman. He was born in Derbyshire, England, March 19, 1852, and may be said to have been reared in the mines, as he was put to work there before he was eight years old. He continued mining in England until 1878, when he came to America. His first work in this country was in the coal mines at Brazil, Indiana, where he spent two months. Coming west to Colorado, he was eight months in the mines of Trinidad, after which he returned to Indiana and resumed work in the Brazil mines, where he remained two years. Then again we find him at Trinidad, and from that place, in June, 1882, he came to Blossburg, New Mexico. Here he mined four years. In June, 1886, he pre-empted a claim of 160 acres and tree-claimed another 160 acres. That year he built a small house and put up sixty tons of wild hay. Then he continued mining for a time, going once a week to the ranch. In 1887 he enlarged and improved the house and moved his family here, and from that time forward the work of improving and adding to his original holdings has been carried forward until now Mr. Towndrow has 1,400 acres, and his sons have land as follows: Arthur, 640 acres; Henry, 160; George, 160; William, 160; Richard, 160; Herbert, 160. His first crops were oats and wheat, and later potatoes, and of recent years, while they raise a variety of crops, he and his sons have been giving their chief attention to dairying. In a single year he has sold \$800 worth of butter, the average price being twenty-seven and a half cents per pound.

Having brought his family to this new home, Mr. Towndrow's next care was to secure a school here for his children, and in 1889, largely through his efforts, a schoolhouse was built on the mesa. Politically he is a Republican; fraternally, a Knight of Pythias. He was a charter member of the K. of P. lodge at Raton, but now has his membership at Blossburg. November 28, 1869, Mr. Towndrow married Miss Emma Treese, who proved herself a worthy helpmate and shared the joys and sorrows of life with him for nearly three decades, until she was called home, July 21, 1897. Their children are: Arthur, Henry, Joseph, George, William, Herbert, John Richard, Mary and Isabella. The last named is the wife of William Nisch.

John R. Belisle, a farmer on Johnson's mesa, Colfax county, New Mexico, his postoffice address being Bell, dates his birth in Bates county, Missouri, December 27, 1868. He is a son of William and Millie Parthenia (McClain) Belisle, farmers, and was reared in Bates and St. Clair counties. At the age of twenty-one years he came west to New Mexico, landing here in August, 1890. The next year he was followed by his brother, Marion W., and subsequently by his other six brothers.

On his arrival in Colfax county, John R. Belisle was employed on the mesa by A. L. Bell, and while thus occupied he took claim to a tract of government land, which he "proved up," and which he traded, in November, 1900, for his present farm, a tract of four hundred and eighty acres. On this place at the time he came into possession, a house had been built and some other improvements made. He is continuing the work of improvement and devoting his broad acres to general farming and stock



J. H. Lander

raising, with the success which his well directed efforts merit. Politically Mr. Belisle has always been a Democrat. He served one term as a member of the school board, District No. 5. September 24, 1893, he married Miss Rosa E. Dale, daughter of J. P. Dale, who came to this Territory the year before Mr. Belisle located here. Three children are the fruits of their union, namely: Willie, Mary and John.

George Honeyfield, the owner of a ranch on Johnson's mesa, his post-office being Bell, in Colfax county, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1841, and came to the United States in 1862, locating at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines. He was also similarly employed in Allegheny, Armstrong and Venango counties, and in 1871 removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he followed farming and mining and also worked at the mason's and plasterer's trades. In 1887 he removed to Blossburg, Colfax county, New Mexico, and a few months later took up a claim on Johnson's mesa, where he has since resided. He was one of the first men to make a permanent location there, and put in his first crops in 1886. He has contributed in substantial measure to agricultural progress and now has one hundred and sixty acres planted to grain and potatoes. His political support is given the Republican party, but he has never sought office.

In 1864 Mr. Honeyfield was married to Rebecca Saville, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. They have reared eight children: Charles, of Raton, New Mexico; William and John, who are living on the mesa; Mark, also of Raton; Sarah, the wife of Henry Windler, of the state of Washington; Eliza, the wife of D. L. Strine, of California; Liney, deceased wife of Alexander Heck, of Raton; and Lizzie, the wife of Irving Shirley, living on the mesa.

London D. Moore, a rancher residing eleven miles southeast of Raton, New Mexico, has been a resident of this Territory for over twenty-five years. Mr. Moore is a native of Tennessee. He was born near Jonesboro, that state, in 1857, and there spent his youth and early manhood. In 1879, at the age of twenty-two years, he came west to try his fortune on the frontier, and here for fifteen years he was employed as a cow puncher. About 1881 he was for a year in the employ of Hon. O. A. Hadley, on Eagle Tail ranch. In 1890 he took a homestead claim and previous to that time bought a piece of land from the Maxwell Land Grant Company. Altogether he now has about ten thousand acres of land, where he lives. January 6, 1887, Mr. Moore married Miss Cora Gillespie, also a native of Tennessee, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Minnie J., Walter W., Ernest L., and an infant at this writing unnamed.

John Barkely Dawson, a rancher and cattleman, formerly of Colfax county, New Mexico, but now living in Colorado, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1831. He passed through this Territory in 1853 en route to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. He spent the winter of 1859 in New Mexico and drove cattle through the Territory from Texas to Colorado until 1867, when he located in Colfax county, on the Vermejo Creek. He purchased from the Maxwell Land Grant Company twenty-three thousand acres of land, known as the Dawson ranch, and the Dawson coal fields and Dawson railroad were named in his honor. He continued ranching until 1900, when he sold out to the Dawson Fuel Company and removed to Colorado. He now owns a large ranch in

Routt county, Colorado. He was born a typical frontiersman, and is now located one hundred and twenty miles from a railroad. He left Kentucky when a youth with absolutely nothing, and in the midst of an active business career, in which he has had to contend with all the hardships, trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life, he has steadily worked his way upward, and from 1902 until 1904 was president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Raton, New Mexico.

Mr. Dawson has been married three times. His third wife was Miss Lavina Jefferson, of Burlington, Iowa, a daughter of an old Virginian family. Their children are: Augustus G.; Si M.; Bruce A.; Manley M.; L. Jefferson, who died in 1888; John B., who died in 1888; Edwina, the wife of Frederick Whitney, of Waterloo, Iowa; Laura, the wife of Earl Wilkins, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Henry M. Dawson, who died in 1887.

Manley M. Dawson, secretary and treasurer of the Raton Electric Light & Power Company, at Raton, New Mexico, was born May 20, 1874, in Colfax county, on a ranch near the Vermejo creek, and is the son of John Barkley Dawson. He was educated in the public schools of Raton, and in Missouri State University at Columbia, Missouri, while eventually he was graduated in law at the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, Indiana. He practiced his profession for two years in Denver, Colorado, and afterward engaged in the sheep business with his brothers for a short time. Returning to Raton, New Mexico, in 1898, he resumed the practice of law, in which he continued until elected probate clerk of Colfax county in 1900, which position he filled for two years. Upon his retirement from office he became cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Raton, serving from 1902 until 1904, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Raton Electric Light & Power Company, which is his present business connection.

Mr. Dawson was married June 29, 1896, to Miss Grace C. Strong, a daughter of Albert M. Strong, of Joliet, Illinois, and they have one child, Bernice. Mr. Dawson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge and of Aztec Commandery No. 5, K. T. He is also a member of Raton Lodge No. 865, B. P. O. E.

William F. Ruffner, a merchant of Raton, who has been a resident of New Mexico since 1883, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, December 7, 1855, and is indebted to the public school system of that city for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was reared to farm life in Missouri and agriculture remained his chief occupation until his removal to New Mexico. He arrived in the Territory in 1883, locating at Raton in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and after about two years he embarked in general merchandising in June, 1885, on Front street, conducting his store for eight years, or until 1893, when he restricted the scope of his trade to groceries, queensware and kindred goods. He has since conducted a grocery store and is enjoying now a large and gratifying patronage. He spent six months in Dawson, New Mexico, and in addition to his mercantile interests is the owner of real estate in Raton.

On the 28th of November, 1889, Mr. Ruffner was married to Miss Anna Clarke, of Quincy, Illinois, and to them was born a daughter, Maurine, in 1890. Fraternally Mr. Ruffner is connected with Raton Lodge No.



Gro J. Pace

8, I. O. O. F., and is interested in community affairs to the extent of giving hearty co-operation to many progressive public measures.

Chester D. Stevens, who has been one of the actual builders of the progressive city of Raton, has resided in that city since 1882. His father, A. S. Stevens, preceded him to New Mexico in 1880 and was engaged in mining and in work at his trade of carpentering for several years. Both father and son soon became well known throughout the northern part of the Territory.

Chester D. Stevens was born in Watertown, New York, September 18, 1856, his parents being A. S. and Julia A. (Perry) Stevens. He was educated at Ogdensburg, New York, and in April, 1879, making his way westward, located at Blackhall, Colorado, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for a year. He afterward returned to New York and on the 5th of May, 1882, came to Raton, where he has since been actively engaged in business as a contractor and builder and was for a time a dealer in lumber. Raton was a mere village at the time of his arrival here and he has witnessed its growth to its present size and population. The terminus of the Santa Fé railroad was at that time at Otero, five miles below Raton. Chester D. Stevens has erected, under contract, many of the most substantial business blocks and residences in Raton and has taken an active interest in all movements inspired by a desire to promote the general welfare of the community.

In January, 1880, in Ogdensburg, New York, Chester D. Stevens was married to Miss Marion Patterson, and to them has been born a son, Chester P. Stevens. In his political views Mr. Stevens is a Democrat and has served as a member of the school board and of the city council. In community affairs he is actively and helpfully interested and his efforts along the lines of substantial improvement have been of direct benefit to the city. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason.

George James Pace, Raton, county treasurer and collector of Colfax county, New Mexico, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1843, son of David and Margaret (Woods) Pace. At an early age he became self-supporting and in his youth learned the trade of stove moulder. When the Civil war came on he had not yet emerged from his teens, but his patriotism soon asserted itself and on August 7, 1862, he enlisted as a member of the One Hundred Twenty-Third Pennsylvania Infantry. After a service of nine months, he was honorably discharged, May 13, 1863. February 6, 1865, he again enlisted, this time as a member of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which he served until July 1st of that year. Both times his service was in the Army of the Potomac, and among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

After the war Mr. Pace worked at his trade in the east until 1873, when he came west and located in Las Animas, Colorado. When the present Las Animas was founded he was on the ground and sold the first merchandise in the town. In 1876 he went to Lake City, Colorado, where he was in business eighteen months. In November, 1878, he came to Willow Springs, a stage station. He helped to establish the town of Otero and had a store there until the railroad came and Raton was started, since which time Mr. Pace has been identified with its growth and development, having a grocery store here until June, 1902.

As showing his popularity, we note that although Colfax county is nominally Democratic, Mr. Pace has several times been elected to office on the Republican ticket. In 1880 he was elected county commissioner, for a term of four years; in the fall of 1902 was the choice for county treasurer and collector, in 1904 was re-elected to succeed himself, and is now the incumbent of the office. In 1888 Mr. Pace married Mrs. Laura R. Thomas. She has two children by her former marriage: James Ray Thomas and Alice M., wife of S. W. Clark.

John Thomas Hixenbaugh, county assessor of Colfax county, New Mexico, was born in Centerville, Iowa, September 23, 1859, son of George and Sarah Jane (Davis) Hixenbaugh. At the early age of ten years we find him on a cattle range in Kansas. A few years later he came with a bunch of cattle from Indian Territory on his way to Prescott, Arizona, and stopped in New Mexico at Senator Dorsey's Chico Springs ranch. Instead of continuing with the rest of the party to Arizona, he remained and went to work as a cow puncher for Senator Dorsey. Before he reached his majority he was appointed deputy sheriff, under Peter Burleson, and subsequently served as deputy under Sheriffs Bowman and Wallace, and at the close of Judge Wallace's term, in 1884, was elected to succeed him, as sheriff and collector. During the first year of his term, while performing his official duty in attempting to arrest Dick Rogers for the murder of a man in "Chihuahua," in the suburbs of Raton, Mr. Hixenbaugh was shot through the knee, from which he suffered serious injury, necessitating three amputations. Rogers was afterward killed at Springer, Colfax county, while trying to release a friend of his who was incarcerated in the jail at that place. On account of his injuries Mr. Hixenbaugh resigned the office. Since then he has been engaged in the liquor business, at different times, and he is also interested in ranching, owning the old Hall ranch west of Springer. In 1897 he was elected county assessor, has been re-elected, and is now serving his eighth year in this office. He has always been a Democrat, and has usually received a majority of from 600 to 700 votes.

Mr. Hixenbaugh is a member of the Elks Lodge at Las Vegas and the Eagles and Red Men in Raton.

Hugh H. Smith, living retired in Raton, was born in Killwinning, Scotland, July 27, 1859, a son of John and Margaret (Haddow) Smith, who in 1867 came with their family to the United States. They settled at Morris Run, Pennsylvania, and Hugh H. Smith began working in the coal mines there, being thus employed for about ten years. He afterward spent two years in the coal fields at Staunton, Illinois, and subsequently was in the coal mines at Cleveland, Iowa, but after a few months returned to Staunton. In 1882 he went to Blossburg, New Mexico, where mines had been opened about a year before, two hundred men being employed there. For a number of years Mr. Smith was identified with the development of the coal industry of Blossburg and on leaving that place went to Indian Territory in 1883. He was working there in a mine when coal gas caused an explosion which blinded him for three weeks. Soon afterward he returned to Blossburg, where he continued mining until 1888. In the meantime he engaged in merchandising and about 1888 became manager of the store. He was associated in this enterprise with his two brothers, William H. and John H. Smith, the latter a noted cornet soloist,

who won the first prize at Denver in 1897. The other brother, William H. Smith, now makes his home at the head of Dillon canyon. Hugh H. Smith continued as manager of the store until 1899 and he and his brothers also conducted a harness shop in connection with the store. In 1896 they erected the Palace Hotel building and recently Mr. Smith of this review has purchased his brother's interests in the property. He has thus been closely associated with the industrial and commercial development of his community and his efforts have been an important factor in the material progress, contributing to the public prosperity as well as to individual success.

Mr. Smith has been married twice. He first wedded Clara Turner, a native of Staffordshire, England, who died November 1, 1893. Of their three children one is now living, Alice Elizabeth, who is yet at home. In July, 1901, Mr. Smith wedded Mrs. Ann Jane McArthur, who, by her former marriage, had four children; Sarah, the wife of Frank S. Lawrence; Charles, who married Cora Masters; William and Ann Jane.

In community affairs Mr. Smith has been prominent and influential. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and was twice chosen by popular suffrage to the office of county collector and treasurer, serving for four years, beginning in 1894. He was a candidate for mayor in the spring of 1904, but lost the election by thirty votes. He is a Mason, belonging to Gate City Lodge at Raton and also the Chapter. He is chancellor of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias and is now deputy grand chancellor, is connected with the uniformed rank, and was formerly an Odd Fellow. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He served on the school board of Blossburg and he and his brother John were active members of the band of Blossburg. Starting out in life in the humble capacity of a worker in the coal mines he has gradually advanced to a position of prominence in business circles and is now in possession of a handsome competence that enables him to live retired.

Mathias Broyles Stockton, now living retired at Raton, Colfax county, has been prominently identified with the affairs of both town and county during his residence here, which covers a long period. Mr. Stockton was born in Ray county, east Tennessee, June 23, 1845, son of William Hayden and Emeline (Broyles) Stockton, and passed his early boyhood days in his native state. At the age of fourteen years we find him on his father's cattle ranch in northwestern Texas. He was in Texas at the time of the Civil war. Joining the state troops, he became a member of Company D, and performed guard duty on the frontier, meeting with some exciting experiences incident to skirmishes with the Indians. From Texas he made trips up the valley of the Pecos, bringing droves of cattle to New Mexico, and in 1868 he and his father came as far as the present site of Raton. The only settlement of any kind then on the Pecos was the government post at Fort Sumner. His first location was on the Sugarite. Thomas L. Stockton, his brother, had come to the Territory over a year previous to that time. With the stock they brought with them they established themselves in the cattle business in Colfax county, which they continued successfully for years.

Mr. Stockton has always been an ardent Republican. In June, 1882, he was appointed sheriff of Colfax county to fill a vacancy, and acted in that capacity for eighteen months. In 1890 he was elected to the office, and

served a term of two years. Next he was elected and served one term as mayor of Raton. In 1903 he was honored by election to the office of representative from his district to the territorial legislature, and also in 1905, and while a member of that body introduced a bill that became a law during the next session, namely, a law requiring marriage licenses to be recorded.

Fraternally Mr. Stockton is a Mason, having membership in the lodge, chapter and commandery. He married, in 1872, Miss Dove Stout, a native of East Tennessee, who bore him four children: Alvin Claude, Clarence T., Laura V., and Frank.

Alonzo Lyden Bell, a ranchman residing two miles east of Raton, was born in Vinton county, Ohio, about one hundred and twenty miles east of Cincinnati, on the 15th of August, 1845, a son of John and Sarah (Laycock) Bell. He remained in Ohio until 1877, after which he spent two years in Rush county, Kansas, and in 1879 came to New Mexico to fill a contract to cut ties at the head of Chicken creek for the Santa Fé railroad. He was thus engaged for two years and in 1881 he bought cattle and located in Dutchman Canyon, New Mexico, in the stock raising business. The first coal prospectors of that locality boarded with him and his wife, and in 1881 a camp was opened at Blossburg, after which Mr. Bell worked in the mines for a part of the time. In 1886 he and John Towndrow cut the first crop of hay, and they were partners in business interests for a number of years. In 1887 Mr. Bell took his family to the ranch and about 1889 he built a stone house there. He raised good crops and made his home there for about eleven years, but since 1900 has resided on his present homestead. While on the mesa he gave his attention to farming and stock raising, and has raised and threshed fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. After locating in the valley he was the first to adopt the Campbell system of farming. He did this as an experiment, soon demonstrated its success, and believes it to be the greatest system in the world.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Bell enlisted in the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry under Colonel William Hill, and served in 1864 and 1865, being largely engaged in duty in South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. He went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, and participated in the grand review in Washington. He has been helpfully interested in public affairs in New Mexico, and was the first postmaster at Bell following the establishment of the office in 1891. In politics he is an independent voter.

Mr. Bell was married March 31, 1867, to Louisa Dearth, a native of Ohio, and their children are: Charles Homer and John William, who are living in Raton; and Maggie Melissa, the wife of Thomas L. O'Connor, residing on the home ranch.

Oscar Troy, a rancher in Blosser Gap, Colfax county, New Mexico, was born near Petaluma, in Sonoma county, California, April 7, 1853, son of the late Daniel Troy. Daniel Troy was a native of Illinois, who went from that state to California during the gold excitement of 1849. He was engaged in mining and hotel keeping in the Golden state until 1872, when he came to New Mexico and turned his attention to the sheep industry, which he followed for several years. Oscar, at the age of twenty-two years, joined his father on the sheep ranch here, and later they added cattle to the business. From 1878 to 1898 the subject of our sketch was on a ranch south of the present place in Blosser Gap, where, since the latter date, he



A. L. Bell & Wife

has carried on his ranching operations. This place, with a cabin on it, at one time sold for a pony worth from \$50 to \$75. Here Mr. Troy now has 7,000 acres of land, patented, and also at times ranges his stock on government land as well as his own. At this writing he has about 5,000 sheep and 300 cattle. So successful has he been with the former that he has come to be an expert in this line, and is recognized locally as an authority on sheep.

Mr. Troy's family divide their time between the ranch and their home in Raton, preferring, however, to spend the most of the year in town. Mrs. Troy, formerly Miss Louise Pieper, is a native of Clinton, Iowa. They were married in New Mexico December 28, 1878, and are the parents of six children: Edith Edna, wife of M. R. Grindle, of Raton; Eva Louise, deceased; Earl, Rene, Marie and Myrtle, twins.

Joseph Workman Dwyer, deceased, was one of the prominent early pioneers of New Mexico, and for years carried on extensive operations as a cattle raiser and trader. He was born in Maryland, October 6, 1832, son of Thomas Dwyer, and died in Raton, New Mexico, March 27, 1904.

Thomas Dwyer, a cabinetmaker by trade, moved with his family from Maryland to Ohio and there settled on a farm. This removal was when Joseph W. was a boy. He grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools, and remained in Ohio until 1876. During President Grant's administration he served as pension agent. In 1876 he came to New Mexico, driving teams from Pueblo, Colorado, and located first on Una de Gato creek, on a ranch purchased from Robert Marr. His first venture in the stock business here was with sheep; later with cattle, to which he devoted his time up to 1892, that year selling out and moving to Raton to engage in the real estate business. At one time he bought ten thousand yearlings and two-year-olds in Texas and brought them to Johnson's Mesa, where he then owned all the water rights, he and his partner, John S. Delano, under the name of the Delano & Dwyer Ranch Co., having bought out all the pre-empters and homesteaders there. In Raton he erected several buildings, including the residence now occupied by his son, David G., on Second street, on the exact line of the old Santa Fé trail.

Joseph W. Dwyer was always a Republican. Several times he was elected and served as alderman of Raton, and his influence at all times could be counted upon to support the best measures and the best men. While in Ohio—probably at Coshocton—he was made a Mason, and remained a member in good standing up to the time of his death, having transferred his membership to Gate City Lodge. Also, he had received the degrees of the chapter and commandery up to and including the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Dwyer's choice of life companion was Miss Emma A. Titus, who was born March 27, 1835, and died December 4, 1898. She bore him three children; two died in early childhood. The other, David G. Dwyer, is a prominent and influential citizen of Raton.

David G. Dwyer was born in Coshocton, Ohio, April 4, 1867. In 1877 he accompanied his mother to New Mexico, his father, as above stated, having come to the Territory the year previous; and after a visit of two months they returned to Ohio, where they remained until 1884, at that time again joining his father in the west. He attended the public schools of Coshocton, and immediately after his return west spent one year in a

business college in Denver. Then for two years he was clerk in the bank of Chappelle & Officers, at Raton, after which, until 1891, he was a cattleman on his father's range. Three years he clerked in the hardware store of Charles A. Fox, then spent some time in the real estate business, in 1899 was deputy county assessor, in 1900-1901 was deputy postmaster under T. W. Collier, and since 1901 has been deputy county assessor.

Like his father before him, Mr. Dwyer is a staunch Republican. For two years, 1898 and 1899, he served as city clerk, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is an Elk. While not a communicant of any church, he contributes of his means to the support of the various church institutions in Raton. Indeed, as a generous, broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, he is ever ready to give a helping hand to any worthy cause.

January 10, 1900, Mr. Dwyer married Miss Nettie Chase, daughter of C. C. Chase, of Fredonia, Kansas, and they have two children, Helen and Irene.

Edward Rogers Manning, who lives on a ranch near Maxwell City, New Mexico, was born in Newark, Knox county, Missouri, January 30, 1854, son of Washington T. and Eliza (Smith) Manning, and was reared on a farm in Lynn county, Kansas, and spent two years in the State Normal School at Emporia, preparing himself for a teacher. He taught, however, only a short time. In 1876 he went to Colorado. There for two months he was a member of the guard that protected the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad employes at the Royal Gorge, and afterward for a short time worked for the D. & R. G. Then for five years he was conductor on a Pullman car running from Kansas City to Deming, New Mexico, and other points out of Kansas City. He started out in life without any financial assistance, and at the end of his five years of railroading he had saved \$2,500, which he lost in the subscription book business in Topeka, Kansas. But he was not to be discouraged. Again he set out for Denver, where he landed with forty dollars in his pocket. From Denver he came to Springer, New Mexico, to enter the employ of the Maxwell Land Grant Co., and went to work with the engineer corps on the grant survey and the building of the ditch. On June 1st of that year he was placed in charge of the ditch system, which he managed until 1890, since which time he has been manager of the Maxwell farm, an experimental farm covering six sections of land, one thousand acres of which are now under cultivation. This place is located six miles northwest of Maxwell City.

Since becoming a resident of New Mexico, Mr. Manning has by energy and good management replaced his losses. Among the investments he has made are 7,000 acres of land, thirty-five miles west of Maxwell City, devoted to stock purposes, and he is interested in coal mining. While he has never sought or filled office, he has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic order—the lodge, chapter and commandery at Raton and the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque.

Mr. Manning has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Fannie R. Denison, and who was a native of Manhattan, Kansas, died, leaving a son, Edward Denison Manning, now a student in the University of Nebraska. By his second wife, *nee* Minnie McGregor, he has a daughter, Arline Frances.

John Gallagher, deceased, who was for many years well known as an extensive rancher of New Mexico and also engaged in farming, was born in Ireland in 1842 and came to the United States about 1861, when nineteen years of age. He first settled in Pennsylvania, where he worked in coal mines, and in 1861 he came to the west, his destination being California.

He stopped, however, at Elizabethtown and in 1868 took up his abode permanently here, attracted by the mining excitement. Like others, he sought for gold in this part of the country, working in placer claims in Grouse and Willow gulches until 1881. He was successful in his mining operations and with the capital thus acquired he took up a homestead, purchasing 5.237 acres of land from the Maxwell Land Grant Company. He then turned his attention to the raising and herding of cattle and also to a limited extent followed farming. He likewise bought other land in Union county and was extensively engaged in business as a rancher up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 25th of May, 1905.

Mr. Gallagher was married in 1875 to Miss Mary McGarvey, and in addition to the property which was left the family by the husband and father, they also have ranches on the Chico river. There were eight children, including Patrick, who has charge of the ranch on the creek; John, who has charge of the Chico river ranch and the cattle on the place; and Charlie, who has charge of the home place.

Patrick Dugan, a ranchman living at Elizabethtown, Colfax county, is a native of Ireland and in 1860 crossed the Atlantic from the Emerald Isle to Boston, Massachusetts. At the opening of the Civil war he entered the Civil Marine Corps in 1861, but they were afterward ordered to the United States steamship Lancaster at Panama Bay. He was there engaged in duty for two years and upon his request was transferred to the United States Marine barracks on Main Island off the coast of California, where he remained until honorably discharged on the 6th of September, 1865, following the close of the war. He was on the United States steamer Lancaster at a time when trouble with the British ships over the Mason and Slidel incident was but narrowly averted.

Mr. Dugan was married in Boston and has a family of four grown children. He came to Elizabethtown in March, 1868, attracted by the discovery of gold in this part of New Mexico and was engaged in working placer claims with good success until 1878, when he sold out and bought a ranch from the Maxwell Land Grant Company, comprising thirty-three hundred acres. He then entered the cattle business, in which he has continued to the present. The broad tract of prairie offers excellent range for the stock and he is meeting with creditable success in this business venture.

Don Severino Martinez, a ranchman at Black Lakes, in Colfax county, was born in Taos county near the city of Taos, New Mexico, July 2, 1854, a son of Don Pascual and Teodora (Gallegos) Martinez. The father's grandfather, General Martinez, came from Chihuahua and the Gallegos family from El Paso, Mexico. In the maternal line the subject of this review is also descended from the Bermudez family, and the Baca and Manganaris families are likewise related by marriage. The father was a native of Abiquiu, Rio Arriba county, and was a farmer and stock raiser. He spent most of his life in Taos., which he represented in the

territorial council for three or four terms. At an earlier day he was probate judge of the county and was a very active and influential Republican. He was also interested in the school of his brother, Father Antonio Jose Martinez, and was an active and able champion of Catholicism. He died February 27, 1882, at the age of seventy-six years. He was captain of the Mexican Rurales with a commission from Governor Santa Ana. He was a very prominent and influential man, known throughout the Territory, and his military commission is still in possession of his son, Don Severino Martinez. These are valuable papers and read as follow:

SEAL SECOND.

{ SEAL.

{ One dollar and a half.

For the years of 1800.

{ Eight hundred and thirty-nine.

THE CITIZEN ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA, *General of Division and Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico and Well Deserving of the Country.*

In compliance with the circumstances attendant upon the matter of the Citizen Pascual Martinez I have seen proper to appoint him captain of the mounted police of Taos, 1st district, Department of New Mexico, which post is vacant as it has been only recently created.

By virtue whereof the commanding officer to whom this may apply shall comply with the same at once and shall issue the necessary order therefore, so that he may be invested with the appointment and be placed in command, and that due respect may be paid his rank and that he be obeyed as such by his subordinates in rank, be his orders given by word of mouth or in writing.

Government palace, Mexico, the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. Nineteenth of Independence and Twelfth of Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

Jose Maria Tornel.

The President shall appoint citizen Pascual Martinez captain of the rural troop of mounted police of Taos, New Mexico.

Santa Fé, September 12, 1839.

Let the order be complied with, as given by the President, at the time designated.

MANUEL ARMIJO.

SEAL SECOND.

{ One dollar and a half.

For the year 1800

{ Eight hundred and forty-one.

The Undersigned Minister of State, and of the Army and Navy Office:

Whereas by decree of August 28, 1840, and in conformity with the authority vested upon the government by the National Congress on the 26th of the same month and year, a cross of honor has been granted to the generals, chiefs and other officers who have fought in defense of the integrity of the national territory, with certain modifications as may be determined by the government, in conformity with the acts and individuals concerned;.....and the citizen Pascual Martinez, commandant of the superior squadron, captain of the rural mounted police, being accredited with having taken part in the campaign of New Mexico against the adventurers from Texas in 1841, he is awarded for this service an escutcheon of honor in the left arm with the motto and in the form designated by the supreme order of the 17th of October last, and to which he is entitled in conformity with dispositions in article fourth, as being embodied in the aforesaid and expressed decree; His Excellency, the President, orders that he be given the present diploma, and through which he may use the honorable distinction in conformity with the rules that obtain in the staff of the army and under the directions given, where proper cognizance of this document must be had and which is granted to him as a testimony to his valor, loyalty and patriotism.

Given in Mexico on the 21st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. The twenty-first of Independence and the twentieth of Liberty. Tornel.

Diploma of the cross of honor substituted into an escutcheon which is granted to the citizen Pascual Martinez, commandant of the superior squadron, captain of the rural mounted police for his campaign in New Mexico against the adventurers from Texas in 1841.

Santa Fé, March 23, 1842.

Let the order be complied with so that he may enjoy the honorable distinction granted him by this diploma.

MANUEL ARMIJO.

Don Severino Martinez spent four months with the Rev. J. M. Roberts, Presbyterian minister at Taos, who conducted a large school and who had been sent by the government to teach the Indians at Taos pueblo, in which work he succeeded in spite of the opposition of the Catholic brothers. Following the completion of his education, Mr. Martinez began ranching in connection with his father and brothers in Union, then Colfax county, and was thus engaged from 1871 until 1882, when his father died. The cattle and sheep were then divided among the sons, who inherited a goodly property. About this time, however, Senator Dorsey and his gang began fraudulent land entries and trouble ensued, resulting in the shooting of herders on both sides. Because of this Mr. Martinez came to the Black Lakes district and took up government land, on which he has since resided, now having eight claims of one hundred and sixty acres each. Here he raises sheep and some cattle. He also has seven claims east of Roy, in Union county, and owns a store which was established in 1902, his cousin, Guillermo Martinez, being his partner. The latter is also postmaster. In his political views he was a Republican until 1882, since which time he has been an advocate of the Democracy, and he was the first justice of the peace of the present precinct, serving for two terms, while prior to that time he was deputy United States marshal in New Mexico. He was also a member of the lower house in 1894, serving for one term, and for thirteen years has been school director of the district, which he organized two years after the precinct was organized. The first post-office was called Osha and since 1901 has been known as Black Lakes.

Don Severino Martinez is a member of the Catholic church. He was married January 4, 1877, to Guadalupe Mares, who was born in Taos, a daughter of Christobal and Trinidad de Mares.

Thomas McBride, a retired rancher of Raton, New Mexico, is a native of the Emerald Isle. Born September 20, 1863, he passed his boyhood days in Ireland, and in 1880, at the age of seventeen, crossed the Atlantic, seeking a new home in America. After six months spent in New York, he came to New Mexico, where he has since lived, and where he joined his two brothers, Patrick and John, who came to New Mexico in 1867. Two other brothers, James and Edward, came in 1876. All landed in this country practically without means and here found the opportunity they sought to make their way in the world.

Thomas soon found employment as a "cow puncher," saved his earnings and invested in sheep which he ranged in Union county, south of Clayton. In this he prospered until the winter of 1890-91, when his flock numbered 11,600. He was unfortunate, however, and in the spring he had left only 450 head of his large band of sheep. Afterward he sold out and engaged in the cattle business, in the canyon between Johnson's mesa and Barela mesa, near the Colorado state line, where he patented about 2,000 acres of land. He sold his cattle in the fall of 1904, and also disposed of 2,000 acres of land. Since then he has lived retired in Raton. Here he has built several houses and owns some valuable property.

While Mr. McBride has never taken any active part in politics or public affairs, he always keeps himself pretty well posted, and casts his

franchise with the Republican party. He was reared in the Catholic church, and is a devoted member of the same. April 29, 1897, he married Miss Rose E. McArdle, a native of Mendota, Illinois. They have had two children, but have lost both by death.

Frederick Roth, one of the wealthiest ranchers of northern New Mexico, was born in Wismar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, October 23, 1838, and there spent his boyhood. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his father, George Roth, to America, and located in Ohio. His father, a tanner, Frederick learned the tanner's trade, at which he first worked for wages in Ohio. Later he owned a tannery and carried on an extensive business for a number of years, employing many men. For several years he did a \$100,000 business annually, and in nine years he cleared \$54,000. He made his home in Ohio thirty-one years, the last four years of that time being engaged in farming. In 1885 he came to New Mexico, bringing with him \$85,000, which he has increased many fold since he came to the Territory. First he bought a small bunch of cattle, which he ranged upon 160 acres of land he pre-empted in the eastern part of Colfax county, near Johnson's mesa, and where he made his home for seven or eight years. Then he moved further west, and since 1900 has resided on his present ranch, twelve miles southeast of Raton. Here he has 40,000 acres of land, one of the finest cattle ranches in the county. Also, he owns valuable property in Raton, including a handsome business block on Front street, three other buildings on that street, and a two-story brick block on Park avenue, between First and Second streets, the last named erected in 1905, to be used for stores and offices. Mr. Roth has made it the rule of his life to attend strictly to his own business, and to this may be attributed the success he has won.

In 1867 Mr. Roth married Miss Margaret Coons, who died in 1892. They had no children. He was reared a Lutheran, but is not now actively identified with the church. He is Republican in politics.

Peter Larsen is known throughout Colfax county and, indeed, all over the Territory of New Mexico, as a scientific and successful farmer, there being few ranches in New Mexico that can compare with the Larsen farm near Springer.

Mr. Larsen was born on the Island of Fyen, Denmark, May 24, 1844, and his early environments were those of the garden and farm. In the spring of 1866, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to the United States and located first in Moline, Illinois, where he worked at the trade of cabinet-maker. He spent one year in Moline, five years in Omaha, Nebraska, and a year and a half in Utah, being engaged in mining at the last named place. Then he returned to Nebraska, where he resumed farming, and the next seventeen years he carried on agricultural pursuits near Oakland. On account of failing health, the result of a serious attack of la grippe, he left Nebraska in 1891 and came to New Mexico, direct to Springer, where he bought his present farm. Although ditches had been built, the land was at that time without irrigation, and all the improvements here are the result of Mr. Larsen's well-directed efforts. He first put up a small shack, in which he and his family lived until 1903, when he built his present home, a comfortable, substantial house, the work of his own hands. In fact, he does nearly all the work on his ranch. He now has plenty of water for irrigation, and his fertile acres are productive of fine



F. Roth

At the Age of 31.

crops. Among his first work here was tree-planting. Today he has a fine orchard of fifteen acres, principally apples, with a variety of other fruits. He has twenty-seven acres of *frejoles*, eighty acres in oats and other grain, and fifty acres in alfalfa. He annually gathers three crops from his alfalfa fields and has harvested as much as seven tons per acre, the average amount, however, being five tons. Altogether he has 150 acres under cultivation, and usually keeps about one hundred cattle and eighteen horses.

Mr. Larsen is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Springer. His religious creed is Lutheran. November 10, 1874, he married Miss Elesä Pauline Hanson, a native of Copenhagen, who came to the United States in 1873. They have six children living, namely: Mary, wife of Julius Edwerson, of Springer; Minnie, wife of Charles Pearson, of Springer; Emma Louise, Louis Clemens, Charlotte Annie, and Florence Gertrude, at home.

UNION COUNTY.

Union is a long and narrow county of 5,772 square miles, situated in the northeastern corner of New Mexico, and is bounded north by Colorado, east by Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, south by Quay and San Miguel counties, and west by San Miguel, Mora and Colfax counties. It has a population of about 7,000, and its county seat is Clayton, a town of some 1,000 people in the northeastern part of the county, on the Colorado & Southern Railway. Folsom, also, and some of the larger towns are on this line of road, which crosses the northeastern corner of the county for a distance of 84 miles. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad runs for 56 miles through the southern part, and that line, with its branch from Tucumcari, Quay county, is doing much to develop this section. The bridge of the Rock Island over the Canadian river is over 750 feet in length, spans the stream at a height of 135 feet, and is considered one of the best pieces of engineering work in New Mexico.

Formation of the County.—For many years prior to the formation of Union county, the citizens of the eastern portions of Colfax, San Miguel and Mora counties had complained of the great distances which they were obliged to travel in order to transact legal and official business at the county seat. Not only did they have this common and reasonable complaint, but they possessed a bond of union in a community of interests, as they were nearly all engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle. There naturally arose a desire to unite under one county government, whose seat of justice and official procedures should be of easier access, and which should particularly foster the main business of their lives. As is the usual case, the controlling portions of the counties were opposed to a decrease of their territory, but the rational nature of the proposed division and creation appealed to the territorial legislature, which passed an act for the formation of Union county, and which was approved by Governor Prince February 23, 1893. Under the circumstances, the name was well chosen. In 1903 the county assumed its present dimensions by the creation of Quay county, to whose territory it contributed 265 square miles.

Natural Features.—The county is chiefly drained by Ute creek, which flows southeast through its western and southwestern portions into the Canadian river, and by the Cimarron river, which traverses its northern sections in an eastward course toward the Arkansas. The general slope of the county is toward the southeast, and the surface is generally divided into high mesas, extensive plains and narrow river valleys and canyons. Mountains and hills covered with timber occupy the northern and western portions; thence they gradually slope into valley lands, which sink into grass-covered mesas, and roll on into the plains of the Panhandle of Texas. On the Cimarron, Tramperos and Ute creeks are valuable tracts of cedar

and pine, which have not been touched except to supply a small amount of fuel for domestic purposes.

The altitude of Union county ranges from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, and both air and climate generally are favorable to pulmonary troubles. The nights are always cool, the summer heat is modified by the altitude and the mountain breezes, and the cold is tempered by the mountain barriers which shut off the high winds. The country abounds in mineral springs. Both the large and the small game of the west is abundant, so that the region is becoming a favorite resort for hunters, pleasure seekers and semi-invalids.

Stock Raising and Agriculture.—In the raising of sheep and the production of wool, Union county is first in New Mexico, and Clayton one of the most important centers in the Territory for the handling of the live stock and raw material. The river bottoms, especially along the Cimarron, are used to some extent in the cultivation of alfalfa for cattle and sheep. The raising of goats and horses is a growing industry, and the live stock interests, as a whole, are in process of rapid expansion because of the good transportation facilities afforded by the three railroads of the county.

Wherever water can be obtained all grains, vegetables and fruits can be successfully raised. Unfortunately, irrigation has made little progress in the county. Except corn, every agricultural product is raised successfully on the higher mesas without resorting to irrigation. Especially fine potatoes are produced, and the alfalfa crops are prodigious. In fact, during the eighteen or twenty years which cover the period of its cultivation, the mesa has never failed the agriculturist. According to the census of 1900 the value of all stock and farm property in the county was \$4,604,000, only two other counties in the Territory exceeding it in that respect. When it is remembered that Union county has something like 600,000 sheep, 60,000 cattle, and 10,000 horses and goats, it will be realized how small a proportion of this sum can be credited to its agricultural interests. It must also be remembered that this is the taxable valuation, and by no means represents the selling, or true value.

Chief Towns.—Clayton, the county seat, is a town of about 800 people, a station on the Colorado & Southern Railway, and is situated in the northeastern part of the county. It has electric lights and waterworks, a telephone system, a good public school building, Methodist, Baptist and Christian organizations, a number of secret societies and the usual business establishments, with large yards and other extensive facilities for handling cattle, sheep, lambs and wool. There are also a first-class hotel, a \$20,000 court house, a national bank, and a weekly newspaper published in Spanish.

Folsom, situated in the extreme northwestern part of the county, also on the Colorado & Southern Railroad, is nearly the size of Clayton, and is gaining quite a name as a health resort. It is located in a beautiful valley, 6,400 feet above sea level, while twelve miles to the southwest rises the noble Sierra Grande to an altitude of 11,500 feet. During the summer months this mountain is a mass of flowers rising into the clear blue sky, and is one of the most charming and magnificent sights in New Mexico. Five miles from town is Sierra Capulin, 9,500 feet high, bearing on its crest a perfect volcano crater, and affording a magnificent outlook over lesser peaks in all directions, while in clear days the range of vision may sweep far to the northwest and include the Spanish and Pike's peaks of

Colorado. Sulphur and iron springs abound near Folsom, and there are several imposing sanitariums.

Folsom (formerly Fort Folsom) has long been an important shipping point for live stock and wool, and one of the busiest localities in New Mexico is the ground upon which stand the sheep-dipping tanks owned and operated by the railroad company. The town has a fine public school, a large hotel (sanitarium), and Union Protestant and Catholic congregations. Its business houses are creditable, and from the lime quarries near by is manufactured a good quality of plaster. A Spanish weekly is published in Folsom, and altogether it is a brisk and growing little place.

John F. Wolford, of Clayton, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 22, 1844, a son of John and Elizabeth Wolford. He attended the public schools in his native city to the age of fifteen years and some months afterward left Ohio and went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he located in the spring of 1859. He was first employed in a shingle factory and afterward went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and subsequently to Carthage, Missouri. Later he was in the Indian Territory and in July, 1859, he made his way to the present site of the city of Denver. He began mining in Grand Gulch. He spent about eight months in Colorado and in the spring of 1860 came to New Mexico, making his way to Taos and afterward to Fort Union, assisting in building the present fort. After about four months there passed he went to Rayado, where he was in charge of government mules and horses belonging to Fort Union that had been brought from California in 1862. There he met many historic characters, including Kit Carson, Abreu, Maxwell, Zan Hichland, and John Boggs, also Richard Hunton and Mr. Moore, who conducted the sutler's store at Fort Union, the only store in that part of the Territory. After remaining in New Mexico for nine years, Mr. Wolford returned to Colorado on what was known as the picket wire and in that state engaged in farming for a short time but was driven away by the Indians. He then returned to Rayado, New Mexico, and shortly afterward moved to a ranch at the head of Dry Cimarron, where he remained for two years, or until 1877, when he went to Fort Bascom and was employed in the government secret service. Previous to that time he had gone with Kit Carson into the Navajo country and helped to bring out the first Navajo Indians that were ever at Fort Sumner. He also made two trips to Independence, Kansas, before the advent of railroads into that state. He saw Independence and Platt City destroyed by fires kindled by Quantrell on his raid.

Mr. Wolford witnessed many stirring events connected with the early history of New Mexico and adjoining territories, after which he settled, in 1880, on the Paenes in Mora county, New Mexico. The name of the place, however, has since been changed to Colfax and Union counties. His place of settlement was thirty-five miles south of Clayton. He owns some good city property in the town. He also has a flock of sheep of nineteen thousand head and is one of the heaviest producers of wool in northeastern New Mexico. He was for a time engaged in the cattle business on an extensive scale and is well informed concerning the early history of the cattle industry of the southwest. For six years he was captain of the range, which was at that time an important position, but he at length resigned because of the arduous duty and service imposed thereby. He came empty-handed to the southwest and has made his way unaided, advancing



John, F. Walford

steadily upward until he occupies a foremost position among the substantial residents of the Territory. In 1870 he met with reverses and lost all that he had, but with unflinching spirit and determined energy he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and has forged to the front until he is again numbered among the successful and wealthy residents of the Territory.

Mr. Wolford was married in Rayado, New Mexico, December 17, 1862, to Miss Margaret Moras, a native of the Territory. Seventeen children were born to them, of whom thirteen are living, and there are also forty-three grandchildren and one great-grandchild. All but six of the grandchildren reside in New Mexico and those are living at Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

In his political views Mr. Wolford is a stalwart Republican, active in the affairs and work of the party, and at the present writing, in 1906, is serving as collector and treasurer of Union county, to which office he was elected in January, 1905, for a two years' term. In 1860 he surveyed the Maxwell grant for Messrs. Maxwell and Beaubien, since which time no change has been made. During the survey they were harassed considerably by the Apache Indians, who, however, were held in check by a body of soldiers known as the home guard. Mr. Wolford also subdivided most of Colfax county and all of Union county and located all the big stock ranches in the latter. He was an eye-witness of the fight at Albuquerque between the southern and northern forces and also witnessed the destruction of the commissary at Santa Fé and saw the battle at Pigeon Ranch in the canyon, which was fought between the northern and southern forces. Mr. Wolford has seen the great transformation that has taken place in the southwest, particularly in Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is a man of enterprising and resolute spirit, as manifest in his business career and in all life's relations. He certainly deserves mention in this history, for he belongs to that class of representative pioneer men who have aided in carrying civilization into the southwest and in promoting its development and progress. He has displayed splendid business ability in the control of his private interests and at the same time has manifested a keen recognition of the possibilities of the territory and most effective labor in the substantial development of this part of the country.

Charles A. English, now residing at Folsom, Union county, came to New Mexico in April, 1895, and settled on Johnson's mesa. On the 10th of August of the same year he located a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Colfax county, upon which he made his home until 1906, building thereon a good residence in 1901. There he was engaged in general farming, raising a variety of crops, including oats, wheat and barley, and keeping on an average of twenty head of cattle and horses. From that place he removed to his present residence, where he is also carrying on general agricultural pursuits.

Mr. English is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Clarion county, that state, October 1, 1836, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and remained there until he was twenty. Then he went to Iowa, landing in that state October 13, 1856, and from that date until the spring of 1895 was engaged in farming there, in Scott, Clinton and Greene counties. On account of ill health he sought a change of climate. He had been in New Mexico only

a few weeks when the improvement in his condition was such as to influence him to locate here permanently, and now, after a residence of ten years in this mild climate, he does not regret the decision then made.

Politically Mr. English has always been a Republican. He is a member of the school board in district No. 21, and takes an active interest in both educational and religious matters in his locality. He was one of the principal organizers of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church on the mesa and gave material help toward the erection of their house of worship in 1897. While a resident of Iowa he was initiated into the mysteries of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Churdan.

In August, 1863, Mr. English married Miss Mary A. Williams. Of their children we record that the eldest, Edward Newton, resides in Churdan, Iowa; Lulu T. is the wife of John Utton; Gertrude is the wife of Edward C. Elston, of Waverly, Washington; Thomas M. and H. Bruce are with their parents; Clyde lives in Churdan, Iowa; and Elizabeth, wife of John Floyd, resides on Johnson's mesa, Colfax county.



Ruins of Ancient Spanish Fort, Grant County

GRANT COUNTY.

Grant is the extreme southwestern county of New Mexico, and has Socorro to the north, and Sierra and Luna counties to the east. In size it is only exceeded by Socorro and Chaves, having an area of 9,327 square miles, or 22 square miles larger than New Hampshire. It has a population of 12,883, its principal center being Silver City, with 3,000 people.

Creation of the County.—The county of Grant was created by legislative enactment January 30, 1868, and Central City was named as the seat of government; but Pinos Altos was then the leading town, with a population of about six hundred people, was a busy silver mining center, had a number of good hotels and stores, substantial bridges gave access to the place, and it was in every way better adapted for the county seat. By an act approved January 8 of the following year Pinos Altos therefore became the official custodian of the county records, and provided such accommodations as it could for the sittings of the territorial courts.

Pinos Altos' Gay and Only Term of Court.—S. M. Ashenfelter tells of this remarkable historic event, in the Silver City *Independent* of August 19, 1902: "In those days the Federal judges for the Territories were selected almost without exception from the decayed, or decaying, politicians of the east, and more than one of such appointees, after venturing into the country as far as the Mesilla valley and hearing of our Indian troubles in Grant county, took early return coach for home. The consequence was that for the years 1869 and 1870 this Third Judicial District was without courts, except for two brief terms held at Mesilla.

"But in 1871 a term of court was held at Pinos Altos, and that term was probably one of the 'loudest' ever held in the Rocky Mountain region. The incumbent on the bench was D. B. Johnson, then recently appointed from the east, and it was his first and only term. Partly to distinguish him from Old Blue Johnson, who presided in the Second district, and partly because of his character and the suggestive arrangement of his initials, our man was called 'Dead Beat Johnson.' Bill Reid and his Canuta were the moving spirits of that term—and a Mexican band furnished the music. With one exception, bar and court were highly hilarious throughout the entire sitting.

"Judge Johnson evidently thought these Romans did things that way, and he must do likewise—if he would be popular, and equip himself to grasp the senatorial plum still so tempting to Federal judges who came from the states to administer the law in New Mexico. By day it was loud, and by night it was louder; and the vision of the court shorn of its judicial ermine and robed out in the scantiest of night attire, dancing the can-can to the twanging of the festive guitar, the wild shrieking of an untuned violin and the discordant gutturals of a base viol, while about him circled

in the dance a crew of half drunken, shouting attorneys, gamblers and midnight sportsmen—that vision was one which will never fade from memory. And there live in Grant county a number of sedate citizens who participated in those revels, and in other equally striking incidents which marked the first and only term of court held in Pinas Altos. Judge Johnson left the country never to return, and the next legislature changed the county seat to Silver City.”

County Officials.—Silver City has been the county seat of Grant county continuously since 1874, the first official records being dated from Pinós Altos June 5, 1868. As shown by them, the list of county officials has been as below:

1868:—Probate Judge, John K. Houston; clerk, Alexander Brand; treasurer, John A. Miller (appointed by Judge Houston, Aug. 10, 1868, to succeed Hugh McBride, resigned; Sept. 9 appointment rescinded, as found to be made in error).

1869:—Judge, John K. Houston, and clerks, Alexander Brand and Albert Juch; judge, Richard Hudson, and clerks William M. Milby and George C. Spears (appointed March 1, 1870, to succeed Milby, resigned).

1870:—Judge, John K. Houston; clerk, George C. Spears; sheriff, James G. Crittenden.

1871:—Judge, Richard Hudson; clerk, George C. Spears; sheriff, James G. Crittenden.

1872:—Judge, Richard Hudson; clerk, George C. Spears; sheriff, James G. Crittenden.

1873:—Judge, Richard Hudson—C. Bennett from Nov. 1; clerk, George C. Spears; sheriff, Charles McIntosh.

1874:—Judge, Cornelius Bennett; clerk, George C. Spears; sheriff, Charles McIntosh.

1875:—Judges, Cornelius Bennett, John A. Ketchum and J. F. Bennett; clerks, George C. Spears; sheriff, H. H. Whitehill; treasurer, J. R. Adair.

1876:—Judge, J. F. Bennett; clerk, J. A. Ketchum; sheriff, H. H. Whitehill. The first regular meeting of County Commissioners was on April 2nd of this year.

1877:—Judge, George W. Holt; clerk, James Mullen; treasurer, J. R. Adair; sheriff, Harvey H. Whitehill; commissioners, Isaac N. Cohen (chairman), J. S. Cardwell, John R. Magruder.

1878:—Judge, George W. Holt; clerk, James Mullen—also, R. V. Newsham; sheriff, Harvey H. Whitehill.

1879-80:—Judge, John M. Ginn; clerk, R. V. Newsham; treasurer, J. B. Morrill; sheriff, H. H. Whitehill.

1881-82:—Commissioners, J. D. Bail (chairman), and William H. Newcomb (chairman), George O. Smith, W. A. Craig; clerk, Edward Edmond Stine; treasurer, W. A. Wilson; sheriff, H. H. Whitehill.

1883-4:—Judge, James Corbin; clerk, Edmond Stine; treasurer, Samuel H. Eckles; sheriff, James B. Woods; commissioners, Hamilton C. McComas (chairman) and M. W. Bremen (chairman), Charles S. Welles, J. L. Vaughn.

1885-6:—Judge, F. M. Prescott; clerk, Edmond Stine; assessor, Richard Hudson; treasurer, C. H. Dane; sheriff, James B. Woods; commissioners, Angus Campbell (chairman), G. N. Wood, J. H. Clossen.

1887-8:—Commissioners, Thomas W. Cobb (chairman), John H. Bragaw, Samuel P. Carpenter; clerk, A. H. Morehead; assessor, E. G. Payne; treasurer, H. M. Meredith; sheriff, A. B. Laird.

1889-90:—Commissioners, Samuel P. Carpenter (chairman), John H. Bragaw, Thomas W. Cobb, Joseph E. Sheridan (succeeded Cobb in 1890); judge, W. G. Holman; clerk, A. H. Morehead; sheriff, H. H. Whitehill; treasurer, W. H. Neff; assessor, H. Clossen.

1891-2:—Commissioners, Angus Campbell (chairman) and James N. Upton (chairman), Robert Black (succeeded Campbell), Carl F. W. Schmidle; judge, W. G. Holman; clerk, E. M. Young; treasurer, C. C. Shoemaker; sheriff, James A. Lockhart.

1893-4:—Commissioners, Stanton S. Brannin (chairman), Baylor Shannon,

Thomas Foster; judge, M. W. Porterfield; clerk, E. M. Young; sheriff, A. B. Laird; sessor, E. J. Swarts; treasurer, John W. Fleming.

1895-6:—Commissioners, Stanton S. Brannin (chairman), Thomas Foster, A. J. Clark; judge, R. V. Newsham; clerk, E. M. Young; sheriff, Baylor Shannon; collector, A. B. Laird; assessor, T. N. Childers; treasurer, N. A. Bolich.

1897-8:—Commissioners, A. J. Clark (chairman), Martin Maher, H. J. Hicks; judge, R. V. Newsham; clerk, E. M. Young; sheriff, William G. McAfee; collector, John L. Burnside; assessor, John H. Gillett; treasurer, J. S. Carter.

1899-1900:—Commissioners, W. R. Merrill (chairman), T. F. Farnsworth, W. M. Taylor; judge, R. G. Landrum; clerk, S. H. McAninch; sheriff, James K. Blair; assessor, G. W. M. Carvil; treasurer, John L. Burnside.

1901-2:—Commissioners, W. D. Murray (chairman), W. M. Taylor, Seaman Field; judge, Edward Baker; clerk, S. H. McAninch; sheriff, Arthur S. Goodell; assessor, John H. Gillett; treasurer, Adolph Wetzel.

1903-4:—Commissioners, W. D. Murray (chairman), John C. Cureton, Hiram G. Shafer; judge, L. H. Rowlee; clerk, W. B. Walton; sheriff, James K. Blair; assessor, E. J. Swarts; treasurer, John W. Fleming.

1905-6:—Commissioners, John C. Cureton (chairman), B. T. Link, B. B. Ownby; judge, Cornelius Bennett; clerk, W. B. Walton; sheriff, Charles A. Farnsworth; assessor, Samuel H. McAninch (McAninch died and Governor Otero appointed A. B. Laird to succeed him); treasurer, Arthur S. Goodell.

Ralston and Shakespeare.—The genesis of some of the earliest settlements in Grant county is traced to the Ralston mining camp of 1870, which comprised the present site of the town of Shakespeare and which was founded on the collapse of one of the greatest speculations in the history of the Southwest. In the late '60s a party of government surveyors were running their lines through southern Mexico, being engaged in laying out the proposed overland route, which was to follow the thirty-second parallel of latitude. W. D. Brown and a companion, who seemed to have held some irresponsible positions with the party, deserted the expedition and struck across country toward the old Santa Fé trail. Brown secured some fine specimens of silver, and at or near the present town of Shakespeare discovered bold and extensive outcroppings of ore rocks. But as the Apaches were then on the warpath, he made all possible haste for San Francisco, loaded with specimens and accurate information as to the locality of the most promising surface indications.

Brown had his specimens assayed and the finest of these indicated 12,000 ounces of silver to the ton. He then attempted to interest capital and organize an expedition to develop his discovery, but as "a promoter" he seems to have been a failure, and left San Francisco in disgust. In the summer of 1869 the mining firm of Harpending & Company, of that city, of which President Ralston, of the Bank of California, was the leading spirit, decided to extend the scope of their investigations from Arizona into the district boomed by Brown. After extensively advertising for him, Brown was finally rediscovered and engaged as a guide, a man by the name of Arnold being the leader of the entire expedition.

The party reached the district in September, 1870, and, understanding from Ralston (who was in desperate financial straits) that a big mining company must be organized, Arnold and Brown gathered many choice silver specimens, made an accurate outline and descriptive plat of the principal ledges and spurs, together with a fair map of the country from the Burros to the Lower Gila, posted up a general claim to the entire district, and hastily returned to San Francisco, leaving behind a few of the expedition to protect the property. The press, the telegraphs and the mails of the

country were soon flooded with advertisements and astounding stories of the riches of the new silver district, and Ralston's agents were sent to London, Paris and other European centers to interest foreign capital.

Harpending & Company at once organized and dispatched a second expedition, but before it reached Tucson (in February, 1870) the New Mexico Mining Company had been organized in London with a capital of £6,000,000 (£1,000,000 working capital), and £500,000 of stock had actually been sold at par in the world's metropolis. The prospectus of the new company set forth the building of a railroad to the Gila river (said to be twenty miles distant), and upon its completion the prompt erection of 300 stamps for the treatment of the ores.

Upon their arrival at Tucson, Harpending's second party learned that the men of the first expedition who had been left as a guard, with perhaps new arrivals, were rapidly taking the best claims in the district. The further history, the complications with the territorial laws, which had been ignored by the great New Mexico Mining Company, and the final collapse of what was little more substantial than a bubble, are included in the following graphic account from the pen of S. M. Ashenfelter, published in the *Silver City Enterprise*:

"The outline and descriptive plat was brought into requisition, and with its aid Arnold proceeded to locate what was regarded as the most promising ground, and these locations were made according to the local rules and regulations prescribed in the Virginia Mining District of Nevada, which were adopted as governing this new district in New Mexico. And all this was done at Tucson, in Arizona, where these locations are said to have been recorded. Then the expedition pushed forward, arriving at its destination February 12, 1870. They found just four men on the ground and but few locations made.

"Upon arrival they immediately organized the town of Ralston, had a regular survey made, laid out streets, divided the various blocks into town lots and offered the latter for sale. The district was christened the Virginia Mining District, and the rules and regulations heretofore referred to were then on the ground formally adopted, a miners' meeting being called for that purpose. Then our adventurers proceeded to reach out for the mineral wealth spread upon all sides. They had located about twenty thousand feet upon their map, at Tucson, and now on the ground they took up about seventeen thousand feet of additional claims. Unfortunately for themselves, or, rather, for those whom they represented, they paid no attention to the requirements of territorial law or to the provisions of the United States statutes. They complied with their own local laws—the laws of the Virginia Mining District—and this they held to be sufficient.

"Intelligence of the discovery had spread, and soon miners were coming in from all directions. The company pressed its lots upon the market, stating that a patent had been applied for and would certainly issue, and that those who now refused to buy would certainly be ejected and would be denied all further privilege the moment the title was perfected under the patent application, while those who bought would be the recipients of especial favor. Influenced by the threat and promise, most of the newcomers purchased lots and were careful in locating claims to avoid those ledges already covered by claims of the company. And the company, upon

terms very favorable to the miners, took bonds upon some twenty-five thousand feet of additional ground.

"This state of affairs continued until the 11th of June, at which time another meeting of miners was called and held, the latest comers being largely in the majority. The laws of the district were radically revised, and all mere paper locations and those not in strict compliance with the Federal and territorial laws were declared void. Thereupon the miners, knowing that of the persons in whose names the company locations stood but four had ever been upon the ground, and believing that failure to comply with territorial law invalidated all their claims, commenced to place locations upon what had theretofore been regarded and treated as company ground. And in the bitter controversy which followed it was pointed out that the company practiced deception in the matter of its town lots, as there was no United States law under which it could, as a company, obtain a townsite patent, and the controversy waxed warm. The company had its hired fighters, but the miners were determined, and at one time it appeared as though an armed conflict was unavoidable. But wise counsels finally prevailed, and both parties agreed, somewhat vaguely, to await the test and developments of time. By the end of July there were three hundred men in camp, although under the Fabian policy which had been inaugurated but very little work was being done. Another company was organized, with a capital of \$5,000,000, taking the name San Diego and Arizona Mining Company. Both sides held on until the fall, when the facts as stated were published at Santa Fé, then connected with the east by military telegraph wire. At once dispatches were forwarded to New York which gave the death blow to the entire Harpending-Ralston enterprise. Then the collapse came. The London shares of the New Mexico Mining Company went down to unfathomable depths. Ralston committed suicide and the camp which bore his name did something very similar. All gradually came to realize that this was not a poor man's camp. The managers for the Company and its employes one after another disappeared, and the miners, driven by dire necessity, were also compelled to leave. Some clung to their claims tenaciously, but by the late '70s nearly everything was open and free to the grasp of burly John Boyle, who struck the final blow in depriving the camp of its historic name.

"But while it is true that there never was at Shakespeare the bodies of high-grade ore which Harpending represented, it is also true that there are probably no larger bodies of low-grade ore anywhere on the continent, and it is also true that values steadily improve with depth. To a large extent copper now appears to predominate in many of the leads, and development work, although not rushed upon an extensive scale, is leading to satisfactory results. Indeed, judging from present conditions, it looks as though Harpending's company, if it had not been interfered with and had been given full swing with its immense capital, might have successfully built up in southern Grant county one of the biggest mining camps the world has ever seen, and have paid fair dividends, even upon such enormous capitalization."

Pinos Altos.—Although old Mexican residents claim that before the Mexican war their people had washed gold in Santa Domingo gulch, the practical mining results and the continuous history of Pinos Altos dates from the spring of 1860, when Messrs. Birch, Snively and Hicks discov-

ered the precious metal at this point. The camp which sprung up around their claims was first called Birchville, and the name was afterward changed to Pino Alto and Pinos Altos.

By the fall of 1860 there were some seven hundred men in the settlement, but only a few remained during the Civil war period on account of the almost constant attacks of the Apaches and because the manhood of the country was needed in the east. In 1861 the Pinos Altos Hotel was conducted by Buhl & Gross, who advertised in the *Mesilla Times* that they would supply "bread and meals." Samuel G. and Roy Bean, on Main street, were dealers in merchandise, liquors, and had "a fine billard table." Colonel Thomas J. Mastin was "pushing ahead his work of grinding quartz and doing well, although constantly annoyed by Indians." It seems that two hundred quartz miners were wanted at Pinos Altos at from \$1 to \$2 per day with board.

The first murder in which white men were engaged occurred in the winter of 1860-61, William Dike shooting Dan Taylor in a dance hall and making good his escape; but, in view of the constant killing of white settlers by Apaches, it created comparatively little excitement. In the fall of the latter year the Indians made one of their fiercest onslaughts upon the camp, but were driven off with a loss of fifteen warriors and three miners killed and seven wounded. Colonel Thomas J. Mastin, the commander of the whites, was wounded and died of blood poisoning the seventh day after the fight. A party of twenty-five men went to Mesilla for a doctor, but before their return in five days the trouble had advanced too far to be checked. The deceased was very popular and a leader among the American miners in every way. The result was that at his death many deserted the camp and left a small minority to deal with the hated Mexicans. During the later years of the Civil war various detachments of cavalry and infantry, attached to the California Volunteers, were engaged in constant warfare with marauding bands of Apaches, not a few of the attacks of the Indians being made at Pinos Altos. Among the members of Captain Whitlock's company of the Fifth California Infantry, which did such good work in 1864, were Lieutenant John Lambert, Sergeant R. V. Newsham, Corporal James L. Crittenden (afterward sheriff of Grant county), Richard Mawson and David Stitsel.

After the war the Navajos joined the Apaches in their war against the whites, and by the summer of 1867 they had become so destructive to human life and were creating such havoc to the live stock interests of the district that the settlers determined upon a retaliation which would be long remembered. At the time mentioned, Governor Mitchell and General Carleton, the latter in command of the military district embracing southern New Mexico, visited the camp at Pinos Altos and found the citizens greatly excited over recent outrages.

As both the civil executive and military commander encouraged the settlers in their plan to organize a retaliatory expedition, the men of Pinos Altos, some of whom had served among the California Volunteers, organized a company of forty or fifty and elected Richard Hudson captain. General Carleton gave an order on the Fort Bayard quartermaster for five government pack mules; Captain Hudson contributed five more from his freighting outfit, and Governor Mitchell issued a formal commission to the latter. Supplies were furnished promptly and in abundance, and the com-

mand started, reinforced by half a dozen cavalymen of the regular army, furnished by General Carleton. About half the volunteers were Mexicans. Among the soldiers were Henry Barton, Lanklain Butin, E. C. Hartford, Tom Graves, Dan Dimond, Juan Garcia, Juan Arroyas (a well-known government guide) and one Riley, who was afterward murdered at Pinos Altos. Dan Dimond was hung the same year by a band of vigilantes for the murder of a Pinos Altos butcher, whom he shot in a jealous rage over a Mexican woman.

About one hundred miles from Pinos Altos, in the deep canyons of the Mogollons, the little determined band of whites came upon Jose Largo's band of Navajos. In the short, sharp fight which ensued thirteen Indians were killed and seven captured, the latter being promptly sent to their hunting grounds of the beyond. Although this expedition had a salutary effect, it did not entirely check the Indian outrages; as will be seen hereafter, their cessation was caused by entirely different means.

In 1867 a regular survey of the town was made, it being laid out and platted by the Pinos Altos Town Company, of which Samuel J. Jones was the leader. The town site covered 320 acres. During the following year four bridges were built over Bear creek and several wells were sunk close to the bed of the creek to insure a good supply of water for drinking purposes. The principal merchants then were Reynolds & Griggs, Vigil Mastin, John A. Miller, Carlos Norero and W. Lee Thompson.

Mastin had one of the largest stores in Pinos Altos, was extensively interested in mining and was altogether one of the big men of the place. He was killed by Navajo Indians on the road south of Pinos Altos in 1868. A fortnight later Richard Hudson was shot through both arms at the foot of the hill near the camp. In fact, single individuals or small parties venturing half a mile beyond the outskirts ran serious risks, and the stories of narrow escapes would fill volumes.

Finally the settlers determined to enter into a compact with the Indians for the cessation of hostilities. It was agreed that a large cross should be placed on the summit of the hill just north of the town, and that as long as it was left there no killing should be done. "This compact was strictly adhered to," says the *Pinos Altos Enterprise* of November 23, 1882, "and from 1868 to the present time no resident of Pinos Altos has been killed by an Indian."

Notwithstanding this assurance of security, Pinos Altos appears to have reached the flood tide of its prosperity at about 1868, and when it lost the county seat in 1874 it was overshadowed by the growth of its younger and more vigorous rival, Silver City.

Silver City.—Founded upon a favorite camping ground and watering place of both the Navajos and Apaches, it is little wonder that Silver City was the focus of their hostilities. During the first few years of its settlement both miner and ranchman lived a life of constant anxiety. The roads were unsafe in all directions, and stock left to graze even at the very edge of town, was run off into the foothills or mountains, and either killed or permanently appropriated. Even between Silver City and the neighboring post of Fort Bayard the road was unsafe.

In spite of this insecurity Silver City grew from half a dozen permanent settlers in 1870 to a place of some eighty buildings in February of the following year. Among the founders of the place may be mentioned

L. B. Maxwell, who started the first ore mill (operated later by Messrs. E. E. Burlingame, James Shelby and Charles Thayer); Harvey H. Whitehill, William Chamberlain, James Corbin, S. M. Ashenfelter; Col. Richard Hudson, formerly of Pinos Altos; Col. J. F. Bennett, who was in business in Las Cruces for some time, but operated a stamp mill here; Judge Hackney, who in early times owned a newspaper at Globe, Ariz., where he died, and Brad Dailey, who teamed into Silver City from Las Cruces.

No man of those days, however, was more generally honored than John Bullard, who bravely met his death at the hands of a treacherous Apache while leading a Silver City expedition against the Indians of that tribe, near the San Francisco river, about twenty miles above the present site of Clifton, Ariz. It was in February, 1871, and Captain Bullard, who had brought his command of thirty citizen-soldiery to this point, had sighted a band of Apaches. He divided his command, and, after detailing a guard for his pack train, gave the command to move forward and strike the enemy both from the north and the south. The sad tragedy which followed is best told in the words of S. M. Ashenfelter, his friend: "Captain Bullard and a companion suddenly ran upon an outlying Apache, who was running in evident effort to reach and give the alarm to his people. The companion fired, wounding the Apache in the thigh. Then Bullard fired, his bullet piercing the body of his foe, who sank slowly to the ground. The two rushed forward, when the dying Indian, in his last agony, slowly raised a revolver with both hands, aiming at Bullard, whom he evidently recognized as a leader. The latter saw and fully realized his danger. He had failed to throw a fresh charge into his own rifle, and he called to his companion to fire. The latter pulled rifle to shoulder, and two shots rang out almost simultaneously. The Indian fell back with the entire top of his head blown away, while Captain Bullard reeled and fell into a half recumbent posture. He tore open his shirt, gazed a moment at his bleeding wound, and, without a word or a groan, fell back dead. The ball had pierced his heart. Speedy vengeance followed. Within a few minutes fourteen Apaches lay dead upon the ground, while the rest of the band was scattered among the huge boulders close at hand, many being badly wounded, as was afterwards learned from the Camp Grant reservation, where they took refuge. The attacking party suffered no further loss, and an Apache boy was captured and brought to Silver City. He was taken in charge by "General" Wardwell, who afterwards surrendered him to his tribe. The remains of Captain Bullard were brought back to Silver City, and the interment took place in the cemetery which then occupied the slope to the south and west of Professor Light's present residence. Major Kelly brought over a company of troops from Fort Bayard, and military honors were accorded the dead. The remains were afterwards removed to the cemetery east of town and to the southward of the Fort Bayard road, where they now rest. The loss of John Bullard was deeply felt. He had been a recognized leader; one of the principal streets of the town bore his name, and to this day a shade of regret colors the old timer's mention of the man's name. A public meeting was held, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the general grief. It was by a remarkable coincidence that Major Kelly and his command had just returned to Fort Bayard from a raid among the hostiles, in which they also had succeeded in killing fourteen braves. The effect of the two blows was most salutary. For

years afterwards Silver City enjoyed comparative peace, in so far as the immediate surroundings of the town were concerned. Almost coincident with these tragic events, others of the Warm Spring Apaches made their presence felt near the Mexican border to the south of us. Kearn & Miller's train was moving northward laden with freight for Fort Bayard. Charles Kearn and his wife, accompanied by six men, had ridden out several miles in advance of the train. They were attacked and but two escaped, one of these badly wounded and dying a day or two later. The bodies were horribly mutilated, especially that of Mrs. Kearn, then but recently a bride. Besides the Kearns, the dead were Gus. Hepner, Charles DeLard and three men named Sutherland, Bellhouse and Burnham."

But money was plenty, the new discoveries were "panning out" into substantial profits, the community was buoyant with hope and confidence, and a constant stream of new settlers added to the population, notwithstanding the hovering bands of hostile Indians. Substantial buildings were also being erected on all sides, and M. W. Bremen's saw-mill, in the heavy timber some five miles above town, could scarcely keep pace with the demand for lumber. In the spring of 1871, although there were three stores in town, the main points for supplies, including mining tools, were Las Cruces and Mesilla. The freight was \$1.25 per hundred pounds; bull teams did the hauling and about a week was consumed in the trip. The stage fare from Las Cruces was \$25, from Santa Fé \$100. In addition to the three stores mentioned, Silver City had, in 1871, one livery stable, one boarding house, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, one paint shop and a large lumber yard.

A Shot at Congress.—The early settlers of Silver City never forgave the Apaches for the untimely death of John Bullard, and shortly after the tragedy a measure was introduced in congress providing for an appropriation of \$30,000 to defray the expenses of gathering their enemies upon permanent reservations. The people of Silver City thereupon held a mass meeting, at which Richard Yeomans presided and William H. Eckles acted as secretary. With I. J. Stevens, James Bullard and E. M. Pearce, they formed a committee of resolutions, who, after calling the attention of congress to the fact that the proposed action was a misappropriation of public moneys, concluded with the following, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted: "Resolved: That by the expenditure of \$30,000 among volunteers, the Indians can be gathered upon reservations where they will stay forever."

Incorporation of the City.—Silver City is the first incorporated town in New Mexico that has continued its government under the charter granted by the legislature. It was incorporated by special act, February 15, 1878, and its limits were described as "an area of two square miles conforming to the points of the compass, north, east, south and west, measuring from the point intersecting at right angles Broadway and Main streets, which point shall be the center of the corporate limits." This charter was amended by act of the legislature March 19, 1884, and again February 8, 1889, providing that a city councilman must be an owner of real estate in town.

Residents of 1882.—In this year the professional and business men of Silver City were as follows:

Clergymen:—H. L. Gamble, rector of Episcopal Church; C. L. Allen, pastor of M. E. Church; Peter Bourgade, priest in charge of Catholic Church.

Attorneys:—Frank J. Wright, John D. Bail, H. C. McComas, Andrew Sloan, John M. Ginn, Edward V. Price, Elisha M. Sanford.

R. C. Anderson was an M. D., and G. W. Bailey, the druggist.

Merchants:—Derbyshire Brothers (M. E. and S. S.), furniture dealers; C. P. Crawford, general merchandise (also banker); D. H. Gilbert, general merchandise; Marritt & Company, general merchandise; R. R. Higbee, wholesale and retail grocer; Abraham Brothers, clothing; W. C. Jasper & Company (A. H. Morehead), groceries; D. P. Neff, hardware; William Walker, merchant tailor; Martin Maher, bakery.

Bankers:—C. P. Crawford, successor to Porter & Crawford—H. Booth, cashier; Newton Bradley, manager of Grant County Bank.

Hotel Keepers:—A. M. Connor, proprietor of the "Southern Hotel," corner of Broadway and Hudson streets; Louie Timmer, proprietor of the "Exchange Hotel," "The Delmonico of the West," and "the most stately edifice in New Mexico;" Peter Ott, proprietor of the "Tremont House," on Main street (now an arroyo).

It is also learned that at this time Kennedy & Thobro were dealers in drugs at Georgetown, C. H. Dane was a forwarding and commission merchant at Deming, and Richard Hudson was proprietor of Hot Springs, twenty-five miles southeast of Silver City.

Municipal Officers.—As stated, Silver City was incorporated in February, 1878. Its first officers assumed their positions on May 1st of that year. Following is the list:

1878:—Mayor, Robert Black; clerk, J. Porter; councilmen, John Morril, C. P. Crawford, William Chamberlain, Robert V. Newsham.

1879:—Mayor, Martin W. Bremen; clerk, H. W. Sherry.

1880:—Mayor, Martin W. Bremen; clerks, H. W. Sherry, O. L. Scott, Henry Fenton, A. C. Downey.

1881:—Mayor, Eugene Cosgrove; clerk, Henry Fenton.

1882:—Mayor, Cornelius Bennett; clerk, Henry Fenton; treasurer, H. B. Ailman.

1883:—Mayor, Robert Black; clerk, Henry Fenton.

1884:—Mayor, Martin W. Bremen, clerk, E. Cosgrove; treasurer, H. B. Ailman.

1885:—Mayor, J. W. Fleming; clerk, E. Cosgrove; treasurer, Max Schutz.

1886:—Mayor, Cornelius Bennett; clerk, John A. Apperson.

1887:—Mayor, John D. Bail; clerk, William H. Allen; treasurer, G. D. Goldman.

1888:—Mayor, J. W. Fleming; clerk, H. W. Lucas; treasurer, George D. Goldman.

1889:—Mayor, J. W. Fleming; clerk, H. W. Lucas; treasurer, J. W. Carter.

1890:—Mayor, J. W. Fleming; clerk, H. W. Lucas; treasurer, J. W. Carter.

1891:—Mayor, J. W. Fleming; clerk, W. F. Lorenz; treasurer, J. W. Carter.

1892-6:—Mayor, J. W. Fleming; clerk, William F. Lorenz.

1897-1906:—Mayor, J. W. Fleming; clerk, H. H. Betts; treasurer Hyman Abraham.

Mowry City.—Mowry City, formerly quite a brisk place in Grant county, is thus described by S. M. Ashenfelter in one of his reminiscences contributed to the *Silver City Independent*, the picture being drawn for 1871:

"At Mowry City, on the Mimbres (now Whitehill's ranch), there was a considerable population. R. V. Newsham and M. St. John had large stocks of general merchandise. A. Voorhes ran a hotel, which afterwards came into the hands of "Old Man" Porter, father of Frank and Harry Porter, well known in later years. Kimberlan & Company had a flouring mill, and Dick Mawson and "Hairtrigger John" Gibson did the blacksmithing for the countryside. The main mail line west from Mesilla to Tucson passed through Mowry City. It was run by J. F. Bennett & Co.,

the company being Henry Lesinsky and Con Cosgrove. It was the old Southern Overland route, coming up by the way of Rough and Ready, Slocum's ranch, Fort Cummins and Cook's Canyon; and it crossed the Mimbres at Mowry City. In the spring of 1871 the branch line to Fort Bayard, Silver City and Pinos Altos was run by W. H. Wiley & Company. Slocum's was as famous in its day as Fort Cummins, and John D. Slocum was a man of recognized eminence on this frontier."

Mines Throughout the County.—The mines at Lone Mountain were discovered in February, 1871, and quite a number of Silver City pioneers moved over to the new camp. Much work was done there, and some very rich ore was taken out, but it was never found in sufficient quantities to make mining operations profitable in a permanent way.

Santa Rita was one of the oldest mining camps in the Territory. It was worked by the Mexicans centuries ago, who dug out the rich copper ore, smelted it and carried it to their country on burros. In 1882 the Santa Rita Copper & Iron Company (capital \$5,000,000) owned this ancient mine, which was managed by T. E. Swarz.

San Jose, a mining camp revived in the early eighties, was also operated in the olden times by the natives of Mexico. It was at first under the management of B. S. Loney.

The town of Paschal, sixteen miles southwest of Silver City, was named in honor of Paschal R. Smith, manager of the Valverde Mining and Smelting Company. It was the first camp in the Burro mountains, and for years was one of the leading copper mines in New Mexico. Especially rich discoveries were made in 1881, at which time the St. Louis mine was the most developed. The Clara Clarita mines, five miles southeast of Paschal, were then in the possession of P. R. Smith, Asa Kilbourne and Hosiah Bailey.

In 1870 mineral was first discovered at Pyramid, or Leitendorf, nine miles southwest of Lordsburg. Col. Amos Green, a prominent developer of early railroad properties, was president of the company which worked the Viola and Penelope mines and erected the first large mill in the region. In the early eighties perhaps the best developed mine in the Leitendorf district was the Last Chance, owned by an Evansville company and in charge of W. J. Crosby. There were also the Ormus Company, of Hamburg, Germany, and New Orleans, La.; Silver Belle, Messrs. Enoch Warrington and F. Gilchrist being its proprietors; and such mine owners as Frank Reno, Sherrer & Butnuh, George Martin, J. E. Long, John Farrell, J. T. Ustick and A. J. Hughes.

In the Victoria mining district the following owners were operating in 1882: William Kent, William Hyters and Joseph L. Dougherty, who located their camp in 1880; Higgin, Head & Hearst; Grodhaus, Fuller & Cosack; and the Victoria Mining & Smelting Company, Joseph W. Branc being president.

In the group known as the Hanover mines at this time were: Copper Pan, owned by Captain Eakridge; Convention, Lloyd Magruder; Crabtree, Crabtree, Willis & Company; Buckeye, Mr. Burgerott; Jim Fair, Jack Shanley and H. J. Hutchinson; Virginia, J. C. Winter; Philadelphia, Mr. Harper; Lucky Chance, Jack Shanley; other owners being Charles Nack & Brother, William Chamberlain, Judge Potter and J. M. Lacy.

In 1866 the camp of Georgetown was first struck by Messrs. Butine

and Streeter, George Duncan, Andy Johnson and others. No work was done for two years later, when operations were commenced by E. Weeks and J. Fresh, on what is known as the McNulty. In 1872 the wealth of the camp became apparent, and the district is still productive.

Central City is nine miles from Silver City, and is situated on a table leading down from the mountain, in which are located the Hanover and Santa Rita copper mines. The entire table is checked with gold and silver bearing leads, and the numerous ravines cutting through the flat furnish an unfailing supply of the purest mountain water.

Lordsburg, in the western part of the county, on the Southern Pacific line, is also the center of a flourishing gold and silver district, in which are Pyramid and Shakespeare, already mentioned.

Physical Geography and Natural Wealth.—The general appearance and contour of Grant county is anomalous. The great divide comes down near its western line, trending southwest. It divides the county into two very unequal portions, the larger of which, or Mimbres basin, has no ocean drainage, but its waters flow toward Palomas lake, the sink of this great region. The Gila drains the northwest of the county into the gulf of California.

The country abounds in mountain ranges, in which mines are being developed, or, more correctly speaking, in mountain clusters, rising to altitudes not exceeding 1,000 feet above the level of the plains, and elevated from the undulating plains, representing the former islands, when, during the cretaceous period, the waters of the sea still covered the country. A multitude of evidences in the shape of ruins, ancient pottery and remnants of implements conclusively prove that this country, in prehistoric ages, has been inhabited by a human race or races who, comparatively, occupied a high scale of civilization.

The Mimbres rises in the mountains of the same name, taking its head waters within a mile or so of some of the principal feeders of the Gila, but on the gulf side of the mountains. During its upper course it takes up the waters of many large springs and small water courses, and supplies water for over one hundred farms ranging from two hundred to about ten acres in extent. The apples and hardy fruits, together with fine vegetables raised in the upper valley of the Mimbres, are of a very superior quality.

Below the mountains the Mimbres takes the form of what is usually termed a "lost river." About thirty miles north of Deming it debouches upon a plateau of the Sierra Madre, a large plain of deep alluvial soil. Little or no water is in sight except in the flood seasons; but it may always be had at moderate depths below the surface. For sixty miles south of the Mexican line, and for a similar distance east and west, the same condition prevails. The rivers rise in the mountains, drain a considerable water-shed and then disappear into the earth. The importance of this underflow may be judged by the numerous lakes which appear in old Mexico, just south of the line. Palomas lake is the principal. It is five or six miles long, three-quarters to two miles wide and fed by hundreds of springs. Some of these are so strong that their disturbance of the water can be plainly seen on the surface of the lake.

Harvey Howard Whitehill is a pioneer of New Mexico of the '60s. We of the early part of the twentieth century cannot realize the conditions which met the pioneer of even twenty-five years ago, and little less dream

of the environments which surrounded the early settler, whose residence here has covered three, four or five decades. Mr. Whitehill's memory bears the impress of the early historic annals of the Territory, and he has been a participant in many epochal events. He now lives in Silver City and is engaged in developing the natural resources of the Territory, especially in the line of silver mining.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Whitehill was born in Bellefontaine, September 2, 1837. In early life he followed railroad engineering in the middle west and in 1858, when a young man of twenty-one years, went to Colorado, spending most of his time in that state in Denver, Leadville and other mining districts, engaged in mining and prospecting. He devoted one year to mining in the Russell gulch and was sergeant-at-arms of the first provincial government of the Territory in 1859-60. He afterward returned to his mining and took out about twelve thousand dollars. He then returned to the San Juan country and spent the winter of 1860-1. Formerly Mr. Whitehill had been engaged in freighting in the west before the advent of railroads, and during the Civil war had enlisted at Fort Union, where he was in active duty for about a year. He belonged to the company under command of Captain Joseph Simpson and First Lieutenant H. H. Halford. He was sworn in by Colonel Chatman of the regular army, commanding officer at Fort Union at that time, and afterward by Major Paul of the regular army. Lieutenant Halford was murdered at Elizabethtown in 1872. Mr. Whitehill continued to serve until honorably discharged in 1862. All of the members of the command furnished their own horses. Following his military service he became a government contractor for grain at Fort Union.

On the 19th of December, 1865, in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Whitehill was married to Harriet M. Stevens and about 1866 or 1867 they came to New Mexico, locating in Elizabethtown during the days of the first gold excitement there. Mr. Whitehill gave his attention to placer mining and continued in that vicinity until 1870, when he removed to Silver City, where he has since been engaged in silver mining. He is familiar with all kinds of mining machinery and has done much work along that line here. He is also interested in cattle to some extent and has thus been closely associated with two of the most important sources of income to the Territory—the development of its rich mineral resources and the raising of live stock.

In his political affiliation Mr. Whitehill is a stalwart Democrat, active in the work of the party and having considerable influence in its local councils. He has filled various local offices and about 1880 was elected to the legislature. He is also prominent in the local Masonic lodge and is a man of genuine personal worth, commanding and enjoying the esteem and confidence of those who know him. His life history, if written in detail, would present a characteristic picture of pioneer experiences during the days of Indian outbreaks, added to the hardships, privations and difficulties which are always encountered upon the frontier. On various occasions he has had trouble with the Indians and has narrowly escaped with his life. One of his most exciting adventures occurred at Mogollon.

In 1894 Mr. Whitehill was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, with whom he had traveled life's journey happily for almost thirty years. They were the parents of nine children: Harry V., who is engaged in the

cattle business on the Mimbres; Emma, the widow of W. H. Kilburn, of Silver City; Wayne W., who is interested in mining and makes his home at Silver City; Cornelius Cosgrove, who is engaged in the insurance business; Josie, the wife of Herbert H. Bishop, of San Francisco; Hattie, the wife of H. L. Dodson, of the Mimbres; Ollie, the wife of Robert Bell, of Silver City; and Carrie and Mary, who are at home with their father.

Cornelius C. Whitehill of this family was born in Silver City, November 8, 1873, and was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the public schools. During the earlier years of his manhood he gave his attention principally to cattle ranching, but is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business and in both departments has a large clientage, being one of the representative and enterprising young business men of this part of the Territory. He was married on the 10th of June, 1895, to Miss May Biggs and their children are Cornelius O. and Clarice. Cornelius C. Whitehill is a member of the Elks lodge and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Colonel Howard H. Betts, filling the position of city clerk at Silver City, New Mexico, is a native of New England, his birth having occurred in Danbury, Connecticut, December 1, 1855. He was reared, however, in New York city and he has been a resident of Silver City, New Mexico, since December, 1886. In that year he entered the employ of the firm of Morrill & Company, with whom he remained for a year, when he embarked in business on his own account, conducting his store successfully until 1891. He then disposed of his stock of groceries and, in partnership with W. H. Newcomb, organized the Silver City, Pinos Altos & Mogollon Narrow Gauge Railroad Company for the building of a line, but the repeal of the Sherman act caused the financial ruin of the firm after the work of grading for a distance of nine miles from Silver City had been completed.

Various official honors have been conferred upon Mr. Betts and he has made a creditable record in different offices he has filled. He was appointed a member of the board of penitentiary commissioners and for two years acted as its president. In 1897 he was chosen to the office of city clerk of Silver City and has since acted in this capacity, covering a period of nine years. He was appointed assessor of Grant county in 1899 and 1900. Opposed to misrule in all municipal or county offices, his course has been characterized by unfaltering devotion to the public good through the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him.

On the 9th of December, 1899, Mr. Betts was married to Miss Annie A. Newcomb. He is a member of Silver City Lodge No. 413, B. P. O. E., and is its secretary, and membership relations connect him with Silver City lodge, K. P. February 24, 1906, Governor Hagerman appointed him colonel on his staff.

Arthur S. Goodell, of Silver City, wholesale and retail dealer in hay, grain and feed, who is also filling the office of county treasurer, was born in Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, in 1858. He has been a resident of New Mexico since 1883. He was reared in his native city and after acquiring his early education there became a student in the academy at Thedford Hill, Vermont. He arrived in New Mexico when about twenty-five years of age, locating in Grant county upon a ranch on the Gila river. There he remained for about seven years and in 1891 he established a livery stable in Silver City, which he conducted successfully until 1905. In



Colonel. Howard. H. Pettz

the meantime, in 1903, he purchased an interest in his present business and since June, 1905, has been alone in the ownership of his wholesale and retail hay, grain and feed store in Silver City, with a good patronage, which annually returns to him a gratifying income. His business interests are capably managed and from a humble position he has worked his way upward to the plane of affluence.

In 1896 Mr. Goodell was married to Miss May Gaddis, a native of Louisiana, who was a teacher in the public and normal schools. They have one child, May. Fraternally Mr. Goodell is a Mason, having been initiated into the order in Silver City lodge in 1892. He also belongs to Silver City Chapter, R. A. M., to Malta Commandery, K. T., of Silver City, and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Aside from his business, however, his chief attention is given to his official duties. He is an active and stalwart Republican and upon the party ticket was elected sheriff in 1901, serving for a term of two years. He has been mayor of the city since the spring of 1904 and county treasurer since the fall of that year, and in both offices he gives a public spirited and progressive administration, characterized by reform and improvement.

Theodore W. Carter, prominently known in mining circles, arrived in the Territory in April, 1897, and became identified with copper mining in Grant county. In 1900 he leased property from the Southwestern Copper Company. Up to that time the property had remained idle for twenty years and had produced very little. Mr. Carter continued to operate under the lease until 1903, when the Burro Mountain Copper Company was formed and he took over the property and purchased ground covering about a mile square. The work of Mr. Carter under the lease was what led to the great development now being carried on. Today the property is among the most promising and paying in New Mexico, this camp being the largest in the Territory. Nothing was being done when Mr. Carter took up his abode there and the growth and development of this locality is attributable directly to his efforts and enterprise. He organized the Burro Mountain Copper Company, was connected therewith as manager until a recent date and is now acting as managing director, with offices in Silver City. He now has a mill on the grounds at Leopold and its capacity is two hundred and twenty-five tons per day. When he began operations Mr. Carter had three Mexicans to assist him and hauled the ore to the smelter at Silver City. He shipped under that lease over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore, gross.

Mr. Carter is a native of Iowa and spent two and a half years in Colorado before coming to New Mexico. He is an architect by profession and followed that calling to some extent at Denver and Cripple Creek, but went into the mines at the latter place and there first received his mining experience. Coming to New Mexico, he realized the opportunities here presented and has carried on the development work along modern lines, resulting in great benefit to the district and proving at the same time a source of individual profit.

Orange Scott Warren, deceased, who was a respected and representative citizen of Silver City, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, August 15, 1847, and was a descendant of the old Warren family, prominent in that state. During his boyhood days his parents removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was educated, being graduated from the schools there. He after-

ward entered the Union army as private secretary to a colonel commanding a regiment. About the close of the war he returned east to New Jersey for a short time, and afterward went to Seattle, Washington, where he was cashier in a bank for two years. Subsequently he again went to New Jersey and afterward spent two years in the banking business at Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1876 he made his way to San Francisco and to Portland, Oregon, remaining on the coast until 1882. In that year he came direct to Silver City and spent his remaining days in the insurance and real estate business here, being one of the representative men of this part of the Territory. He was not only active in business life, but also contributed in substantial measure to public improvement, and was a co-operant factor in measures which had direct bearing upon public interests. He was the first county superintendent of schools in Grant county, and the cause of public education found in him a warm and earnest friend, while other beneficial public measures received his endorsement and co-operation. He died on the eve of his nomination for county commissioner on the 6th of October, 1885. His public spirit and progressive citizenship made his services much sought in connection with affairs of general moment. He was a well educated man, a good conversationalist and fluent talker, and was recognized as a strong and influential Republican, whose opinions were frequently a decisive force in the local councils of his party.

Mr. Warren was married in New Jersey in 1874 to Miss Elizabeth Von Wachenhusen, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and a daughter of Baron Frederick Von Wachenhusen, of Mecklenburg, who served as lieutenant in the German army in the revolution of 1848, and because of this had to leave his native country, which he did in company with the renowned Carl Schurz. Of the children of this family one son, Frederick, is now deceased. Joan is the widow of E. B. Moorman, of Louisville, Kentucky, and a son, Eugene, is now in St. Louis, Missouri, where he occupies a prominent position with the Citizens' Insurance Company. He was formerly a resident of Silver City and was Republican candidate for the New Mexico legislature at the Thirty-fifth session. Since her husband's death Mrs. Warren has continued to reside in Silver City, and has charge of the business which he established. He was a man of splendid qualities, as displayed in his business, political and social relations, and his death came as a personal bereavement to his many friends as well as to his immediate family.

Robert Black, a contractor and builder of Silver City, came to this place March 2, 1872. He was born and reared in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1850 entered Harvard College, so that in his youth he enjoyed splendid educational privileges. He resided at Cambridge until twenty-seven years of age. On leaving Boston he spent one year in Denver, Colorado, and was induced to come to Silver City from that place to construct a quartz mill. From that time to the present he has been closely associated with the material progress, the intellectual development and the up-building of the city along those lines which contribute to civic virtue and civic pride. He was engaged as a contractor and builder until 1883, when he was called to public office and later he resumed operations in that direction and has erected nearly all of the important buildings in the city and county in many years. He put in the first wood working machinery

ever installed in the territory, building the first complete planing mill, which was shipped in sections from Boston, Massachusetts.

On the 1st of May, 1883, the railroad was completed to Silver City, and Mr. Black, as mayor here, had the honor of driving the silver spike. The town had been incorporated in May, 1878, and in April of that year Mr. Black had been elected its first mayor, in which capacity he served for two terms. In 1880 he was elected a member of the territorial legislature as the representative for the five southern counties and filled that position for two years. He has been the champion of many feasible movements for public good and while in the legislature was the author and introduced the first public school bill. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart friend, and he has been president of the school board of Silver City for the past twenty-one years. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of the normal university here, and for eight years has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College. He is also a member of the New Mexico Pioneer Society, which includes all men who became residents of the Territory prior to 1880. He served on the Board of County Commissioners for one term of two years, and in various positions to which he has been called he has shown himself abundantly worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Black is a member of Silver City Lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the degrees of the Commandery and of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque. He also belongs to the Eastern Star, and is the oldest Knight of Pythias in the Territory, but has not identified himself with a local lodge of that organization. His affiliation with the Masonic craft covers a period of more than forty years, during which time he has been a worthy exemplar of the beneficent spirit of the order, which promotes mutual helpfulness, brotherly kindness and charity among its followers.

James A. Shipley, residing at Silver City, is deputy clerk of the third judicial district, also deputy sheriff, deputy treasurer and collector. He was born in Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, June 16, 1871, and pursued his education in the public schools of Indianapolis. He arrived in New Mexico, January 9, 1891, representing the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Albuquerque until 1894. In the spring of the latter year he came to Silver City and occupied a clerical position in the assessor's office until December of that year. Through the succeeding ten years he was clerk in the probate clerk's office and also deputy clerk of the third judicial district of New Mexico. He has discharged the combined duties of his present positions, being deputy clerk of the third judicial district, deputy sheriff and deputy treasurer and collector. In politics he is an earnest and unfaltering Republican, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, and in 1901 he was candidate for the office of probate clerk, but was defeated.

Mr. Shipley was married, March 5, 1892, to Miss Ina E. Whitehill, a daughter of P. P. Whitehill, and their children are Frederick G. and Addison P., aged respectively ten and four years. Mr. Shipley is a charter member of Silver City Lodge, No. 413, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler.

Andrew B. Laird, of Silver City, filling the position of county assessor of Grant county, is a pioneer of 1881. He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, July 3, 1854, and pursued his education in the schools of that

state. In 1876 he went to Kansas, making his home in Sterling, where he engaged in business as a builder and contractor until 1881, when he went to Las Vegas. There he engaged in building operations for eight months, and afterward went to Bernalillo. In February, 1883, he went to Deming, where he did the greater part of the building until 1893. While there he was elected sheriff of Grant county in 1886 and served for one term. He was re-elected to the office in 1892, and in 1894 was chosen by popular suffrage to the position of treasurer and collector. Since 1893 he has made Silver City his home, and in addition to county offices has filled some local positions, acting as town marshal for three years. He was appointed assessor in January, 1904, to fill a vacancy, and is the present incumbent in the position. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, and was the first representative of the party to be elected sheriff of Grant county.

Mr. Laird has not only proved an efficient and capable officer, but also an enterprising business man, and during the past four years has been closely connected with building operations at Fort Bayard. He has had some military experience, being captain of the only militia company in the field ordered out in the campaign against the noted Indian chief, Geronimo, in 1885, commanding Troop H of the Second Cavalry. Mr. Laird was made a Mason in Kansas, and he assisted in organizing and became the first master of Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., at Deming. He was also senior grand warden of the grand lodge in 1884. He is also an Elk.

Mr. Laird married Flora A. Haight, a native of Owego, New York.

James Corbin, who is engaged in the insurance and real estate business in Silver City, where he is also notary public and where he formerly served as probate judge, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, March 24, 1838. He is a brother of Austin Corbin and a son of Austin and Mary (Chase) Corbin, the former a native of Somers, Connecticut, and the latter of Claremont, New Hampshire.

James Corbin acquired his early education in Newport, New Hampshire, and afterward attended the South Woodstock (Vermont) College. He made an early trip to Iowa in 1856, his brother Austin being at that time a lawyer and banker of Davenport. He afterward returned to New York, and in 1864 came to New Mexico on account of his health. In 1859 he had started for Pike's Peak, but did not reach his destination and returned to Davenport, Iowa. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he was in Chicago, Illinois. Because of his health he afterward returned to the east, where he read law, and following his arrival in New Mexico he was admitted to the bar.

Locating in Santa Fé, Mr. Corbin became a clerk in the law office of Samuel P. Cleaver and of Merrill Ashurst. He was later engrossing clerk in the territorial legislature, and in the succeeding summer started for Mexico or California, but instead stopped at Fort Craig, where he engaged in clerking for United States until fall. He thence went to Fort Selden, where he did clerical work. He was next at Fort Cummings, and a year later, in 1866, went to Fort Bayard, where he spent most of his time until coming to Silver City in 1870. He has made his home continuously in Grant county since 1865, and has been engaged to a greater or less extent in independent mining ventures, and still owns valuable



N. S. Murray

mining property. He has also conducted a real estate business for several years, negotiating important realty transfers. It was Judge Corbin and associates who discovered the celebrated chloride mines in Grant county, one of which produced silver to the value of over a million dollars.

In his political views and affiliations Judge Corbin is a stalwart Democrat. He was elected and served as probate judge of Grant county and has also been mayor of Silver City. He was married in 1885 to Mrs. Emma I. (Cross) Adams.

Charles A. Farnsworth, of Silver City, filling the office of sheriff of Grant county, is a native of La Salle county, Illinois, his birth having occurred in Redding on the 5th of April, 1868. In 1885 he came to New Mexico with his parents, Thomas F. and Nannah (Wright) Farnsworth, both of whom were of English ancestry, and the father is now deceased. In 1878 they left Illinois and for seven years thereafter were residents of Nepesta, Colorado, so that Charles A. Farnsworth, who was but ten years of age at the time of the removal from Illinois, acquired his education by studying successively in the schools of his native state, Colorado and New Mexico. In early life he herded cattle for four months and was afterward connected with a grocery business at Lake Valley for two years. Subsequently he conducted a store for one year for W. C. Hadley Company at Hadley, now Luna, Grant county. In connection with his brother he became owner of a large cattle ranch on Bear creek and was identified with its management for nine years, at the end of which time he sold out, in 1900, and in connection with his brothers, T. F. and William S. Farnsworth, opened a grocery store and meat market in Silver City, which they still conduct, having a well appointed store, which has secured a liberal patronage and, therefore, returns to them a good income.

Mr. Farnsworth votes with the Republican party and is a loyal advocate of its principles. He was nominated upon the Republican ticket for the office of sheriff in October, 1902, but was defeated in that year. In 1904 he was again nominated and won the election by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five in a county which has a large normal Democratic strength. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, with the Knights of Pythias and with the A. O. U. W. He is now discharging the duties of his office in a fearless, capable manner, and at the same time is connected with mercantile interests in Silver City.

W. D. Murray, residing at Central, New Mexico, has been a promoter of many important business enterprises of this section of the Territory and his labors have been of direct benefit and far-reaching effect in the work of growth, progress and development here. He is president of the Silver City National Bank, is interested in the wholesale firm of Jones, Downes & Company, of Silver City, also in the firms of Murray & Layne and M. F. Downes & Company, and in many other mercantile and corporate enterprises. He came to New Mexico in 1880 with his parents, the family home being established at Fort Selden. He was a student in St. Michael's College and in the Christian Brothers' School at St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1886 he went to Fort Bavard, his father being in the federal service at the old Fort Bavard, a government post. While in St. Louis he was fitting himself for telegraphic work, and after his graduation he acted as operator for a short time at Fort Bavard, also serving as clerk in the government trading post there, the store being conducted by B. W.

Maginn. Following the sale of the store by Mr. Maginn to H. Booth, Mr. Murray continued as clerk and remained there until 1892, when the government discontinued the commissioning of post traders, and Mr. Murray removed to Central. Here he opened a store for his former employer, Mr. Booth, in January, 1893, and the following year purchased an interest in the business, the firm of Booth & Murray being then established. This relation was maintained until 1897, when Mr. Murray became sole proprietor, conducting the business alone until 1900, when the firm of Murray Brothers was established, with W. D. and J. T. Murray as partners. This has been a leading place of business in Central since that time, and a number of branch houses have been established at various places in Grant county. In Hanover the business is conducted under the name of the Hanover Mercantile Company.

Mr. Murray is interested in the Alley Canyon Lumber Company. In April, 1904, he accepted the presidency of the Silver City National Bank. He is also a director and heavy stockholder in the Silver City Savings Bank, also practically owns the Silver Valley Waterworks, which supplies the town with water; is a stockholder and director in the recently organized life insurance company known as the Occidental Life Insurance Company, doing business in New Mexico and Arizona. In 1900, in connection with J. W. Bibb, of Hanover, he organized the Grant County Telephone Company, of which he is president, with Mr. Bibb as vice-president. They now have 'phones over the greater part of Grant county, and this enterprise has been of material benefit in the advancement of business interests and conditions in this portion of the Territory. The firm of Murray Brothers owns a half interest in the Mimbres Hot Springs, located twenty miles east of Santa Rita. Mr. Murray is a man of keen business discernment, recognizing the difficulties as well as the possibilities of a business situation, and planning to overcome the former and to utilize the latter. He has labored with good results, making the most of his opportunities and steadily progressing toward the goal of prosperity. At the same time his business career has been of a character that has contributed to general progress as well as to individual success.

In politics Mr. Murray is a Republican, and upon the party ticket was elected in 1900 to the office of county commissioner and served as chairman of the board for four years.

At the Republican convention held at Las Vegas in 1906 he was nominated for the council from the tenth district, embracing the counties of Grant, Luna and Doña Ana. In the November election he was the only Republican who was elected in the county of Grant, the balance of the ticket being defeated. His majority in Grant county was 223, his majority in Doña Ana county was 523, and he lost Luna county by 95; hence the total majority was 651. He carried his own precinct, Central, by 129 out of 144 votes.

He is likewise a school director at Central and he belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 413, at Silver City, and to the Knights of Pythias Lodge there. He was married in 1893 to Mattie Jones, Silver City. They have two girls, Lyda and Hazel, and one boy, Harry B. Murray.

Owen L. Scott, who is president and manager of Redstone Company, engaged in the operation of a sawmill eighteen miles northeast of Silver City, making his home at the mill, was born in Virginia, December 11,

1840, and in October, 1866, came to New Mexico, landing at Santa Fé. In 1842 his father had removed with the family to Wyandot county, Ohio, where he followed farming in pioneer days. In June, 1860, Owen L. Scott left Ohio and went to Colorado, arriving in Denver on the 16th of August of that year. In August, 1864, he enlisted at first sergeant in Company H of the Third Colorado Cavalry and served under Colonel George L. Shoup within the state of Colorado, engaged in Indian fighting. He was for one hundred days in the army. He had been in business in Colorado, and following his removal to Santa Fé he soon started to other parts of the Territory upon a prospecting trip. He located at Fort Selden, on the Rio Grande, in Doña Ana county, in 1864, and was there in the employ of George Blake, post trader, selling goods, until 1869. He also acted later as clerk in the quartermaster's department. He afterward returned east on a visit and in the summer of 1870 was engaged in mining in Colorado. In the fall of 1871 he came to Silver City, and in 1872 established the first newspaper in Grant county, called *Mining Life*, the first issue being given to the public in May of that year. He continued its publication until the spring of 1875. The following year he accepted the position of bookkeeper for M. W. Bremen, the pioneer miner and the most successful representative of that business ever in the Territory. Mr. Scott continued as bookkeeper until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster by President Arthur and served for four years. In 1888 he joined the Hastings Lumber and Manufacturing Company, and thus became connected with the lumber business. In 1891 he organized the Black-Scott Lumber Company, and as secretary and manager operated the sawmill, which is situated eighteen miles northeast of Silver City, until January 1, 1901, when the Redstone Company was incorporated, with himself as president and manager, and has continued in the lumber trade to the present time, with a large and constantly growing patronage.

Mr. Scott was married at Fort Selden, March 4, 1872, to Miss Mary Jane Hannum, a native of Ohio. He is a charter member of San Vicente Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.

E. M. Young came to Silver City, April 15, 1882, from Deming, making the trip on a six-horse stage. This was then a small adobe town, the population being mostly the Mexican element and depending entirely upon mining as a source of income. He there accepted a position as bookkeeper with I. N. Cohen, in whose employ he remained for several years, after which he became postmaster, filling that position from January 6, 1887, until 1891, under appointment of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Young is a stalwart Democrat in his political affiliation, and has taken deep interest in political affairs for a number of years. In 1890 he was elected probate clerk, and by re-election served for four consecutive terms. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the New Mexico Normal School, at which time he was made secretary and treasurer, and is still serving in that capacity.

Upon his retirement from the office of probate clerk Mr. Young entered the grocery business and has since continued in the trade, being recognized as one of the prominent and substantial residents of Silver City, where his commercial and official activity have been of such a character as to render him one of the leading men here.

W. A. Tenney, a freight contractor of Silver City, has been a resi-

dent of New Mexico since 1873, when, at the age of thirteen years, he went to Valencia county with his father, N. C. Tenney, and entered the cattle business thirty-five miles southeast of Fort Wingate, in Little Onion. He was born and reared in Utah until the removal of the family to New Mexico. The father engaged in the cattle business until 1878, when, with his father, he went to St. John's, Arizona, and there he was killed while acting as peacemaker between the cowboys and the Mexicans in the great bull fight at that place.

W. A. Tenney was connected with his father in his cattle interests until 1878, when he secured a government contract for freighting from Albuquerque and Las Vegas to Fort Wingate, following that pursuit for four or five years, or until the Santa Fé Railroad was built to Needles. He has since engaged in freighting in New Mexico, Arizona and Old Mexico, making his headquarters in Silver City since June, 1903. His family, however, resides in St. John's, Arizona. Mr. Tenney is a member of Silver City Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., and Silver City Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W. He came to this section of the country in pioneer times, when the seeds of civilization had hardly been planted, and through almost thirty years has been an interested witness of the progress that has been made and the changes which have occurred, bringing about a wonderful transformation in business conditions and in the settlement of the country.

Major O. G. Myhre, connected with the drug trade at Silver City and prominent in military circles of New Mexico as a member of the National Guard, was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, June 27, 1865. In the fall of the same year his parents removed to Iowa, locating at Estherville, Emmet county. The father, Andrew Myhre, a pioneer of Wisconsin, followed merchandising in various places in that state and in Iowa and left the latter state when Major Myhre was about eight years of age, removing to Lyle, Minnesota, where he again engaged in merchandising. The son was reared in Lyle, pursuing his education in the public schools, and afterward in the institute at Decorah, Iowa, and a business college at La Crosse, Wisconsin. At Lyle he entered a drug store and learned the business. In 1887 he went to Chicago and pursued a course of study in the Chicago College of Ophthalmology. On the completion of the course he returned to Lyle, where he engaged in the drug and optical business. On the 29th of March, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of that place by President Harrison, and in 1890 was elected mayor of the town. The following year the town was largely destroyed by fire, but Mr. Myhre reopened his drug store and continued in business there until the spring of 1892, when he came to New Mexico. He arrived at Carlsbad on the 30th of June, 1892, and conducted a drug store there for three years, when he returned to Chicago and went upon the road as a traveling salesman. In March, 1897, he came to Silver City and has been connected with the Porterfield Drug Company since that time, also conducting an optical business.

On the 19th of September, 1901, Mr. Myhre was commissioned captain of Company D, of the First Regiment of Infantry of the New Mexico National Guard. In September, 1902, he was appointed by Governor Otero as major in the First Regiment and was assigned to command the Third Battalion. On the 23rd of March, 1905, he was appointed by Governor Otero as a member of the board of ophthalmometry and elected secretary. In community affairs he has also been deeply and helpfully interested, and

since 1899 has served as chief of the Silver City fire department, while in 1905 he was chosen a member of the board of education and is now acting as its secretary. Fraternally he is connected with Silver City Lodge No. 413, B. P. O. E., and also a member of Silver City Lodge No. 12, K. of P., of which he is a past chancellor.

George H. Bell, owning and controlling a ranch near Silver City, was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 4, 1858, and spent his boyhood days there and in London, Ohio. He came to New Mexico in 1880, and for a time conducted a saloon in Silver City, but about seven years ago purchased a cattle ranch and now has one of the finest ranching properties in this part of the country. It is stocked with a high grade of cattle and his annual sales reach a large figure. Moreover, he has contributed to the substantial improvement of Silver City through the erection of two large business blocks, and he has been interested in mining to a greater or less extent during the entire period of his residence here.

Mr. Bell served as a member of the militia during the troubles with the Apache Indians. He has also taken an interest in politics as an advocate of the Democracy, and he belongs to Silver City Lodge No. 413, B. P. O. E.

Albert Dano, of Silver City, who has mining interests in the Burro mountains and is engaged in general development work, has resided in New Mexico for twenty-five years. He was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, May 16, 1857, a son of William H. and Margaret Dano. His early life was spent in his native city, his education acquired in the public schools there, and he entered upon his business career as a drug clerk in Baraboo. In 1880, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to New Mexico and lived at different times in Socorro, Santa Fé and Albuquerque, but devoted much of the time to business interests in Santa Fé. He also mined in various places. About ten years ago he came to Silver City, where he has since engaged in business. He now has good copper mining properties in the Burro mountains, which he is operating independently, and he is also engaged in general development work, his labors proving of direct and immediate benefit in the upbuilding and progress of this part of the Territory. His co-operation can always be counted upon as a factor in the furtherance of any movement for the public good.

Nick Hughes, Sr., well known as a cattleman of Lordsburg, is familiar with the history of the Southwest from the early period in its pioneer development, for he came to New Mexico in 1856 at the age of fifteen years as a member of the United States cavalry engaged in active service against the Navajo Indians. He was born in Ireland. Entering the army in early manhood, he served for five terms, which covered the period of the Civil war, and also brought him into contact with military experiences upon the frontier in the subjugation of the red race, who took advantage of every available opportunity in a manifestation of the hostile spirit which made life such a hazardous thing to the frontier settlers. After retiring from the army he located in Puerto de Luna and embarked in the cattle business, the wide, open country giving an excellent range. About 1870 or 1871 he removed to Sension, in Chihuahua, Mexico, where he engaged in trade, largely dealing in cattle, horses and other stock. He was thus engaged until 1878, when he removed to the Sang Somone valley in Arizona. In 1887 he removed to the ranch a mile and a half northeast of Lordsburg,

where he is now engaged in the cattle business. He has large herds and is constantly breeding up the stock to better strains.

None of the usual experiences of life on the frontier when the settlers were constantly exposed to the dangers of Indian attack are unknown to Mr. Hughes. He has had many encounters with the red men and various narrow escapes, and his life history, if written in detail, would be a most thrilling story of the varied experiences when his life was endangered and his escape seemed almost miraculous. On one occasion, between Chihuahua, Mexico, and Silver City, while carrying a big bag of silver and gold which he had received in payment for a thousand head of cattle, he was attacked by rustlers, but escaped. Later he was jumped by a band of Indians, but again escaped, on each occasion owing to the fact that he rode a splendid horse, which outdistanced his pursuers. He has watched with interest the changes that have come as the tide of emigration has steadily flowed to this region, the white race having reclaimed the district for the uses of civilization, churches and schools being planted upon the frontier, business interests established and the development of the natural resources of the country carried on until, in point of business activity and sources of culture, New Mexico is not behind the older cities and long settled districts of the east.

Mr. Hughes was married in New Mexico in 1863 to Miss Josefa Armijo, and to them have been born four children: James, deceased; John, who was killed in Old Mexico; Mary, the wife of John Robson; and Nick, Jr., who was born December 25, 1870, in Bernalillo county. He was reared to the stock business and had the reputation of being the best broncho rider in the Territory. He owns a ranch one mile east of Lordsburg, where he is engaged in raising cattle and horses, and he is also engaged in farming to some extent, having about twenty acres under irrigation. He has a wife and four sons in the Territory. In politics he is an active Democrat, which is also the political faith of the father, who has always been an advocate of the principles of that party.

J. P. Ownby, deceased, who for many years was recognized as one of the prominent cattlemen of New Mexico and belonged to that class of citizens who have extended the frontier by planting the seeds of civilization in a hitherto new and undeveloped region, came to Lordsburg in November, 1880. His youth was passed in Memphis, Tennessee, his native city, and in 1852 he went to California. He was prominent in community affairs in the southern section of the state, serving as sheriff of Los Angeles county and also marshal of the city of Los Angeles for six years. In other ways he was an influential factor in the community. In November, 1880, he came to Lordsburg, where he was soon afterward joined by his children. Here he engaged in the cattle business, and in partnership with his son, B. B. Ownby, he began raising and dealing in stock, becoming one of the well known cattlemen of this part of the Territory. With ready adaptation of his interests to the condition of a new country, he conducted his business affairs with undaunted energy and enterprise, resulting in profit. In politics he was very active, giving his allegiance to the Democracy. In his family were two sons and a daughter.

B. B. Ownby, his son and partner, was born and reared in Los Angeles, California, where he acquired his education, and he was continuously engaged in the cattle business in New Mexico since coming to the

Territory in 1880. He has a ranch one mile north of Lordsburg and is here running large herds of cattle, representing a considerable investment and yielding him gratifying profit as the result of his annual sales. Interested in public affairs to the extent of giving hearty support and co-operation to many progressive movements, Mr. Ownby is now serving as one of the commissioners of Grant county. He was county deputy sheriff of Grant county for twelve years, deputy United States marshal for four years and city marshal of Lordsburg, and the record of his public service has been characterized by unflinching fidelity to duty.

Don: H. Kedzie, editor of the *Lordsburg Liberal*, became a resident of Lordsburg in 1887, and in partnership with S. D. Dye founded the *Western Liberal*. A year later the paper passed into the hands of Mr. Kedzie, who has conducted it alone continuously since.

Born in Clinton, Michigan, Mr. Kedzie supplemented his early educational privileges by study in the State Agricultural College, from which institution he was graduated. He learned the printer's trade at St. Joseph, Michigan, and afterward assisted his father, A. S. Kedzie, in conducting the *Grand Haven* (Michigan) *Herald*. While there he became ill with consumption and for the benefit of his health removed to New Mexico. He found in the climatic conditions here the needed restoratives, and, entering business life, has since been allied with the interests of the Territory. He served as postmaster of Lordsburg during the administration of Benjamin Harrison, was reappointed under the first administration of President McKinley, and is still acting in the position. He is a very loyal and ardent advocate of Republican principles, and publishes his paper in the interests of the party. He is also engaged in the insurance business and is a director of several mining companies.

Mr. Kedzie is a charter member and assisted in the organization, on the 4th of July, 1896, of Pyramid Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias, and he is a past chancellor and member of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In addition to the office of postmaster he has served as notary public, and is an enterprising business man and citizen, whose outlook recognizes opportunities and whose efforts in behalf of public service have been far reaching and beneficial.

William H. Small, a representative of commercial interests of Lordsburg, was born and reared in the gas belt of Indiana, his birth having occurred March 21, 1858, and came to New Mexico on the 1st of January, 1883, on which date he arrived in Lordsburg. Here he entered business life as a dealer in stationery, subsequently opening and conducting a drug store, and later embarked in general merchandise, carrying on that line of business from 1897 until the present time. The Eagle drug store was founded in 1885 by W. H. Small and was merged with the business of the Eagle Drug Mercantile Company in March, 1897, at which time it was incorporated with W. H. Small as the chief stockholder, while John T. and James P. McCabe and S. M. Chase were also incorporators. Mr. Small has conducted his commercial interests along lines of modern business activity, recognizing that the field of opportunity is limitless and that strong determination and carefully formed and executed plans are a sure and safe basis upon which to build the superstructure of success. Mr. Small belongs to Deming Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and to Lordsburg Lodge No. 23, K. P., and is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of

these organizations. His efforts have been of direct and permanent benefit in the establishment of the commercial status and the development of business conditions in Lordsburg, where for twenty-three years he has made his home. Mr. Small was married at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1884, to Miss Sadie A. Oliver, a native of Indiana.

H. L. Gammon, a millwright and mechanic conducting a contracting business in Lordsburg, is a native of Maine, born November 30, 1850. His youth was passed in the Pine Tree state and he learned the millwright's trade in Comstock, Nevada, where he also gained practical knowledge of mining in its various departments and operation. He came to New Mexico in 1882, locating at Leitendorf as a millwright and subsequently became master mechanic for the Detroit Mining Company at Morenci, Arizona. However, he spent one year at Lake Valley, New Mexico, before going to Arizona, and after two years passed in the latter territory he returned to Lordsburg and erected a mill at Leitendorf. He has, however, made his headquarters at Lordsburg continuously since and is actively engaged in putting up and operating mining machinery. In this way he has contributed in practical manner to the development of the country, which finds one of its chief sources of income in its mineral deposits.

Mr. Gammon married Miss Isabella Bartlett, of Texas, in 1887. Their children are: N. A., attending military school at Roswell; Mabel, Lottie, and Malcolm.

M. W. McGrath, who has been closely connected with the material, intellectual progress and substantial development of Lordsburg along many lines, was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, and acquired his early education there. When twenty years of age he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and in 1881 he arrived in Deming. He was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and after a year and a half there passed he removed to Lordsburg, where he worked for four years as a master mechanic of the Arizona and New Mexico Railroad. Subsequently he entered the livery and feed business and later turned his attention to merchandising. He also conducted a butcher shop, and in 1900 erected a hotel and business block. He has also put up other buildings in the town and has thus contributed in substantial measure to the improvement of the city. He is now proprietor of the Vendome Hotel and has conducted the varied business interests above mentioned in partnership with his two sons, with whom he divided his entire business after they became of age. A man of resourceful ability, readily recognizing and improving opportunities, he has, through his marked enterprise, keen discernment and unflagging diligence, won for himself a place among the substantial residents of Lordsburg and at the same time his efforts have been a valued factor in the material development and improvement of the city.

Mr. McGrath was married in Prince Edward Island, Canada, and has two sons, Lemuel C. and Herbert J., who manage and carry on the business. In community affairs Mr. McGrath has been deeply interested and his labors have been of direct benefit in lines of intellectual, social and political progress. He raised the first money and paid the first teacher who held school in Lordsburg, and was the first school director. In fact, he is regarded as the father of the system of public instruction here and he has ever done all in his power to further the work of public education. He has been justice of the peace of Lordsburg for the past fourteen years and is

very active in Democratic politics, being an earnest champion of the principles of the party and doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He is a charter member of Pyramid Lodge No. 23, K. P., of which he has been past chancellor.

O. R. Smyth, now living retired in Lordsburg, is one of the honored pioneers of New Mexico who have aided in reclaiming this region from the domain of the savage and converted it to the use of modern civilization. He was born and reared in Hempstead, New York, and came to the west on the second train that reached Pueblo, Colorado, over the Santa Fé Railroad. He prospected in that state and became familiar with mining processes and methods there. He also followed coal mining in Missouri. In 1876 he arrived in the Territory of New Mexico, locating in Santa Fé, where he spent a few months, after which he took charge of the overland stage at Silver City, conducting the stage business between the two railroads, the Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific. Those were troublous times, when the Indians were frequently upon the war-path and resented the encroachments of the white race upon their hunting grounds. They stopped not at any atrocity nor depredation and constantly waged warfare upon the white people. There were nineteen men in the employ of Mr. Smyth who were killed by the Indians during the time that he had charge of the overland stage route. He is familiar with almost every chapter of the history of the early pioneer days here and from actual experiences can relate incidents of far more thrilling interest than many a tale of fiction. Since his retirement from the stage business in 1881 he has devoted his time and energies to mining, freighting and merchandising, but at this writing is practically living retired, having in the course of an active, busy and useful life accumulated a competence that now enables him to put aside all business cares. In 1902 he was elected to the office of county commissioner of Grant county and discharged the duties of the position with the same fidelity and promptness that have ever marked the discharge of his business obligations and the care of his private interests. He belongs to Pyramid Lodge No. 23, K. P., of Lordsburg, and is one of the prominent and honored citizens of this locality to whom the Territory owes a debt of gratitude for what he has accomplished in reclaiming this district for the uses of the white race.

Robert H. Boulware, a commission man of Silver City, New Mexico, who is also engaged in the livery business, was born in Bowling Green, Virginia, and from the age of nineteen years has been in the west, identified with the great movement of progress and improvement which has led to the rapid and substantial upbuilding of this section of the country. In 1885 he located in Fairview, New Mexico, and for six years was there engaged in raising and dealing in horses and cattle. In 1891 he made his way to Link Bar zinc ranch on Diamond creek, where he spent four years as foreman, and he was also foreman for four years on the ranch of Black Canyon. Removing to Silver City he established a livery barn, which he has since conducted, and he is also interested in the commission business, buying and selling horses, cattle and ranches. He is a man of executive force and enterprise, improving each opportunity as it arises, and has made a creditable record as a successful business man. He is also interested in mining, having invested in different properties.

Mr. Boulware was married June 14, 1905, to Miss Blanch Casey. He

is a member of Silver City Lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the Knight Templar degree of Masonry. He likewise belongs to Silver City Lodge No. 14, B. P. O. E., and to Silver City Lodge, A. O. U. W. He served as deputy sheriff of Sierra county for four years and has had many experiences with the Indians, especially while living at Fairview, so that he became a participant in events which form the history of the most picturesque epoch in the development of the southwest.

J. B. Gilchrist, secretary and treasurer of the G. O. S. Cattle Company, has been and is a valued factor in the development of the Territory through his active connection with railroad building and through the effective efforts he has put forth in securing the investment of capital in this portion of the country. He came to New Mexico in 1891 as chief engineer of the Silver City & Northern Railroad Company and superintended and engineered the building of the road from Whitewater to Hanover. T. G. Condon, of New York city, was vice-president of the company and the prime factor in interesting capital in the road, and to him is due much credit for the establishment of the line. The line was completed in September, 1891, the purpose of its construction being to take out the iron ore for the gold and silver smelters to be used as a flux. This ore was shipped to Socorro and El Paso and utilized for flux in the smelters there. The railroad was operated for this purpose until 1896, when the track was washed out, and in 1898 the Santa Fé Company bought the road, repairing it to Santa Rita. When the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company began operations here they made arrangements with the Santa Fé Company to continue the road to Fierro, since which time the company has been mining for iron ore and converting the same into steel, making shipments over the railroad. Following the original completion of the road in 1891 Mr. Gilchrist had charge of the line and was also superintendent of the iron mines in this vicinity. He continued in that capacity until 1895 and in 1896 he was engaged in mining operations in old Mexico and in 1897 at Cripple Creek, Colorado. In 1898 he returned to Grant county and in 1899 the firm of Gilchrist & Dawson was established. For a year previous Mr. Gilchrist had been engaged in leasing mining properties from the Santa Rita Copper & Iron Company at Santa Rita, and Mr. Gilchrist mined for copper on their properties. The firm of Gilchrist & Dawson being organized in April, 1899, they continued in the same line of work and in the same locality, opening up property which had been idle since 1884, but which has been in active operation since they assumed charge. The firm of Gilchrist & Dawson, however, discontinued mining at Santa Rita in 1899. The firm then began mining at Fierro, leasing from the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and so continued until August, 1902. A mercantile enterprise was conducted in conjunction with the other interests of this company, and at the present time Mr. Gilchrist is conducting a successful mercantile business at Fierro. He is the president of the firm of Gilchrist & Dawson, which firm owns the Copper Rose mine east of Santa Rita and now leases to other parties. Mr. Gilchrist has also extended his efforts to other lines, being now secretary and treasurer of the G. O. S. Cattle Company, with headquarters on the Sappello. This company is incorporated with Victor Culberson as president and manager, J. B. Gilchrist, secretary and treasurer, and R. F. Herndon, of Colorado, as vice-president. This company bought out the Mountain Range Cattle Com-



J. W. Bible

pany, also the stock interests of Mrs. O. C. Carpenter and of the old G. O. S. Company and merged all these under the name of the G. O. S. Cattle Company.

J. W. Bible, president of the Hanover Mercantile Company at Hanover, New Mexico, came to Grant county in the Territory in 1891 in the interests of the Southwestern Coal & Iron Company, Hanover Improvement Company and the Silver City & Northern Railroad Company. When the Silver City & Northern Railroad was acquired by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company in 1891, Mr. Bible took a lease on the Hanover Improvement & Southwestern Coal & Iron Companies' properties and also leased individual holdings. About 1900 the Empire Mines Company was formed by Mr. Bible and this company purchased properties in this district, including the Ivanhoe mine. Later, however, this company sold all of its holdings to the Rio Grande Copper Company and Mr. Bible continued as general manager for this company. In 1904 the Hermosa Copper Company acquired these holdings and Mr. Bible continued as general superintendent for the last mentioned company. In 1900 he was the organizer of the Grant County Telephone Company and is now its vice-president. He has been the promoter of business progress and improvement along various lines here and in 1898 organized the firm of Murray & Bible, general merchants, at Hanover, predecessors to the Hanover Mercantile Company, of which Mr. Bible is now president. He is one of the most far-sighted and energetic business men of this locality, and has made a success of every enterprise in which he has been connected. As a mining man he is one of the most practical and thoroughly informed men in the southwest. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the Territorial Immigration Board by Governor Otero and is now serving as treasurer of the board. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

J. A. Wolford, of Central, the pioneer fruit-raiser in Santa Clara valley, now devoting his energies to horticultural pursuits and to stock-raising, came to the Territory in 1874 and has since been a resident of Grant county. He was born in Germany and in 1839 came to America. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in 1861 at the three months' call. He was at that time a resident of Cumberland county, Illinois. He joined the army as a private, and after the expiration of his first term he re-enlisted in 1862 as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry. He came from Kansas to New Mexico and located near Lone Mountain.

F. J. Davidson, senior partner of the firm of F. J. Davidson & Company, general merchants at Pinos Altos, is a native of Nova Scotia and came from Halifax, that country, to New Mexico in October, 1883, his destination being Silver City, where he remained until March, 1884. He then went to Pinos Altos and entered the employ of the Pinos Altos Gold and Silver Mining Company, one of the pioneer companies operating in this locality, and practically the first company to build a quartz mill here. At that time V. C. Place was manager and Mr. Davidson was engaged as bookkeeper and manager of the company's store, which was conducted in the building which he now occupies. He was with the original company for two years, when they sold out to the Hearst people and the property now belongs to the Comanche Mining and Smelting Company. In 1886

Mr. Davidson began business on his own account in Pinos Altos, successfully conducting his enterprise until 1890, when he suffered a severe loss through fire. He was then out of business for nearly a year, when he resumed operations in trade, and in February, 1903, he again suffered heavily by fire. He reopened his store, however, in the building which he now occupies, and is at the head of the firm of F. J. Davidson & Company, dealers in general merchandise. They carry a well selected line of goods and have a liberal patronage, which is constantly growing. Mr. Davidson has also been engaged in mining in Pinos Altos at different times, although not interested now in the development of the mineral resources of this section of the country. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally is connected with the Elks at Silver City.

Walter Brandis, identified with mining operations in the vicinity of Pinos Altos, was born in Sherman, Texas, in 1874, and has been a resident of New Mexico since 1879, the journey being made by wagon to Silver City. In 1891 he came to Pinos Altos and began learning the trade of a mill hand, working in the quartz mills in this camp. In 1902 the firm of Brandis & Company leased the mammoth mill at Pinos Altos from the Golden Giant Mining Company, and as head of the present firm Mr. Brandis has since been conducting this industrial enterprise, operating a ten-stamp mill. He also leased the Kept Woman mine, located above Pinos Altos, and controls its output. It has now been in his possession for about three months, and when he has it opened up will furnish thirty tons every twenty-four hours. Aside from its output he mills the output of other mines in this camp and is thus closely associated with the mining interests of this portion of the Territory.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county lies nearly in the center of the Territory, being bounded north by Torrance and Guadalupe counties, east by Roosevelt and Chaves, south by Chaves, Otero and Doña Ana counties and west by Socorro. It contains nearly 5,000 square miles and about the same population; that is, it averages one person to every square mile of territory. Its county seat is Lincoln, a town of 1,000 population.

Originally Lincoln county occupied the entire southeastern portion of the Territory, and much of the choicest grazing land in New Mexico. From 1876 to 1879 it was the scene of what was known as "the Lincoln county war," between rival cattle owners. The entire population of its 30,000 square miles was compelled to take sides in this conflict, and partisanship of the most bitter character was engendered. More than a score of men were killed during the contest, which was practically for the control of the range on the government land in that section. Each side employed desperadoes as cowboys, and battles and sieges succeeded each other as in a regular war.

By legislative act of 1889, Chaves and Eddy counties were separated from Lincoln, and in 1899 Otero was carved from its territory, which then assumed its present area.

Physical and Industrial Features.—The average elevation of Lincoln county is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The Sierra Blanca, Capitan, Nogal and Carrizo ranges, in its central and southern portions, are well forested with pine pinyon, juniper, oak and cottonwood, which afford excellent material for fuel and building. Loftier mountain ranges run north and south in Socorro county, but so near the western boundary of Lincoln as to form a complete watershed. Around White Oaks and the Nogal and Capitan mountains are valuable mines of copper and lead.

The face of the country is varied, the northern half of the county being chiefly composed of vast plateaus, interspersed with valleys, mountains and tablelands. The character of the soil also varies, the larger portion being a sandy loam, with frequent and considerable areas of chocolate and black soil, similar to the prairie lands of the more distant eastern states. The central parts of the county are well watered by running streams, the principal of which is the Rio Hondo, a deep, swift stream, draining the Sierra Blanca and Capitan mountains. Besides this are the Felix, Ruidoso, Bonito, Eagle, Upper and Lower Penyasco and Nogal creeks. In the northern portions springs break out on the wide plateaus and afford abundance of water for stock.

Grapes and currants in their native state grow in great abundance, while cultivated vines, as well as apples, peaches and pears, yield splendid harvests. All the grains of the temperate zone grow well, vegetables of

every variety maturing into wonderful proportions. Beans are an especially reliable crop, and the forage grasses and fertilizers develop to perfection. Alfalfa yields from four to five cuttings annually, and the crop will average from five to eight tons per acre.

For pasturage and a stock country Lincoln county has few equals. Stock of all descriptions subsist on the range alone and keep in fine condition, winter and summer. Prudent managers think that two per cent is a liberal estimate of loss from all causes while the cattle or sheep are on the range. The profit on cattle is estimated to be at least fifty cents monthly per head from the time they are calved, while the profit on sheep is not less than fifty per cent.

County Officers.—Lincoln county was organized in 1869, but, like many other counties in New Mexico, many of the records have disappeared. It is impossible to give anything like a complete list of the county officials.

Towns.—Lincoln, the county seat, is in the southeastern part of the county, on the Rio Bonito. It is a place of about 1,000 people, its nearest railroad station being Capitan, on the El Paso & Northeastern line, about ten miles to the west.

White Oaks, forty-one miles northwest of Lincoln and nearly in the center of the county, is the most important point. It is surrounded by good gold mines and mills and is altogether a thriving town. The adjacent mountains are also rich in coal and iron and covered with pine, cedar and pinyon timber. Even before White Oaks secured railroad connections through the El Paso & Northeastern system it was a remarkably prosperous place. For years it has been the seat of most successful gold mining. The first lode located in the White Oaks camp was South Homestake, by John E. Wilson, in November, 1879. A few days later John V. Winters located the North Homestake. A little later were staked out Old Abe (the deepest dry mine in the United States), Rip Van Winkle, Comstock, Little Mack and Henry Clay, and during the winter of 1879-80 Large Hopes, Little Hell and Blacksmith. The camp's real "boom" commenced in March, 1880, with the discovery of unusually rich ore in the North Homestake.

The military post of Fort Stanton is located in a beautiful valley seven miles from Lincoln. It is about forty miles north of the Mescalero Apache Indian agency, and was established in the late '50s to keep the Mescalero Apaches in check.

John W. Owen, sheriff of Lincoln county, was born and reared in Sedalia, Missouri, where he became familiar with the occupation of farming. He arrived in White Oaks, New Mexico, in 1885, and began raising and dealing in cattle and horses. He is yet interested in that industry in the vicinity of White Oaks, having a ranch thirty-five miles north of the town. He raises cattle on quite an extensive scale and the business is a profitable one. Called to public office, he was elected sheriff in 1902 and served for seven months. In 1905 he was re-elected and removed with his family to Lincoln. He had previously served as constable and as deputy sheriff of White Oaks, and has proved a capable officer, prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F.

J. J. and Manuel Aragon, proprietors of a leading mercantile estab-

lishment in Lincoln, are natives of Valencia county, New Mexico, and both acquired their early education in this Territory. J. J. Aragon afterward became a student in Nelson Business College at Springfield, Ohio, and, returning to the Territory, he engaged in merchandising with his brother at Monticello, Sierra county, where he remained for a few years. He then sold out and removed to El Paso, where he engaged in merchandising for about three years. He afterward spent two years in Alamogordo, New Mexico, as proprietor of a drug store, and in August, 1901, came to Lincoln, where he established a general mercantile store, which he has since successfully conducted. He has always been in partnership with his brother Manuel, the business relations between them being mutually pleasant and profitable. In 1886 J. J. Aragon was engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City. He has been somewhat prominent in public affairs in the Territory, especially as the supporter of the Republican party. He was superintendent of schools in Sierra county about 1896, and the cause of education found in him a warm and stalwart friend. He is ever alive to the best interests of county and Territory, and his labors have been of direct and permanent good in promoting the general improvement of the Territory.

George B. Barber, engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, is a native of Virginia, and when a youth accompanied his parents on their removal to what was then the northwest territory, the family locating in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Coming to the Southwest, Mr. Barber took up his abode in Lincoln in December, 1877, and studied law in the office of Judge Ira E. Leonard. Following his preliminary reading, he was admitted to the bar at Lincoln in 1882, and at once opened an office for practice. He has since been an active representative of the profession here, and for three years served as district attorney for the counties of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy. He is a close and discriminating student of the law, prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, and is strong in argument, so that he has won many notable forensic victories, having a clientage that connects him with the most important litigation tried in the courts of the district. He is very active in Republican politics, recognized as one of the leaders of the party in this section of the Territory.

J. W. Prude, licensed trader with the Indians at Mescalero Apache Indian agency and also supplying the mess hall ranchers and others in the locality, was born and reared in Texas and has spent his entire life on the frontier. He was the son of a pioneer cattleman, John Prude, of Alabama, who went to Texas in 1852, while the mother, Mrs. John Prude, became a resident of the Lone Star state in 1847. In his youth J. W. Prude became a cowboy and is familiar with all of the thrilling experiences as well as the routine work of that occupation. Since the fall of 1887 he has been in New Mexico, and since 1889 has resided in Lincoln county, devoting his attention to merchandising. He has been agency trader for four years, and for seven years previous to that time conducted an independent mercantile business. He has many Indian curios. The Apaches not only make blankets, but also moccasins, pappoose boxes and water jugs, the last being made from amole or soap plant, covered with wax.

Mr. Prude was married to Miss Mattie Bennett, a daughter of Captain John T. Bennett, who won his title by service with a Texas regiment in the Mexican war. Mr. and Mrs. Prude have three daughters and two sons,

namely: Andrew B., Maggie, William, Ruth and Myra. Mr. Prude is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Alamogordo.

P. L. Krouse, who is engaged in mining at Alto, became a resident of Lincoln county, New Mexico, in 1887. In 1883 he had settled near Seven Rivers, where he took up a ranch and engaged in cattle-raising until 1887, when he came to Lincoln county and secured government contracts for building and repairing. When his work in that direction was completed he turned his attention to mining interests at Parsons and Eagle Creek, developed the Hopewell mine and other properties, carrying on business for the White Mountain Mining Company. He has now for a number of years been actively associated with the development of the mineral resources of New Mexico and his practice, experience and knowledge well qualify him for this task.

Mr. Krouse made a creditable record as a soldier of the federal army in the Civil war, serving as captain of Company E, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. He took part in Morgan's raid and in the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Pittsburg Landing, Lookout Mountain and other important and sanguinary engagements, and was three times wounded. In matters of citizenship he has ever been loyal and progressive, and in business has displayed keen insight into conditions and a thorough understanding of possibilities that have led him to recognize the advantages that New Mexico affords and to ally his interests with the work of development and upbuilding here.

William M. Riley, a cattleman of Capitan, New Mexico, came to the Territory in 1890 from Louisiana. He settled at Lincoln and entered the cattle business, in which he has since continued, being closely associated with this enterprise, which is one of the most important sources of revenue of the Territory. In 1894 he removed to Capitan, where he entered a homestead claim, covering a part of the town site. He is now proprietor of the Capitan Hotel and also conducts a meat market, his varied business interests being a good source of revenue and winning for him a place among the substantial residents of this part of the Territory.

While living in Lincoln county Mr. Riley was called to various public offices. He served as deputy sheriff, was collector of the county for one term after his arrival and in 1897-98 filled the office of assessor of the county. He also had charge of the district clerk's office in Roswell under George Curray, and his devotion to all public duties is one of the strong and salient characteristics in his life record. His social relations connect him with Coalora Lodge, I. O. O. F.

S. T. Gray, conducting a livery business at Capitan, has been the promoter of business interests that have been of far-reaching and beneficial effect in advancing the material progress and welfare of the community. He was born in Coosa county, Alabama, and was reared in Louisiana. On coming first to New Mexico he located on the Angus V. V. ranch, twelve miles south of Capitan, where in partnership with Pat Garrett, he engaged in the cattle business from 1884 until 1887. In the latter year he located on a ranch comprising the town site of Capitan and continued as a dealer in cattle. In 1897 he opened the first store on the ranch and was instrumental in securing the establishment of a postoffice, which was called Gray. Later he was instrumental in securing the building of the railroad into the coal fields—a source of profit and income to the town—

and in many other ways he has contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding and progress of the community. In 1890 Mr. Gray embarked in the livery business, in which he has continued and he is also interested in mining, being engaged in the development of an iron field. Active as a supporter of the Democratic party he does all in his power to advance its interests and served for a time as cattle inspector and is a member of the Southeastern Stock Growers' Association.

Jones Taliaferro, a prominent representative of commercial pursuits at White Oaks, also interested in mining, came to this place in May, 1880, and during the first year of his residence here was engaged in prospecting. He also did a contract business in mining supplies and in 1884 he was elected clerk of Lincoln county, in which position he served through the four succeeding years. In 1885 he purchased the mercantile business of the firm of Robson, Young & Bogard, which had been established in 1880. He has since conducted this enterprise, removing from Lincoln to White Oaks in 1888. The store is a large and well appointed establishment, in which a good line of general merchandise is carried and its neat and tasteful arrangement together with reasonable prices and earnest desire to please his patrons have secured to the proprietor an extensive and growing trade. He belongs to Baxter Lodge No. 9, K. P., at White Oaks.

John A. Brown, a representative of mercantile interests in White Oaks, where he is also filling the position of postmaster, is a native of Daviess county, Kentucky, and was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the care of the fields. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, enlisting as a member of Company E, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war in the capacity of corporal. He was in active duty in the eastern Tennessee and Georgia campaigns, and Stoneman's raids through West Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, his regiment participating in many hotly contested engagements. While in the army he was wounded and still suffers from the injuries sustained in defense of his country.

Mr. Brown came to White Oaks on the 11th of September, 1883, and has since made his home in New Mexico. For two years he was engaged in prospecting and then turned his attention to merchandising and to the commission business, conducting his store here since 1885. He belongs to Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., of White Oaks and maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Kearny Post No. 10, G. A. R. He is as true and loyal to his country and her interests as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battlefields of the south.

Henry Lutz, who is engaged in sheep raising, his home being near Ancho, New Mexico, was born and reared in Bavaria, and at the age of seventeen years became a resident of Trinidad, Colorado. He arrived in New Mexico in 1883, making his way to Santa Fé, where he entered the employ of Spiegelburg & Company. Subsequently he went to Albuquerque, where he was an employe of E. J. Post & Company, and in 1886 he came to Lincoln, where he embarked in merchandising as a member of the firm of R. Michaelis & Company. In 1889 Mr. Lutz made a trip to Europe and remained abroad for two years, returning in 1891. He then became a partner in the Lincoln Trading Company, with which he was associated for

four and a half years, and subsequently he turned his attention to the sheep raising industry in Ancho, where he has since remained. He has made a close and discriminating study of the needs of sheep and what best promotes the business of sheep raising, and he is today a well-known and successful representative of this industry.

Mr. Lutz is very active and prominent in Republican politics, being an unfaltering supporter of the party and its principles and a recognized leader in its ranks in Lincoln county. He has served as treasurer and collector of the county for two terms. Fraternally he is connected with Lincoln Lodge, Knight of Pythias.

Charles A. Spence, extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle at White Oaks, New Mexico, is a native of Iowa and came to New Mexico in 1882. Here he became actively interested in the stock industry, establishing a large cattle ranch and also opened a store at Pinos Wells. Through his efforts a postoffice was opened there and the village became an important business center and distributing point for the surrounding ranches. Mr. Spence has lived in White Oaks since 1901 and is engaged in sheep raising on a large scale, being one of the leading representatives of this business in his section of New Mexico. He has done much to improve the grade of sheep raised by the introduction of good breeds and has thus contributed in keeping the price up to a high standard.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Sierra is one of the southern counties of New Mexico, and boldly extends into Socorro county, being bounded by Luna and Doña Ana counties on the south, and a corner of Grant county and Socorro on the west. It is one of the smallest counties in the Territory, having an area of only 3,129 square miles and a population of 3,158 people. Its county seat, Hillsboro, in the southern part of the county, has a population of about 600, and is one of the important mining camps in this section of the Territory.

Sierra county was formed by legislative act, in 1883, from parts of Socorro, Doña Ana and Grant counties, the impelling cause being the desire of the miners in the vicinity of Lake Valley, Hillsboro and Kingston, to govern themselves, and their belief that their interests would be benefited by having one county in which mining would be the leading industry, rather than live on the borders of three large counties in none of which could they have a controlling influence. Although, as will be seen, it has very considerable grazing and agricultural interests in the valley of the Rio Grande, with its tributaries, its great industry is that of mining, as it probably always will be.

Physical Features.—Large plains occupy the extreme eastern portion of the county; then come a system of mountain ranges (Sierra Cabello), running north and south, along the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, around whose southern extremity that river makes a bold eastern sweep in its exit from the county, leaving about one-third of the area to the east; to the westward, interrupted here and there by peaks of only moderate height, the plains extend to the foot hills of the Black Membre ranges, which form a lofty western barrier. With the exception of a few creeks in the extreme northwest corner, which flow into the Gila, all streams empty eastward into the Rio Grande.

Agriculture and Mining.—The county is well divided into the valley, mesa and mountain lands, embracing a considerable section of the Rio Grande valley, where agriculture is followed; wherever openings in the valleys of the different affluents afford room enough to do so, agricultural pursuits are followed. But the main interests of Sierra county are centered in the mines. The principal mining districts are: Apache, Black Range, Cuchillo Negro, Kingston, Hermosa, Animas, Hillsboro, Percha and Lake Valley.

Mining History of the County.—To begin with the most famous of all the romances of mining, Lake Valley furnishes the best story. Here abounds the highest-grade silver-ore. In the early days, when Victorio, Loco and Nana made this valley unhealthy, two miners struck a gold prospect. They sold it for \$100,000 to a Philadelphia syndicate, and two days after the lead ran into the "Bridal Chamber," the working of which yielded

over \$3,000,000. The expense was so trifling that one man offered the owners \$200,000 for the privilege of entering the mine and taking the metal that he could knock down single-handed with his pick in one day! This was an era of wild speculation, from which Lake Valley suffered a natural reaction; but the riches of the camp seem only touched as yet. Millions of dollars have been taken from its mines, but there is still rich ore. It lies in blanket form and quickly runs into pockets and chambers.

The history of the discovery of these wonderful mines is interesting. In the year 1878 a miner named Lufkin, then living at Hillsboro, fifteen miles northwest of Lake Valley, or McEvers' ranch, as it was then called, in company with a companion, started out on a prospecting trip to the foothills of the southern extremity of the Black Range. They had no luck for some weeks; but finally, at a point about two miles west of McEvers', they discovered a large body of black ore croppings extending over a hundred acres of territory, and indicating plainly the presence of mineral of some kind. The big, black bodies of ore, cropping out above the surface, showed that, whatever the nature of the mineral to be found, it was certainly in immense quantities. They sank several prospect holes, and soon satisfied themselves that they had "struck it rich" in silver; but as their "grub stake" was by this time exhausted, they returned to Hillsboro and obtained employment, one as a cook and the other as a miner, saved up their wages for several months, in order to have a "grub-stake" when they should go again to work on their claim.

In a few weeks the Indian war broke out upon the country, and mining operations in that section were suspended. Finally, however, through the assistance of J. A. Miller of Grant county, who was then the post trader at Fort Bayard, Lufkin and his partner were enabled to develop their mines sufficiently to prove that they were first class; and then a rush began toward the new district. Claims were located on all sides and quite a mining camp sprang into existence. Ore running as high as \$1,000 a ton was exposed, and Mr. Miller began to look around for means to better develop the mines. The result was that about 1894 Miller sold the principal mines of the district to a syndicate for \$225,000.

This district was the scene of a great mining excitement more than twenty years ago, when the Apaches were removed from the adjacent reservation, but the difficulty and expense of transportation keep it in the background. Hillsboro and Kingston have both been famous in their days as enormous producers, one of gold and the other of silver.

County Officials.—Since its organization, the officials of Sierra county have been as follows:

Probate Judges:—1884-6, Jose Tafavs; 1887-8, Jose Jesus Garcia; 1889-90, Doniciana Montoya; 1891-2, Jose Apodaca; 1893-6, Francisco Apodaca; 1897-8, Julian Chaves; 1899-1900, Mersa Montoya; 1901-4, Procopino Torres; 1905-6, Esperidon Tafava.

Probate clerks:—1884-92, J. M. Webster; 1893-1904, Thomas C. Hall; 1905-6, J. M. Webster.

Sheriffs:—1884-6, Thomas Murphy; 1887-90, Alexander M. Story; 1891-4, S. W. Sanders; 1895-6, Max L. Kahler; 1897-8, August Reingardt; 1899-1900, Max L. Kahler; 1901-2, J. D. Chandler; 1903-4, Max L. Kahler; 1905-6, W. C. Kendall.

Assessors:—1884-94, James P. Parker; 1895-6, Aloys Preisser; 1897-1906, Andrew Kelly.

Treasurers:—1884-6, F. W. Taylor; 1887-8, Norman C. Raff; 1889-94, William H. Bucher; 1895-1900, Will M. Robins; 1901-6, J. C. Plemmons.

County Commissioners:—1884-6, A. E. Pitkin, G. W. Gregg, Richard Winn; 1887-8, Nathan Grayson, Frank Klines, James P. Armstrong; 1889-90, B. N. Greeley, Fred Lindauer, Frank H. Winston; 1891-2, J. C. Stanley, Fred Lindauer, Jose Tofoya y Garcia; 1893-4, Doniciano Montoya, Isaac D. Hilty, James Dalglish; 1895-6, Jose M. Apodaca, August Reingardt, George R. Baucus; 1897-8, Francisco Boyorquez, Robert West, John E. Wheeler; 1899-1900, Thomas T. Lee, James Dalglish, Crespin Aragon; 1901-2, Marcelino Duran, James Reay, Crespin Aragon; 1903-4, Thomas Murphy, Vilcaldo G. Trujillo; 1905-6, Urbano P. Arrey, Thomas Murphy, Viliado G. Trujillo.

Towns of the County.—Hillsboro, the county seat, is the center of the gold mining district. It has a handsome court house, good schools and hotels. The metal carrier in this district is quartz, impregnated with copper and iron pyrites, and containing precious metals in the proportion of one ounce of gold to five ounces of silver. Perhaps the most notable feature in the Hillsboro gold mines is the unbroken continuity of the ore veins. Founded in 1877, the success and prosperity of the town were only obtained after years of persistent effort. The camp is an off-shoot of Georgetown, Grant county. In 1876 David Stetzel and Daniel Dugan left that place on a prospecting tour, and in May, 1877, discovered gold in the present Hillsboro camp. Nicholas Galle, then on the Mimbres, soon after appeared at the place, with eleven others, including W. H. Weeks, H. H. Elliott and Joe Yankie. Each of the newcomers had a name for the new town. Finally one day in December, 1877, the names were all written on slips of paper and put in an old hat, and after an impartial drawing Hillsboro came to the surface.

Kingston, in the southwestern part of the county, a few miles west of Hillsboro, is the nucleus of a rich silver district. It is situated in the valley of the Rio Percha, the ore belt stretching from the Trujillo to the North Percha. The ores are found in connection with quartz, iron, copper, zinc, galena and talc. Binoxide of manganese also prevails throughout the district. The town itself is well situated, has a public water service, churches and schools and a good class of settlers. The first rich mineral in the district of which Kingston is the center was found in what was known as the Solitaire mine and was discovered in August, 1882, by Jack Shedden, the discoverer of the famous Robinson mine in Colorado. R. J. Wilson had located the claim in 1881, but, not knowing this, Shedden took possession of the mine and bonded it to Taber & Wurtzebach for \$100,000. For some time after the discovery of the Solitaire mine the town had a wonderful growth. On June 6, A. Barnaby set up a tent in the woods at a point which soon after became the center of the town, and opened a little store, which was the first habitation of any kind erected in Kingston. On the 26th of August the first surveying for the town site was begun, and on the 1st of October the Kingston Town Company was organized and incorporated. By the latter part of the fall the town had a population of about 1,800 people, and city lots on Main street brought as high as five hundred dollars apiece.

Lake Valley, already mentioned, is also the chief settlement in a productive silver district which lies to the south of Hillsboro and Kingston. In connection with Lake Valley is due a little more history, recalled by the burning of the famous Ingliss ranch house, three miles from that point, in the spring of 1906. The property was at one time owned by George Daly, of Leadville, Colorado, who was the founder of Lake Valley and was

killed by Indians in 1881. His property included the famous Bridal Chamber, of horn silver, which at the time of his death had just been uncovered. He was one of the daring pioneers of that period, but death cut short the worldly fruition of his work. Tom Ingliss, from whom the ranch house was named, came later and had a remarkable history of shooting affairs and miraculous escapes. But the burning of the house probably marks the deterioration or absorption of the property, so that it will no longer be known as the Ingliss ranch.

Thomas Murphy, county commissioner of Sierra county and a resident of Hillsboro, was born and reared in Portland, Maine, his natal day being November 22, 1848. His education was largely acquired through his own efforts in the school of experience, and in 1863, when not quite fifteen years of age, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company G, Second Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, in the District of Columbia, with which he served throughout the Civil war, being honorably discharged at Alexandria, Virginia, September 12, 1865. He participated in the campaign against General Mosby in the Shenandoah valley and participated in the battle of Fort Stevens, which was witnessed by President Lincoln. Following the need for volunteer troops, Mr. Murphy joined the United States regular army on the 25th of October, 1865, in the Third Battalion, joining the Seventeenth Regiment, which afterward became the Thirty-fifth Regular Infantry. He continued in active military service until 1878, when he was discharged as first sergeant of Company G, Fifteenth Regular Infantry, having served through four terms of enlistment. Following the Civil war his military duty lay largely in Texas and New Mexico, mostly in suppressing the Indian outbreaks and in quelling the rustlers. He served at all the old forts in the southern part of New Mexico and thus gained broad and comprehensive knowledge of the Territory.

In 1878 Mr. Murphy became clerk in sulter's store at Fort Craig, where he remained until April, 1879. He was then transferred to Fort Bayard, where he continued until July, 1880, when he went to Lake Valley and took charge of the old McEvers ranch and mines for John A. Miller, who was then post trader for Fort Bayard. He acted as superintendent of his ranching and mining interests until 1882, when he took up his abode in Lake Valley, where he served for two terms as sheriff, being the first incumbent in that position in Sierra county. He was active and influential in every movement for the establishment of Sierra county, and after serving by appointment for one term as sheriff he was elected to the office for a term. He has likewise been school director and is now county commissioner. His interest in military affairs did not cease with his retirement from the regular army, for he acted as first lieutenant of Company H of the First Regiment of the New Mexico Militia during the time of the Apache Indian raids.

Mr. Murphy was married in 1893 to Miss Nellie Thurston, of El Paso, Texas. He belongs to Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M.; to Percha Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., and to Sierra Lodge No. 19, K. P. The same loyalty which marked his service as a volunteer and his course as a member of the regular army has also been manifest in political offices to which he has been called, and he stands as a typical representative of the South-



Thomas Murphy

west, interested in its development and lending active and hearty cooperation to many movements for the public good.

Andrew Kelley, who till recently filled the office of assessor of Sierra county, came to New Mexico as a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment of United States regulars. He had enlisted in the army in 1867 at Cleveland, Ohio, and was stationed at Fort McRae. He served for three years at that point, and after his retirement from military service he was employed in the Indian department from 1870 until 1882. Turning his attention to private business interests, he followed ranching on Cañada creek for three years and became connected with mining in Shandon district. He has been interested in mining to a greater or less extent since leaving the Indian department, but is now giving his attention more largely to ranching, having taken up a homestead below Elephant Butte dam, where his farming and stock-raising interests are being carefully managed and are resulting in the acquirement of a gratifying success. In 1896 Mr. Kelley was elected to the office of county assessor, and by re-election was continued in the position for ten years. He has resigned the office of assessor of Sierra county, and is at present residing in Paraje, Socorro county, engaged in the mercantile business. He belongs to Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque.

Harvey A. Ringer, a cattleman of Hillsboro, was born in St. Francis county, Missouri, and, although deprived of the opportunity of attending school in his youth, he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience, continually broadening his knowledge by contact with men, by reading and by observation. He came to New Mexico in 1882 from southeastern Missouri, locating in Fairview, where he became connected with the cattle business. He removed to his home ranch on the S. L. C. ranch, four miles south of Hillsboro, and is today the owner of several valuable ranches. In fact, he is recognized as one of the prominent cattlemen of the Territory, his holdings in this direction being extensive. He raises high-grade cattle and is continually breeding valuable stock. His business in this direction is notable, even in a district where cattle-raising is carried on on a most extensive scale, and his prosperity has resulted entirely from his own well-directed efforts, judicious investment and capable management. He is now a member of the American Cattle-Growers' Association.

Mr. Ringer was married in Kingston, New Mexico, January 31, 1897, to Miss Mabel Bright, and has three daughters. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., in Denver consistory and in Albuquerque temple of the Mystic Shrine.

A. J. Hirsch, interested in a number of mining claims and superintendent of the Treasury mines, makes his home in Hillsboro. He was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 29, 1861, in the house where the birth of General Grant occurred. His education was there acquired and he afterward learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed in Ohio until his removal to Arizona about 1886. He spent a year in that territory, after which he came to Hillsboro in 1887 and established a blacksmith shop, which he conducted for two years. He afterward worked in the Snake mine for about three and a half years, and subsequently took a lease on the mine for thirty days, paying a high price therefor. He has been in-

terested in a number of mining claims, working on leases mostly, and was superintendent of the South Percha Mining and Milling Company, and is now superintendent of the Treasury mines, operating his leases along well-defined lines of labor, in keeping with modern methods and process. He is meeting with success in his undertaking and is well known as a representative of mining interests of this part of New Mexico.

Mr. Hirsch was married at Point Pleasant, Ohio, to Miss Lola May Bushman, and they have two sons and a daughter. Fraternally he is connected with Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., and with Sierra Lodge No. 9, K. P.

George T. Miller, who is engaged in the conduct of a drug store in Hillsboro, where he is also filling the position of postmaster, spent his youth in Chicago, Illinois, his native city, where he was born August 16, 1866. He came to New Mexico in 1893 from Minneapolis, Minn., where he lived from 1879 to 1893, and for two years thereafter was connected with mining interests in the vicinity of Hillsboro, where he has continuously made his home to the present time. He was afterward engaged in bookkeeping for the firm of Keller, Miller & Company, and when he retired from that position embarked in the drug business on his own account, and afterward bought out the rival store of C. C. Miller. He has continued successfully in the drug business to the present, and has a well-appointed establishment and receives a large patronage from the town and surrounding district, his success resulting from his laudable ambition, indefatigable energy and close application. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Hillsboro, which office he has since filled.

John C. Plemmons, county treasurer of Sierra county and a resident of Hillsboro, has made his home in the Territory since 1876, and has been identified with ranching and mining operations, two of the important sources of income of this part of the country. He was born in Dalton, Georgia, on the 25th of November, 1859, and on account of conditions brought about by the Civil war he received no educational privileges save those afforded by the school of experience. He was left an orphan when only nine years of age, and in his youth was employed as a cabin boy on a Mississippi steamboat for two years. He afterward spent a year as a scout in the employ of the United States government, being with the troops stationed on the frontier to suppress the uprisings of the Apache Indians. He came to New Mexico in 1876, located on the Dry Cimarron and became a cowboy in the employ of Hall Brothers, with whom he continued about five years. In 1880 he went to what has since become known as Chloride, and was with the first outfit that went into the Black Range. Becoming connected with mining interests, he located the Colossal mine, which he afterward sold. Later he built the first house at Hermosa and established a mercantile enterprise at that point, which he conducted from 1883 until 1900, successfully carrying on business for a period of seventeen years. At the same time he was interested in the cattle business and yet owns a cattle ranch at that place. He has continued to own mining properties, having claims at Hermosa, and is producing ore from Polomas Chief mine, carrying copper, silver and a small quantity of gold. The business has been incorporated under the name of Polomas Chief Mining Company and the mine is now being profitably worked.

In 1900 Mr. Plemmons was elected treasurer of Sierra county and is



John C. Plummer

now serving for the third term, having been three times chosen to the office as the candidate of the Democratic party. Watchful of opportunities, he has promoted his business interests along lines leading to success, and he is also a representative of that class of citizens who, while promoting individual prosperity, also advance general progress and improvement. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to Hillsboro Lodge No. 12. He is a master Mason of Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Lodge of Perfection at Santa Fé, the Denver consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and Albuquerque temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was married in May, 1898, to Miss Edith Curtis, a native of New Mexico, and they have three children: Lillian G., Alice M. and Sylvie.

John M. Webster, a mine operator living in Hillsboro, Sierra county, was born and reared in New Hampshire and arrived in the Territory of New Mexico in July, 1882, at which time he located in Kingston, being one of its first settlers. He was identified with many operations there until 1885, when he came to Hillsboro and has since been interested in mining in this part of the Territory. He had previously been identified with mining operations in Arizona from 1875 until coming to New Mexico seven years later. He is an expert in his estimate of the value of mine properties and the best methods of development, and occupies a foremost place among the representatives of the business in the Territory.

Prominent in public life, John M. Webster was chosen as first clerk of the probate court of Sierra county, holding the office from 1884 until 1892. He was again elected in 1904, and is filling the position at the present writing, in 1906. He was also United States commissioner of New Mexico to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Fraternally he is connected with Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. He also belongs to Sierra Lodge No. 8, K. P. During a residence of almost a quarter of a century in the Territory he has witnessed its wonderful development and has contributed to its progress along lines of business and political advancement, resulting in bringing about its present condition of improvement and progress.

James H. Latham, a leading representative of stock-raising interests in New Mexico, having a large ranch on which he is extensively engaged in raising sheep and goats near Lake Valley, dates his residence in the Territory from 1885. He was born and reared in Live Oak county, Texas. After coming to New Mexico he spent one year at Anthony in the cattle business, and in 1886 came to Lake Valley, where he began working in the mines, being identified with that pursuit for seven years. All during that period he owned a few cattle and also has some at the present time, but his chief interest at this writing is sheep. From 1887 until 1900 he was engaged largely in raising goats, starting in with only a herd of sixty-seven head, which he has increased to twelve hundred head. These are good Angora goats, which earn about fifteen hundred dollars a year. However, he is now more largely giving his attention to the sheep-raising industry, in which he began operations in 1900 on a small scale. He has increased his flocks until at the present time he has about eight thousand head, and in the year 1905 he realized sixty per cent profit on the money invested, and the average profit is about forty per cent. He considers Sierra

county as a very good district for this line of business from the fact that sheep are not affected here with disease to any extent. They shear a little light because of the alkali dust, but stand the drouth better than any other animal. He shipped the best bunch of lambs for weight (twenty-three hundred head averaging seventy-three and a fifth pounds per head) ever sent out of New Mexico, and from these cut one and a half per cent.

Mr. Latham is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, belonging to Deming Lodge No. 30, and he also belongs to the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Hillsboro. He has been very successful in business since coming to New Mexico, gradually working his way upward and extending the field of his operations until he is today recognized as one of the large and successful sheep-raisers.

B. F. Parks, who is engaged in raising sheep near Lake Valley, is a native of Shelby county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. His youth was spent upon a farm and he later dealt in live stock, so that it was with considerable practical experience that he entered upon his work as a sheep-raiser in New Mexico. In the interval, however, he became a practical miner, gaining a knowledge of the business in Colorado from actual experience. He went to that state in 1877 and spent five years there in the mines. In 1882 he came to Lake Valley and here began mining, locating and developing claims and prospecting until 1894. He then entered the sheep business, one of the first to engage in sheep-raising in Sierra county. He has given his attention to this industry for the past twelve years, and, although he started in a small way with only about seven hundred head, he is now running between two and three thousand head. He keeps high-grade sheep and is continually improving the breed. The business yields a gratifying financial income, and he is recognized as one of the enterprising and representative citizens of this part of the Territory. He served in the militia during the Indian troubles of 1885, holding the rank of second lieutenant. He is married, and with his wife and children makes his home near Lake Valley.

E. H. Bickford, manager of the Lake Valley Mines Company and the Rio Mimbres Irrigation Company, his home being at Lake Valley, came to the Territory from Colorado in 1899 and took charge of the Snake and Opportunity mines at Hillsboro, being thus engaged for a year and a half. In 1901 he took charge of the property of the Lake Valley Mines Company, the leading stockholder being L. G. Fisher, president of the Union Bag and Paper Company. He has charge of all the western works of Mr. Fisher, including the Rio Mimbres Irrigation Company. He is engaged in damming the Rio Mimbres, preparatory to irrigating several thousand acres of land above Deming, New Mexico. The last enterprise is the most important of which he has charge at present, and when completed will be of the utmost value and benefit to the district into which its waters will flow. He has also been prominent in developing mining interests in Sierra county, and at present is searching for a process for treating profitably the low-grade silver ore of the Lake Valley district.

Mr. Bickford is a member of Hillsboro Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., the Lodge of Perfection at Santa Fé and the Consistory at Denver, having thus attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry.

D. S. Miller, a prominent representative of commercial and industrial

interests in the Territory, is conducting a profitable wholesale and retail general mercantile establishment at Lake Valley and is also largely interested in valuable mining properties. A native of Virginia, he was born in Powhattan county in 1853 and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist in connection with the development of the fields. A young man of twenty-five years, he arrived in Grafton, New Mexico, and entered upon the work of mining, traveling through the country in that connection. Being pleased with the Territory and its future prospects, he decided to return, and did so in 1880, reaching Grafton just about the time of the discovery of gold and silver in that locality. He built the second cabin in the town and was engaged in mining there from 1880 until 1884. He afterward spent six months in the mining regions of Idaho, and then returned to New Mexico, settling at Lake Valley, where he embarked in merchandising in partnership with S. F. Keller and Henry Herrin under the name of Herrin, Keller, Miller & Company. Three years later Isaac Knight purchased Mr. Herrin's interest and the firm style was changed to Keller, Miller & Company. They conducted stores at Lake Valley, Hillsboro and Kingston for a number of years, but in 1892 the Kingston store was discontinued, and at the present time they are representatives of commercial interests in Lake Valley and Hillsboro. They conduct general mercantile establishments, carrying on both wholesale and retail trade, and their annual sales reach a large figure, for they supply an extensive surrounding territory. For a short time Mr. Miller gave up mining altogether, but returned to it, believing that this district has splendid ore supplies. He has invested extensively and is now heavily interested in zinc and lead mines in the Carpenter district, which will undoubtedly prove a very profitable field, having rich veins of mineral deposits. He developed the Log Cabin mine, which is now producing light-grade ore in immense quantities, while high-grade ore in large quantities is being taken out of the Sierra Blanca mine.

Mr. Miller organized the Pioneer Association of Black Range of New Mexico. He is a member of Percha Lodge No. 16, K. P., and in his political affiliation is a stalwart Democrat. He served on the penitentiary commission from 1896 until 1901, but has not been an active politician in the sense of office-seeking, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs and the development of mining properties.

Henry J. Brown, the owner of a large ranch devoted to the raising of goats, and also interested in mining, makes his home in Kingston and his residence in New Mexico dates from 1886. He was born in Kendall county, Texas, November 9, 1857, and was there reared. His educational privileges were limited. He attended school for only three or four months and walked a distance of three or four miles to the schoolhouse with his rifle upon his shoulder, owing to the fear of Indian attacks. His home was in a frontier district and the story of Indian atrocities and depredations was a familiar one. He was about twenty-eight years of age when, in 1886, he came to New Mexico, locating near Crow Spring, ninety miles east of El Paso. Here he became connected with the cattle industry, having the first ranch in that part of the county, but he lost a great number of cattle from drinking alkali water. They died off so rapidly that he removed to Tierra Blanca, where he remained for about three years, and then, on account of

a mistake in the government survey, which cut off his homestead from a water supply, he was again forced to move. He took up his abode in Kingston, where he turned his attention to the dairy business, which he conducted for about a year. In 1892 he located upon his present ranch, a mile below Kingston, and was engaged in raising cattle until 1896, when he began raising Angora goats. He has since continued in this line of stock-raising with excellent success, and has become one of the prosperous representatives of stock farming in this section of the Territory. At the same time he has been interested to a greater or less extent in mining properties.

Mr. Brown was married in Texas in 1880 to Miss Mary Gobble, and they have seven children. In his social relations he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Percha Lodge No. 9. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the Territory, where he has now lived for twenty years, and in the work of general improvement and progress he has borne a helpful part, while at the same time he has gradually advanced his individual business interests.

John Kasser, one of the most prominent representatives of mining interests in New Mexico, being manager of the Empire Gold Mining and Milling Company at Hillsboro, was born in Austria in 1865 and came to the United States when thirteen years of age. He began working in mines at Lead, South Dakota, where he was employed for twelve or thirteen years, during which time he became familiar with all the processes of developing the mines. His capability gradually increasing, he was at length given charge of a mine at Lake City, Colorado, where he remained for about a year. He located the first mine at Cripple Creek, called the Prince Albert, and was superintendent of mines in that locality for about five years. He afterward went to Globe, Colorado, where he organized the Live Oak Copper Mining and Milling Company, continuing in business at that point for about five or six years, after which he came to New Mexico. The year of his arrival in Hillsboro was 1900. He accepted a position as superintendent of the Ready Pay mine, and in 1903 he purchased the Bonanza and Good Hope mines, and with others organized a company for their operation. He won a first prize at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago for the finest specimens of free gold. He has since 1900 been actively connected with the development of the rich mineral resources of this part of the country and is thoroughly familiar with the most modern processes for taking out the ore and separating it, thus transforming it into a marketable commodity. He erected a concentrating plant of ten stamps in 1904, and is now enlarging this by putting in ten more stamps, making a twenty-stamp mill. Mr. Kasser is manager of the business conducted under the name of the Empire Gold Mining and Milling Company and is one of its largest stockholders. He is a member of Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., and expects soon to take the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry.

Ellsworth F. Bloodgood, a well known cattle man living at Kingston, New Mexico, is a native of Schoharie county, New York, born July 11, 1862. His education was acquired in Kansas and in 1879, when a youth of seventeen years, he went to Colorado with an emigrant train. He has since been identified with business interests upon the plains and the frontier. He came to New Mexico in 1881, settling first at White Oaks, and in 1882

removed to Kentucky, where he became identified with freighting. He hauled the first load of ore out of the camp and continued in the freighting business from 1882 until 1884, when, believing that the cattle industry would prove more profitable, he established a ranch on the Gila river, making his home, however, in Kingston, as he was prevented from moving to the ranch because of the warlike attitude of the Indians, who were continually committing atrocities and depredations upon the white settlers of the frontier. Mr. Bloodgood has now for twenty-two years been actively engaged in the cattle business and at the same time has followed mining to a greater or less extent. He has developed the O. K. mine, from which he has taken considerable ore, but he ceased to work this after the demonitization of silver. He now has extensive herds of cattle upon his ranch and his annual sales and shipments are extensive, yielding him a good profit. He is thoroughly familiar with the history of development and progress here and his personal experiences in connection with the settlement of the frontier, if written in detail, would prove again the correctness of the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Mr. Bloodgood was married in Kansas to Miss Cora Longfellow and they have one son. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, holding membership in Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M.

EDDY COUNTY.

Eddy county lies in the fertile valley of the Pecos river, in the extreme southeastern portion of New Mexico. On the north it is bounded by Chaves county, and on the west by Otero and a corner of Chaves county. It has an area of 6,613 square miles, and a population of about 3,500.

Although strictly speaking the valley of the Pecos is the entire country drained by the river along its course of five hundred miles through New Mexico and Texas, in recent years the term has become restricted to the districts in the southeastern portion of this Territory which experts have pronounced capable of successful irrigation and in which works by the national government and private companies are well under way. The territory included substantially in Chaves county is known as the Upper Pecos valley; that in Eddy county, as the Lower valley.

Early Development of the County.—The early and much of the late development of Eddy county is due chiefly to Charles B. Eddy, Charles W. Green and J. J. Hagerman.

Mr. Eddy first appeared in the region just below Seven Rivers, coming from Colorado and opening a ranch there in 1881. In the fall of 1887 he commenced to stake out a ditch on the east side of the Pecos river, eight miles above the present county seat, Carlsbad. After taking it about four miles down the river bank, he met Mr. Green, who had just come into the country, and the latter proposed to Mr. Eddy that he go east and organize an irrigation company, taking the water from a point about two miles below the ditch already constructed. Within the coming year G. B. Shaw, General Bradley, R. W. Tansill and others were interested, and the charter of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company was taken out. The capital stock of the company was \$600,000, and the irrigation system included what is now known as the Southern canal in Eddy county and the reservoir of Lake Avalon, supplied from the Pecos river, as well as the Northern canal in Chaves county, whose waters were drawn from the Honda river and its tributaries.

For a short time after its organization Mr. Green was manager of the company, but in the spring of 1889 Mr. Eddy succeeded him, and continued in the position until April, 1894. During that period the canal was extended twenty-five miles down the river; about a mile down the eastern side, and there crossing in a flume and continuing down the western bank for the balance of the distance. A great many laterals were also built, and many thousands of acres irrigated and brought into the market as productive and valuable land. In fact, it may be said to the credit of Mr. Eddy, for whom the county was named at its birth in 1891, that he was the first man to really foresee the bright future of this section of the Pecos valley—a great agricultural and horticultural future, founded on the scientific and persistent extension of irrigation. Even in the early nineties

most people (even settlers) were of the opinion that the country would never be adapted to anything but the live-stock business. But Mr. Eddy had unbounded faith in irrigation, and although his enterprises were considered somewhat visionary by many, he had the ability to make money for himself out of these pioneer operations. He gave employment to many poor men, and was their acknowledged friend; what profits he derived came from the pockets of investing capitalists, many of whom in these later years are still reaping the benefits of his long foresight and sound judgment.

In 1889, soon after the company had begun the construction of the southern canal in Eddy county, J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, invested \$40,000 in the enterprise, and shortly afterward visited Mr. Eddy at his ranch near the present town of Carlsbad. Being much pleased with the country and impressed with its possibilities, Mr. Hagerman increased his investment, as well as raised a large sum of money in the east for the extension of the irrigation system. During the same year (1889) he procured the charter of the Pecos Valley Railway, with rights to build from Pecos City, Texas, to Roswell, now Chaves county. He raised all the money to build the railroad from Pecos to Eddy—a distance of ninety miles—in 1889, and the line was completed to the latter place in January, 1900.

Mr. Hagerman was president of the railroad company from the beginning, and became president of the irrigation company in 1890. The following year he went to Europe on business connected with the Pecos valley enterprises, and while in Geneva, Switzerland, met a number of capitalists of that country, who were looking for a good location in which to plant a colony of Swiss farmers. Their agent in the United States had already met Mr. Eddy and about the time of Mr. Hagerman's arrival was making a favorable report to his superiors of the bright outlook of the Pecos valley. The outcome of the matter was that, after the Swiss capitalists had sent an irrigation expert to make a further investigation and report, they invested \$500,000 in the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, which had succeeded the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company. Of the new organization Mr. Hagerman was president and Mr. Eddy vice-president and general manager.

In the fall of 1892 a colony, mainly of Swiss, with a few Italians, bought farms of about forty acres each in the country between Eddy and Black river. They had money enough to make the first payment on their land, build houses, buy stock and put in their first crops; but, although the Swiss immigration agent had been cautioned not to send over any but practical farmers, the Pecos valley colony proved to be largely composed of educated, well-intentioned young men, some of them of old, aristocratic families, and an overwhelming majority of them eminently impractical. Other immigrants came to the valley, both during this year and the preceding, and it became necessary to extend the irrigation system.

It was therefore decided to construct what is now known as the Mc-Millan reservoir, eighteen miles north of Carlsbad, at a cost of about \$300,000. In March, 1893, Mr. Hagerman met a number of eastern capitalists at Eddy for the purpose of raising money to build the reservoir and extend the Pecos Valley road from that point to Roswell, as the first step in the systematic development of the Upper valley, with a subsequent extension

northeast to Amarillo. About \$2,500,000 was subscribed for these purposes, and then came a series of cumulative misfortunes.

In August, 1893, the Lake Avalon dam was carried out by a flood, with a loss of \$500,000, and the panic and hard times of that year are matters of stern history. But, though floods came and subscribers failed to pay, the road was opened to Roswell in October, 1894—and there stopped. The period of financial depression which covered the country simply paralyzed the Pecos valley. Capitalists were making no further investments, there was no demand for cattle, sheep or agricultural products and the farmers could not even pay water rent on their land. Being absolutely without incomes, both the irrigation company and the railroad company went into bankruptcy.

In 1896 the Pecos Valley Railroad went into the hands of a receiver, and was reorganized in 1897 under the name of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway Company, with power under its charter to extend its line to Amarillo. The irrigation company failed in 1898. All the property of the old company in Eddy county was sold to the Pecos Irrigation Company, which now owns it, and all of its property in Chaves county, including the Northern canal and the water of the Hondo river and its tributaries, was sold to J. J. Hagerman. Within late years the development of the irrigation systems, as inaugurated by Messrs. Eddy and Hagerman, has been more pronounced in the Northern Pecos valley, with Roswell as its center.

Charles W. Green, on being superseded as manager of the irrigation company by Mr. Eddy, undertook several quite extensive projects connected with the direct cultivation of the land. After interesting eastern capitalists, he bought a 640-acre tract three miles south of Carlsbad and converted it into a vineyard. He also improved another square mile west of that point, but later located at what is now known as the Greenfield farm, twenty miles southeast of Roswell. There he obtained irrigation from the Northern canal, and developed a large alfalfa project. Altogether Mr. Green did excellent work, and deserved much credit for demonstrating the practical possibilities of the valley in many different directions.

County Officers.—Both Chaves and Eddy counties were portions of Lincoln, and were set off in 1889. Since 1891 the officers of Eddy county have been as follows:

1891-2:—Probate judge, ————; clerk, Thomas Fennessey; sheriff, David L. Kemp; treasurer, W. F. Cochran; assessor, J. D. Walker; county commissioners, Daniel H. Lucas (chairman), Bart T. Whitaker (Harry S. Church appointed to succeed Whitaker in May, 1891), C. H. McLenathan.

1893-4:—Judge, James A. Tomlinson; clerk, Thomas Fennessey; sheriff, David L. Kemp; assessor, John D. Walker; treasurer, Harry P. Brown; commissioners, William A. Finley (chairman), Thomas Gardner, George W. Witt.

1895-6:—Judge, Ananias Green; clerk, W. R. Owen; sheriff, J. D. Walker; assessor, W. F. Cochran; treasurer, S. T. Bitting; commissioners, R. S. Cameron (chairman; resigned in October, 1895), U. S. Bateman (appointed to succeed Cameron; elected chairman), Frank Reinholdt, George M. Monroe.

1897-8:—Judge, Ananias Green; clerk, W. R. Owen; sheriff, J. L. Dow; assessor, W. F. Cochran; treasurer, S. T. Bitting; commissioners, N. Cunningham (chairman), Frank Reinholdt, George M. Monroe.

1899-1900:—Judge, Ananias Green; clerk, W. R. Owen; sheriff, M. C. Stewart; assessor, W. F. Cochran; treasurer, John F. Matheson; commissioners, N. Cunningham (chairman), George Wilcox, N. W. Weaver.

1901-2:—Judge, Ananias Green; clerk, W. R. Owen; sheriff, M. C. Stewart; assessor, Joseph T. Fanning; treasurer, J. D. Walker; commissioners, J. H. James (chairman), George Wilcox, N. W. Weaver.

1903-4:—Judge, Ananias Green; clerk, W. R. Owen; sheriff, N. C. Stewart; assessor, John O. McKeen; treasurer, J. D. Walker; commissioners, J. H. James (chairman), George Wilcox, N. W. Weaver.

1905-6:—Judge, Ananias Green; clerk, W. R. Owen; sheriff, M. C. Stewart; assessor, J. L. Emerson; treasurer, J. D. Walker; commissioners, Allen C. Heard (chairman), George Wilcox, N. W. Weaver.

Towns.—The principal towns of the county lie in the rich valley of the Pecos, on the line of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railroad, and in the midst of a productive agricultural district. In fact, it is doubtful whether there is a finer agricultural country in the Territory than about Carlsbad (formerly Eddy), the county seat; Lake View, Dayton, Lakewood and the valleys of Black, Seven and Peñasco rivers generally.

Carlsbad is a well built and regulated town of about 1,500 people, its site being a rolling mesa. It contains substantial business blocks, graded streets, mile upon mile of shade trees and irrigation ditches, and a model court house, costing \$30,000. When the town site company laid out the place the first pressing business was the location and building of school houses, and its several commodious structures devoted to the cause of public education indicate that practical interest in this municipal department has not flagged. Perhaps the greatest source of pride, after its irrigation and public school systems, is in the matter of shade trees.

Seven Rivers, the oldest town in the county, was moved to McMillan, at the mouth of Seven rivers, in 1894. Later McMillan was rechristened Lakewood, which is also called the White Town. Among other attractions which it presents to visitors is a large artificial lake to the east, formed by damming the Pecos river, which abounds in fish, although its primary object is to irrigate the adjacent lands.

About four miles from Lakewood is the old town and settlement of Seven Rivers, which was established in 1878. Seven Rivers is noted in the history of the Territory because of the Indian fights which occurred there in 1882-83, also of its connection with the notorious outlaw, "Billy the Kid." The raids of both parties were a great disturbance to the peace of this part of the country at that time. A militia company was formed for protection against them, and the ruins may yet be seen of the old adobe house which they used for a fort and for the storage of guns and ammunition. Three members of the company still live in the vicinity of Lakewood.

Eight miles south of Artesia, near the confluence of the Peñasco with the Pecos and on the line of the railroad, is the rapidly growing little city of Dayton. Although it was only three years ago that J. C. Day filed upon the tract of government land which is now the town site, the place has two churches, a public school, a good hotel, a weekly newspaper, and all the business and social accessories of a flourishing community. It is in the artesian belt, but the surrounding farms are not dependent upon its wells for irrigation, as the waters of the Peñasco are already "ditched" and systematically utilized.

The name of John Richey is closely associated with the material progress and substantial advancement of the town of Artesia. He came to the Territory in 1895 from Kansas and located at Roswell, and in May, 1896,

he took a desert claim six miles from what is now Artesia, where he engaged in farming until taking up his abode in the new town.

The first record of settlement here is that of a man of the name of J. T. Truitt, who was a Union soldier and had a homestead embracing the present town site. He proved up after a year's residence here and sold the property to Frank Rheinboldt, who afterward sold it to Mrs. Robert on the 18th of January, 1900. In 1901 Messrs. Richey, Hamilton Maddox and J. Mack Smith purchased eighty acres from J. R. Ray and later laid out the town of Artesia in January, 1903. The land was platted and the work of building the town and securing immigration was begun. There was an old siding on the railroad called Miller and the postoffice, when established, was named Stegman, but the town was called Artesia and later all took the last name. Mr. Richey was president of the company, suggested the name and is called "the father of Artesia." The newly organized company was known as the Artesia Town Site Company, with Mr. Richey as president, Harry Hamilton as treasurer and J. Mack Smith secretary. A short time after the organization of this company another company bought one hundred and sixty acres west of this property, operating under the name of the Artesia Improvement Company, the incorporators being E. A. Clayton, John Hodges, J. A. Cottingham and S. P. Denning. These two companies together drilled the first well of the town site, it being completed in July, 1903. This gave life to the town, which has steadily grown from that time forward until there is now a population of about fourteen hundred. Drilling for water was purely an experiment at that time and has proved not only a great boon to Artesia, but to the surrounding country as well, showing that water could be obtained in that way in this district.

A company known as the El Verde Grande Improvement Company, of which John Richey was president, had drilled a well in 1901 on Dr. Breman's land, seven miles northeast of Artesia. A large flow was obtained. A good portion of this flow was lost by losing the tools in the well. This well demonstrated that a large flow could be obtained in that portion of the valley. This well was nine hundred and seventy-two feet deep.

The town of Artesia was incorporated in January, 1905, and the first town board elected was A. V. Logan, chairman, who later resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Richey; J. C. Gage, George P. Cleveland and E. B. Kemp. This board was first appointed and in April, 1905, the election was held and the above named were chosen by regular ballot. The election of April, 1906, resulted in the choice of J. C. Beckham as chairman, while Messrs. Crandall, Enfield, McBride and Baskom became trustees.

As has been indicated, Mr. Richey has been closely associated with the development and improvement of the town from its inception. He is president of the Pecos Valley Immigration Company, with offices in Artesia, which has done much for the building of the town by setting forth the natural resources and advantages of the district and inducing immigrants to locate here. He has brought over twelve hundred people to the town on excursions since the fall of 1905 and is laboring earnestly and effectively toward making the country known, that settlers may be induced to locate here and develop its rich agricultural and horticultural resources and reclaim the once wild district for the uses of civilization.

H. W. Hamilton was one of the owners of the original town site of Artesia of eighty acres, having individually thirty acres, while John Richey

owned ten acres and J. Mack Smith forty acres. On the 15th of January, 1903, these three gentlemen laid out the town of Artesia and before the plat had been completed they had sold lots to the value of one thousand dollars. Mr. Hamilton had previously been in Colorado as manager for the Carnegie Phipps works at Alamosa, where he spent nine years, and in 1896 he made his way to Carlsbad, New Mexico, to look at the country and determine upon its attractiveness as a place of location and investment. He settled at Roswell on the Cunningham farm, which was later purchased by George M. Slaughter, and in 1897 he invested near the present site of Artesia on what was then known as the Miller switch. Ten men pooled interests and together sent to Chicago, purchasing a \$3,500 well rig. They put down a well on Dr. Breeman's claim, got water, and after that the well rig continued to drill in the vicinity. Being assured of the artesian belt from indications already found, Mr. Hamilton and his associates determined to build a town here and organized the Artesia Town Site Company, with Mr. Hamilton as its president, John Richey vice-president, and J. Mack Smith secretary and treasurer. The Artesia Town Site Company combined with the Artesia Improvement Company, which owned all of the city west of Rose avenue, in putting down the town well in 1903, and together they organized the Artesia Water, Power and Light Company. Mr. Hamilton acted as president of this company for some time, or until recently, when he sold his interest therein and became a leading stockholder in the Artesia Telephone Company, which was organized by the two town site companies and has the following officers: H. W. Hamilton, president; D. W. Runyan, vice-president; and Floy Richey Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. The company has established a system throughout the city with one hundred and sixty 'phones and long distance connections with Carlsbad and Roswell. They also own a line to Hope, to be extended to Cloudcroft for El Paso connections. Mr. Hamilton was manager of the Slaughter ranch, near Roswell, for seven years, but since November, 1904, has resided in Artesia and has brought to bear the forces of an enterprising, progressive nature in the development of the town into which he and his associates are introducing every modern improvement and equipment, until the town vies in its conveniences and advantages with the old towns of the east, and, in fact, is in many respects superior to municipalities of long standing.

Mr. Hamilton was married April 15, 1896, at Roswell to Miss Floy Richey, daughter of John Richey. Their children are: William R., Harry B., John C. and a baby.

John R. Hodges, secretary and treasurer of the Artesia Improvement Company, has been an important factor in the work of general improvement and in Artesia and various localities are seen tangible evidences of his life of activity and the results of his business discernment and enterprise. In the fall of 1897 he came from Texas to New Mexico, settling at Roswell, where he entered the employ of R. L. Moss, a druggist, with whom he continued for a year as a clerk, when he purchased the store and there developed a good business, which he conducted until 1903, when he sold to Daniel Brothers. He was graduated from the University of Texas in the pharmaceutical department in 1896, and was thus well qualified for his mercantile operations. On selling his store he became connected with the Artesia Improvement Company, which was organized July 25, 1903, and

incorporated under the laws of the Territory. This company purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting the former homestead of John F. Boyle, lying west of Ross avenue. After securing this land the company laid it off as a town site in conjunction with the similar work of the Artesia Town Site Company. They first subdivided forty acres into town lots, called the Clayton and Stegman addition, but the rapid growth of the town caused them soon to lay off the one hundred and twenty acres as the Artesia Improvement Company addition. The officers of this company are: J. A. Cottingham, president; S. P. Denning, vice-president; John R. Hodges, secretary and treasurer; and E. A. Clayton, manager. They were all Roswell people, who came to Artesia when they saw the advantages of the country and recognized its possibilities for development. The two land companies in Artesia organized a company known as the Artesia Water, Power and Light Company and put down the town well, which was the second well put down in this part of the valley, which was a great boon to the entire countryside. There was little promise for rapid or substantial development in the town before water was struck, but this gave great impetus to its growth. People flocked in here in great numbers and the town has enjoyed a rapid and substantial advancement. At the present time Mr. Hodges is engaged in developing Lake Arthur, a town nine miles north of Artesia. He went to that locality in the fall of 1904 and was one of the organizers of the town. The Lake Arthur Town Site Company was formed by Mr. Hodges, C. L. Higday, E. C. Cook, J. S. Venable, J. R. Blair and H. H. Sigman; the present members of the company are H. H. Sigman, Elizabeth Hodges and John R. Hodges. The work has been carried on at Lake Arthur in the same manner as it was in Artesia in the early days of this town. The company first put down a town well, going down ten hundred and twenty-four feet for water. The town site was the original desert entry of Tillman Furr. Mr. Hodges is now successfully engaged in disposing of town lots in Lake Arthur, and as a promoter has done effective and far-reaching work for the Territory. He is also the secretary, treasurer and manager of the Artesia Water, Power and Light Company, of which J. Mack Smith is president and S. P. Denning vice-president. Mr. Hodges has made a close study of town building, has thoroughly acquainted himself with the natural resources of the country and its possibilities and his efforts have been directed along practical lines, producing excellent results.

George P. Cleveland, whose advent in the Territory dates from 1869, in that year drove to New Mexico a bunch of cattle from Blanco county, Texas, after which he returned to the Lone Star state. In 1893 he again came to the valley from Coleman county, Texas, but found no sufficient water supply and so returned to Texas; but in 1900, after the artesian belt had been assured, he came again and located at Roswell. He was engaged in business in that vicinity until October 16, 1902, when he located at Artesia, one mile east of where the town now stands. He took up three hundred and twenty acres of land and began improvements there. In March, 1903, he established a real estate business under the name of the Cleveland Land Agency, and has since devoted his energies to the purchase and sale of property, negotiating many important realty transfers. He has five hundred and sixty acres of land six miles south of Artesia, which he is actively engaged in improving, and has already transformed it into a pro-



Sallie L. Robert,

ductive property, which is constantly appreciating in value. He has made a careful study of the artesian supply from a geological standpoint and has prepared an article showing the result of his studies, which is found on another page of this work.

Among Artesia's residents is numbered J. A. Bruce, who came to the Territory in 1898, locating first at Roswell, but soon afterward he removed to his present place, two miles east of the town of Artesia. On the 1st of May, 1901, he began drilling a well and struck water on the 13th of September, 1902. This was the first deep well in the Artesia country and was a visible demonstration to people of the fact that the artesian belt crossed this locality. After this well was found people began to flock in large numbers to the district and the country became thickly settled. When the well was struck there was only one little store and a house in Artesia, but now it is a thriving and rapidly growing town. Previous to that time Mr. Bruce had used the surrounding country as a range for his cattle and he killed antelopes as late as 1899 on the town site of Artesia. His wife and mother-in-law also took up eight hundred acres of land, two miles east of Artesia, and the family still own all of this property. At the time the artesian well was demonstrated to be a success Mr. Bruce ceased to engage in stock-raising and turned his attention to farming. He has seventy acres in orchards and sixty acres in alfalfa, while altogether he has two hundred acres under cultivation. It required seventeen months to drill the well, but no other element has proven so valuable a factor in the settlement and upbuilding of this district, and Mr. Bruce certainly deserves the gratitude of his fellow townsmen, proving that water could be obtained here and thus making possible the irrigation and fertilization of the arid soil.

The many prosperous sites now found in the Pecos valley are the result of pioneering. Water was found beneath the surface in ample quantities, and then quickly followed a blossoming of the land with all the fruits of the clime. But the preliminary work involved sacrifice and toil, and the results of the present are the actual monuments commemorating what those still living labored hard to produce. It is of especial interest to find one of the so-called weaker sex among the hardy pioneer class. But in the history of the beginning and development of Artesia a singular record of tribute must be paid to Mrs. Sallie L. Robert, who was one of the first to reside on the town site of Artesia.

She is a daughter of James Chisum and the niece of John Chisum, names well known in the Territory and inseparably connected with its annals. The first settler upon the land which she later owned was John Truitt, a Federal soldier. He sold it to Frank Rheinboldt, who sold eighty acres to J. R. Ray and eighty acres to Mrs. Sallie Robert on the 18th of January, 1896. On January 30th, in 1890, she filed on the homestead, which is now within the corporation limits of Artesia. In the fall of 1890 Mrs. Robert put down an artesian well one hundred and twenty-four feet deep. This was the second well in the entire valley and the first one in this part of the valley. She resided upon the place as her homestead property from 1890, and, as she prospered in her undertakings, bought much land in this vicinity. She was for some time engaged in entertaining travelers, as the old stage line from Carlsbad to Roswell passed by her home. In 1894 there was a cloudburst just west of her home and in a few moments her place was under water, the adobe house and all of its contents being destroyed.

With great energy and determination—traits which have ever been characteristic of the Chisum family—she sent to Carlsbad for material and rebuilt her home on the same spot. In those days she had nothing to depend upon but her stock interests, but eventually she acquired property interests and is today disposing of her land in city lots and also selling farm property for one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, her realty interests having greatly appreciated in value, so that she is now reaping a very gratifying financial return as the reward of her earlier labors and close application. She has lived to see a good town spring up here and has benefited by the rapid development of the district.

James Chisum, who is extensively engaged in raising goats, which has become one of the important industries of the southwest, is located at Artesia, Eddy county. He was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, September 25, 1827, and for many years was closely connected with business interests with his brother, John S. Chisum, one of the distinguished pioneer settlers and stock-raisers of the Territory, now deceased. John S. Chisum, however, preceded his brother to New Mexico. James Chisum has devoted his entire life to farming and live-stock interests and in 1877 came to New Mexico at the request of his brother. He and his two sons remained on the ranch of John Chisum until the latter's death and then continued in charge of the ranch until 1892. In that year they disposed of the cattle raising interests and James Chisum turned his attention to sheep raising industry, from which he eventually worked into the business of raising goats, which has become an important business enterprise of the Territory in recent years. He has made his home continuously at Artesia, Eddy county, since 1892, and is regarded as one of the prominent and representative stock raisers and dealers in this part of the country. He has lived here from pioneer times and has not only been a witness but a participant in many events which have had direct and important bearing upon the history of the Territory, its development and progress. His daughter, Mrs. Sallie L. Robert, now lives with him.

James Chisum was married to Miss Ara Josephine Wright, who was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and with her parents came to New Mexico in the year which witnessed the arrival of the Chisums. Her father, Dr. Wright, was of a very prominent and wealthy family. Mrs. Chisum died March 11, 1875. The children of this marriage are: Mary Branch, who died in 1873; Sallie L., who is the widow of William Robert and resides with her father; Walter P., a farmer of Roswell; and William J., who is engaged in the real estate business at Roswell.

Walter P. Chisum, the elder son, was born in Denton county, Texas, September 25, 1861, and throughout his entire life has been engaged in ranching and farming, which pursuit has proved to be a profitable one. He came with his parents to Texas and for a number of years resided upon the ranch owned by his uncle, John Chisum, but now makes his home in Roswell.

On the 15th of November, 1887, Walter P. Chisum was married at Dodge City, Kansas, to Miss Inez V. Simpson, and their children are: Jamie W., born February 28, 1889; and Ara B. and Oscar W., twins, born June 9, 1892. Walter Chisum is a stalwart Democrat, active and influential in the councils of his party, and has served as county commissioner of Chaves county. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Blue lodge,

chapter and commandery at Roswell, to the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque and to the Consistory of Wichita, Kansas, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. His wife is prominent in the Eastern Star and for two years was matron of Roswell chapter, while from October, 1904, until October, 1905, she was grand matron of the grand chapter of New Mexico and was also a delegate to the general grand chapter at St. Louis, Missouri.

William J. Chisum, the second son of James Chisum, is engaged in the real estate business in Roswell. He was born in Denton county, Texas, August 7, 1864, and is one of the most active of the second generation of pioneers in the Pecos valley, doing everything possible to develop the resources of the country and make the valley prosperous and a desirable place of residence as well. He belongs to that class who have followed those who have blazed the trail and have exploited the resources and riches of the district to its vast renown and their own profit, having the ability to plan and perform and to co-ordinate powers until success has been achieved and his position in real estate circles is one of prominence.

On the 3rd of July, 1887, William J. Chisum was married in Dodge City, Kansas, to Lina Tucker, a daughter of Robert Tucker, now of Stillwater, Oklahoma, who served in the Mexican war. They have one daughter, Josephine Branch, born July 25, 1889.

J. C. Gage came to New Mexico in the spring of 1887, locating in the Sacramento mountains, with postoffice at lower Peñasco. He came from Texas for the benefit of his wife's health, but shortly afterward was put in charge of church work as a circuit rider, preaching from White Oaks to El Paso in various school houses and churches throughout the mountainous district. He has traveled altogether for fifteen years in the Territory. He spent four years at James Canyon, one year at Weed and in 1892 located at Hope, where he continued his ministerial labors as a preacher of the Methodist church for ten years. He has been a most valued and important factor in the moral growth and progress of the Territory, especially in its southern section, and has planted the seeds of truth in many a desolate district. In 1902 he purchased a farm seven miles south of Artesia and in 1904 removed to the town. In 1905 he engaged in ministerial work there and at the same time became a factor in its business activity, purchasing the Artesia Hotel, which he conducted for some time. He was also one of the organizers of the Bank of Artesia, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, and became its president. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, utilizing the means at hand and bringing to his labors untiring industry, enterprise and determination.

Mr. Gage was elected one of the aldermen of Artesia on the organization of the town and held the office until April 19, 1906. He belongs to Artesia Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., also to Artesia Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., of which he is vice grand. During the early years of his residence in the Territory he devoted his time to preaching the gospel as a representative of the Methodist denomination throughout the eastern part of the Territory, and in later years has done effective service for his fellow men by planting the seeds of civilization and promoting progress in various localities. He is most highly respected and is loved by all who know him.

David W. Runyan, of Artesia, was born in Indiana, left home when thirteen years of age and went to Texas with buffalo hunters, undergoing the usual experiences of such a life on the plains. He came to the Terri-

tory from Mason county, Texas, in the fall of 1885 with the firm of Shriner & Light, owners of large cattle interests. He drove cattle to New Mexico and continued with the company for several years. This was the first firm to locate on the Peñasco, the date being the fall of 1886, at which time they filed the first land on this stream, where the town of Hope now stands. Prior to this period the Peñasco did not flow through to the Pecos river, but since that year, 1886, because of the cattle tramping down the bed of the stream, the Peñasco has flowed on until it has reached the larger body of water. About 1890 Mr. Runyan engaged in the cattle business on his own account on the Peñasco near Hope and has been thus engaged to the present time, covering a period of sixteen years. He located three and a half miles below the present town site of Artesia in 1895 and had cattle all over the country. He now makes his headquarters at Hope, twenty miles southwest of Artesia, and his old ranch, which cost him eighteen hundred dollars and which was located three and a half miles south of his present location, he sold for ten thousand dollars. He has today two hundred and eighty acres of land adjoining the town of Hope, which he owns in connection with J. C. Gage and which constitutes a splendidly improved farm. He is a very popular and prosperous stock man, thoroughly familiar with the development of his section of the Territory, and his business activity and energy have been resultant factors in making him one of the prosperous citizens of this locality.

This is an era of town building in New Mexico and with marvelous rapidity the unsettled districts of a few years ago have been transformed into populous villages and cities and thriving agricultural or horticultural communities. With this work E. A. Clayton has been associated in recent years. He came to the Territory in 1899 and located at Roswell, whence he removed to Artesia, October 6, 1903. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres from John Boyles, who had homesteaded and commuted from the government this land, all lying west of Rose avenue. It was first owned by Clayton & Company and later the Artesia Improvement Company was organized with J. A. Cottingham as president, S. P. Denning secretary and treasurer and E. A. Clayton as manager. The company first laid out forty acres in town lots and after the town well was completed people came in such large numbers that the remainder of the tract was subdivided into lots. At this time Mr. Clayton is engaged in locating people on the government land around Artesia and the country is becoming rapidly settled. He has a farm two miles south of Artesia, where he has one hundred acres planted to alfalfa and forty acres in orchards. He is president of the Urton Lake Town Site Company, developing a town fifty-five miles north of Roswell, the district having been platted and the town laid out. Mr. Clayton is a very successful and vigorous promoter, towns springing up under his guidance as the corn springs from the fields which have been cultivated by the farmer. His labors are of a most practical nature and always accomplish results. Moreover he is a public-spirited citizen, and while promoting individual success also advances the general welfare.

The town of Lakewood was originally known as McMillan. It was just a siding placed at the time the railroad was built through in 1894. At that time or shortly afterward a store was established by T. J. Scott. The next building was a saloon put up by L. W. Holt and G. M. Hogg. This was followed by a drug store, the property of Dr. Shedloski. The postoffice

was removed from Seven Rivers to McMillan. In 1905 a town site company was organized, purchased the land from J. M. Coburn and E. C. Cook, and the town was laid out, being called Lakewood. The discovery of artesian water here was the motive factor in laying out the town.

D. H. Burditt came to the Territory in 1884, located at Seven Rivers and was connected with business firms in that historic old town for two years. He then turned his attention to the stock business in this valley, in which he continued until 1904, when he located in Lakewood and engaged in the real estate business. He bought out and has since conducted the Seven Rivers Real Estate Company. He is engaged in immigration work from the middle states and has been largely instrumental in securing many families to establish homes in this part of the Territory, his efforts being not only a source of income to himself but of direct and permanent benefit to this section. In addition to his realty operations he is also engaged in the stock business.

M. W. Fanning, who came to the Territory from Texas in October, 1879, had served for four years as a Texas ranger in the employ of the Lone Star state. In 1880, with Peter Corn, he located a place in the Seven Rivers country and started to improve property there. They began business together and both have since figured in the material development and progress of this portion of the Territory. Mr. Fanning has six hundred and forty acres of good land near Lakewood, where he is engaged in the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. He is one of the oldest of the pioneer settlers of the Pecos valley and has remained in the Seven Rivers country since coming to the Territory more than a quarter of a century ago. He is now well known as an extensive stockman of large and profitable business interests.

Peter Corn, of Lakewood, who came to the Territory in the fall of 1879, located a place two and a half miles southwest of the old town of Seven Rivers in the spring of 1880, at which time there were but four families living there, and this was the only settlement between Roswell and the Texas line on the west side of the Pecos river. In 1882 Mr. Corn engaged in the sheep business, in which he continued until the spring of 1888, when he removed to Hope. There he resided until 1896 and was connected with stock-raising interests until 1903, when he began farming here. He has five hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land and his labors are demonstrating the possibilities of the locality for successful farming operations. Mr. Corn is well known as a pioneer settler and one highly respected.

W. P. B. Willburn has been closely associated with the history of the Territory and deserves mention by reason of the fact that he and his brother, Frank Willburn, brought one of the first droves of cattle to this country in 1867. Mr. Willburn returned in 1872 and with his brother located on a ranch where the town of Roswell now stands. They had an old adobe dwelling, a storehouse and shops across from the present location of the court house and they remained here in the cattle business until 1878, when the "Lincoln county war" was waged, when they left the Territory and returned to Texas. In the days of their early residence in the Territory there was not a ranch between Roswell and St. Angelo, Texas.

In 1895 W. P. B. Willburn returned to the Territory from Texas and located near Hope, where he now lives, his place being about four miles

east of the town. He has a good property, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation and improved with many modern equipments and good buildings.

"Linn" J. C. Richards came to New Mexico in 1898 from Texas and located in Hope settlement below the town of Hope, where he engaged in the stock business. In 1903 he removed to his present place, a mile and a half west of Hope. Here he has an excellent farm property, owning altogether five hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, which responds readily to cultivation. He has ninety acres devoted to various crops and in addition fifteen acres is planted to alfalfa, while a fine orchard covers twenty-four acres. Mr. Richards, Mr. Riley and Mr. Read were the first men to ship apples by car-load from Hope, making the first shipment in 1904, and in 1905 the shipment reached fourteen car loads. Mr. Richards is doing much to demonstrate the possibilities of this locality as a fruit-producing center and is thus contributing to his own success and at the same time leading the way that others may follow and enjoy the benefits of horticultural development and progress in this part of the country.

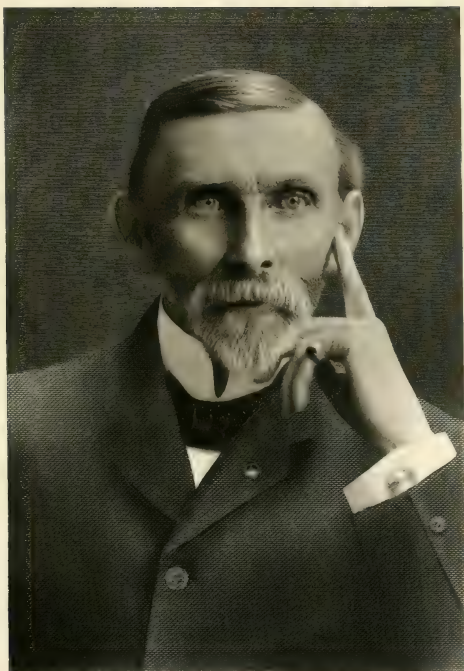
Joseph T. Fanning, one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of the Territory, now farming near Hope with a property embracing three hundred and twenty acres of land, came to New Mexico from Texas in 1880 and located at Seven Rivers. He engaged in business there for about fifteen years and was also prominent and influential in community affairs. He was serving as deputy sheriff under Pat Garrett at the time when Billy the Kid was leading his band of lawless followers in many depredations, only to be ultimately apprehended by Garrett.

In 1900 Mr. Fanning came to the Hope settlement and located at his present place, which he purchased of W. F. Daugherty. He has three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he is bringing under a high state of cultivation. While in Texas he served for two years as a Texas Ranger. He was county assessor of Eddy county in 1901-02, and is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of the Territory, working toward those ends which are of permanent benefit in the Territory's development.

W. P. Riley came to the Territory in the fall of 1887 and spent the winter at La Luz. In the fall of that year the Peñasco went through to the Pecos, and in 1888 the first ditch was taken out of Peñasco by John A. Beckett. It was also in the fall of 1888 that Mr. Riley filed on his present place, two and a quarter miles west of Hope. He has four hundred acres here, including a large orchard and fine fields of alfalfa. The orchard covers fifteen acres and he produces some excellent fruit. He has raised some pears weighing two pounds each.

Mr. Riley is a very progressive citizen, constantly seeking out new methods for improvement and advancement, and is one the prominent and influential men of the community. Recently he has established an automobile line from Artesia to Hope, with two machines. He is in touch with modern advancement and has conducted his interests along lines of improvement which make him a leader in the movements.

Robert Weems Tansill, who was very active and prominent as a promoter of the Pecos valley, his business enterprise, capacity and diligence contributing in substantial measure to its development and settlement, made his home at Carlsbad, where he passed away December 29, 1902. He was born August 20, 1844, in Prince William county, Virginia, and was the



Yours Very Truly,
R. H. Tansill,

only child of Robert and Fanny (Weems) Tansill. In the maternal line he was a direct descendant of Mason Lock Weems, a well-known historian of the Revolution and the author of the *Life of Washington*. It was he who wrote the hatchet story. He was also an Episcopalian clergyman, having charge of the church at Alexandria, Virginia, near Mount Vernon, of which General Washington was a communicant.

Robert W. Tansill was educated at Alexandria, Virginia, and in Georgetown University, at Georgetown, District of Columbia. In the spring of 1861 he accompanied his maternal grandparents to Illinois, and shortly afterward went into business at Clayton, engaging in the confectionery trade and the jobbing of cigars. On the 1st of January, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Motter, and in 1868 they removed to Chicago, where he continued successfully in business until the disastrous fire which swept over the city in October, 1871. He lost everything but his determination and enterprise, and he soon afterward resumed business, confining his attention exclusively to the cigar trade. Shortly afterward he originated the "Punch" cigar, which won him fame and fortune. It proved to be a ready seller and the demand for it was so great that he had to increase his working forces in order to meet the call of the trade. He was the originator of the premium method of advertising. Through the conduct of his cigar business he accumulated a large fortune, but overwork and an inherited tendency to pulmonary disease undermined his health, so that he had to retire from business in 1887. He visited the most celebrated health resorts of America and of Europe, and in 1888, while in Colorado Springs, he met C. W. Greene, of Chicago, and through him became interested in the Pecos valley. He was one of a large number of Chicago people Mr. Greene piloted to the valley in September, 1888, and from this visit resulted the original Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company.

It was Mr. Tansill who first interested J. J. Hagerman in the Pecos valley. When the money shortage of 1893 to 1897 irretrievably embarrassed the old irrigation company, Mr. Tansill was appointed receiver, July 19, 1898, and it was almost wholly due to his efforts that the affairs of the company were straightened out successfully and put upon a paying basis. In 1888, when the party of Chicagoans arrived in this country, there was nothing here but prairie dogs, jack rabbits and wild, open country. The party camped at the Eddy Brothers' ranch, the rock house, which was located about two miles north of Carlsbad. At that time C. B. Eddy, who afterward became a promoter of this country, was engaged in the cattle business. While talking to Mrs. Tansill he told her that it was the intention of several people of the locality to start a town, and she suggested that the proposed village be called Eddy. This was done, but in later years Mrs. Tansill suggested that the town be called Carlsbad, from the fact that some springs had been discovered near the town, and they were called Carlsbad from the famous springs of Germany. Mrs. Tansill agitated this change until it was finally adopted by a vote of the people. A circular, "To the Citizens of Eddy," by R. W. Tansill, furnishes the following historical facts and arguments:

"Mr. Charles B. Eddy had determined to give this town the Spanish name 'Halagueno.' This was in October, 1888. Admiring friends, wishing to honor him, suggested the name of 'Eddy.' Later the county was

named 'Eddy.' The desirability of changing the name has been discussed ever since the curative properties of our springs have been demonstrated.

"About a year ago the name of 'Carlsbad' was proposed for our city. It struck me at once as being not only appropriate, but suggestive as well. Up to that time our celebrated 'Carlsbad Springs' had been known as 'Tansill Springs.' No, I will not say known, for as 'Tansill Springs' no one ever gave them a second thought. I suggested applying the name of 'Carlsbad' to the springs, owing to the resemblance of the waters to those of their German namesake. It was done, and the effect has been electrical. I certainly meant no reflection upon the name of Tansill by removing it from the springs, to which it did not apply, any more than do I mean any reflection upon the name of Eddy by favoring the name of Carlsbad vs. Eddy. But before forming a definite opinion I tested the name of 'Carlsbad,' as explained, and the results have thoroughly convinced me that the name of Tansill as applied to the springs was as great a mistake as it would be, in the light of experience, to continue the name of Eddy for our city.

"What has been our experience? Briefly stated, since September, 1888, more than \$10,000,000 have been invested here, approximately as follows: Over \$5,000,000 in the railroad, over \$2,500,000 in the P. I. & I. Company, and the remainder in other companies and by private individuals. Give us people and our prosperity is assured. If any one will tell me how we can secure them, except through united effort and advertising, I shall be glad to learn. Since our town was named, the curative properties of these springs have been demonstrated. I believe this fact to be worth millions of dollars to this town and valley, if properly advertised. Such a boon rarely falls to the lot of any community, and certainly no people inheriting such a valuable curative agent should, for one moment, hesitate about giving it the widest publicity possible. With these facts before us, I ask, do you consider it wise to continue for our town a name that has neither meaning or significance, and one which we do not and can not advantageously advertise? Personally, I would distinctly say no. The major portion of my life has been devoted to practical advertising, and after a most thorough and exhaustive investigation I am convinced that the proposed change of name will bring with it inestimable benefits and support which will greatly stimulate every business interest of this town and valley."

Since the death of Mr. Tansill his wife has conducted the business affairs left by him, and has continued in the work which her husband began of promoting the Carlsbad country, inducing immigration and advancing its interests through the development of its material resources.

Will H. Merchant, living in Carlsbad, is deputy county treasurer of Eddy county. He is a son of Clabourn W. Merchant, a pioneer cattleman of New Mexico and Arizona, who resides in Texas. The son was born in Denton county, Texas, November 1, 1874, and was reared in the Lone Star state. Having acquired his education, he spent five years in the cattle industry in the Indian Territory, and since February, 1897, has resided in Eddy county, save for the brief period of one year spent in ranching in North Dakota.

In his political views Mr. Merchant is an earnest Democrat, and since February, 1904, has filled the office of county treasurer, in which position

he is found to be prompt, methodical and reliable. He is a Mason, belonging to Carlsbad Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., and in the community where he resides he has a wide and favorable social acquaintance.

W. F. Daugherty, engaged in farming, with three hundred and sixty acres of good farming land near Dayton, and also owning a half interest in a forty-acre addition to the town site, is prospering in both branches of his business. He came to the Territory in 1883 from Texas and located at Las Vegas, where he remained for a year. In 1884 he removed to Lincoln county, settling on Benito, near Fort Stanton, while in 1885 he removed to James canyon, on one of the heads of the Peñasco. He was the first man to put a board roof on a house in that canyon. In 1892 he removed to Hope and built the third house in that settlement. Making his headquarters there, he had sheep over the valley and was successfully and extensively engaged in the sheep-raising industry until the fall of 1900, when he sold out. In 1901, however, he again engaged in the sheep business as a partner of George Beckett, with whom he continued until he disposed of his interests in January, 1905.

In 1897 Mr. Daugherty took up his abode upon his present place near the town of Dayton and purchased the property in 1901. Since disposing of his sheep he has been engaged in farming here, having three hundred and sixty acres of cultivable land, from which he is now producing good crops. He is also interested in the Dayton town site, owning a half interest in a forty-acre addition thereto. His property is valuable and is being rapidly developed. He has great faith in the future of this country, and that his trust is well placed is indicated by the rapid rise in realty values and the substantial manner in which the work of agricultural and horticultural development and of stock-raising is being carried forward.

CHAVES COUNTY.

Chaves county is in the southeastern portion of New Mexico, the second county from the southern territorial boundary, north of Otero and Eddy. It lies south of Roosevelt and throws up a narrow strip of territory into Lincoln. It has an area of 11,520 square miles and a population of nearly 5,000 people. Roswell, the county seat, is one of the brisk, attractive and somewhat remarkable cities in New Mexico, situated in the midst of a wonderful artesian belt and a rapidly developing district of farms and orchards, and being only eight miles northeast of the great Honda reservoir, under process of construction by the United States government and designed to irrigate 10,000 acres of land immediately adjoining that city.

Chaves county comprises a section of country about a hundred miles square and is the heart of the Pecos valley, through whose western third flows the river by that name, the second largest in the Territory. The affluents of the Pecos, from the west, are the Rio Hondo, Rio Felix and Spring river. The eastern half of the county is occupied almost wholly by the Staked Plains.

Organization and County Officials.—By an act of the legislature, passed in 1889, two new counties, named Chaves (with Roswell as the county seat) and Eddy (with Eddy as the county seat), were cut off from the eastern half of Lincoln county. The continuous roster of county officials commences with 1891 and is given below:

1891-2:—County commissioners, E. T. Stone (chairman; died Jan. 25, 1891), Henry Milne (appointed by Governor to succeed Stone), A. B. Allen, W. P. Chisum; clerk, Frank H. Lee; sheriff, C. C. Fountain; treasurer, James Sutherland; assessor, C. S. McCarty.

1893-4:—Commissioners, C. W. Haynes (chairman), A. B. Allen, W. P. Chisum; probate judge, F. Williams; clerk, F. H. Lee; sheriff, William M. Atkinson; assessor, C. S. McCarty; treasurer, James Sutherland.

1895-6:—Commissioners, C. W. Haynes (chairman), J. A. Gilmore, L. M. Long; judge, C. A. Keith; clerk, F. P. Gayle; sheriff, C. C. Perry; assessor, F. P. Lea; treasurer, J. S. Williamson.

1897-8:—Commissioners, W. M. Atkinson (chairman), W. G. Urton, W. P. Chisum; judge, Frank Williams; clerk, F. P. Gayle; sheriff, C. W. Haynes; assessor, F. P. Lea; treasurer, J. A. Gilmore.

1899-1900:—Commissioners, W. M. Atkinson (chairman), W. G. Urton, N. Jaffa; judge, Frank Williams; clerk, F. P. Gayle; sheriff, Fred Higgins; assessor, S. M. Hodges; treasurer, James A. Gilmore.

1900-2:—Commissioners, W. M. Atkinson (chairman), Thomas D. White, A. M. Robertson; judge, J. F. Evans; clerk, F. G. Gayle; sheriff, Fred Higgins; assessor, John C. Peck; treasurer, Mark Howell.

1903-4:—Commissioners, W. M. Atkinson (chairman), Thomas D. White, A. M. Robertson; judge, J. T. Evans; clerk, F. P. Gayle; sheriff, Fred Higgins; assessor, John C. Peck; treasurer, Mark Howell.

1905-6:—Commissioners, W. M. Atkinson (chairman), Thomas D. White, N. J. Fritz; judge, J. T. Evans; clerk, F. P. Gayle; sheriff, K. S. Woodruff; assessor, John C. Peck; treasurer, J. Smith Lea.

Wonderful Artesian Field.—There is no field, or belt, or stratum of artesian waters in the world which is more constant in its flow or more accessible than that in the Pecos valley, within the limits of Chaves county. As compared with the average depth of wells in other parts of the country and the world, the borings here are ridiculously shallow, and have been from the first. It is seldom that the wells are extended to a depth of more than 600 feet, although some have been sunk 1,000, but in the majority of cases the main body of water has been struck at about 250 feet, and some of the 300 wells which are now boiling and spouting in the valley have been in constant operation and furnished an unvarying supply of clear, cold, pure water for the past ten years. The shallow wells give a supply of about 250,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and the deep ones 225,000 gallons per hour, or 5,400,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The artesian wells have no eight-hour day; they work all the time and furnish the cheapest power which man has yet discovered. With the artificial systems of irrigation they are making what was once considered the Great American Desert, of which Chaves county is a part, to "blossom as the rose."

As nature furnishes the power, the great volume of the artesian flow is used for irrigation. A great majority of the wells in this field of the Pecos valley are less than six inches in diameter, and the pressure varies from six pounds up. Numerous wells are now supplying 1,500,000 gallons per day, and it has been demonstrated that one such well will irrigate 160 acres of land under very heavy croppage, and much more when the land is devoted to fruit trees and crops adapted more or less to growth in an arid country. The soil of the valley is rich in those minerals which nourish vegetation; the air is dry and pure and discouraging to all forms of parasitical life which create such havoc to the fruits and grains of other sections of the country, where the rainfall and supply of surface water is constant; and the discovery of artesian water has supplied the one thing needful to make the valley a garden of the world.

The proven artesian field in Chaves county is now about seventy-five miles long and twenty wide, and adventurous drillers are increasing the area beyond the limits of what was thought to be the extent of the flow. The first artesian well in the county was bored by Jaffa & Prager on the grounds of the present residence of Nathan Jaffa, in Roswell, in 1890. A strong artesian flow was reached at a depth of about 250 feet, and ever since the experience of borers has been almost uniform. The most striking result of the tapping of this seemingly inexhaustible supply of irrigating waters is the creation and remarkable development of the horticultural interests of the valley. It is peculiarly adapted to apple and peach growing, and since the discovery of the artesian deposit the largest orchards in the country have come into bearing, their products being in demand at fancy prices in all the markets of the country. The development of the country has not only made Roswell one of the most prosperous cities in the Territory, but within five years Artesia, in the very center of the artesian district, has sprung from nothing to a thriving town of 3,000 people, with handsome buildings, electric lights and telephones and all the other modern conveniences. The pressure of the artesian water is used on a limited scale, aside from its utility as a means of distribution in irrigation. In some instances, however, it has been applied to such domestic occupations as

churning and washing, all the power necessary for such purposes being derived through a three-quarter pipe.

Several facts have been noted in the borings and investigations of the Chaves county fields which are worthy of note. There are four considerable streams which supply the surface water—the North Spring river, the South Spring river, North Berendo and the Rio Hondo, all issuing from the White mountains west of Roswell. All of them flow down the Pecos valley, and their water is clear and cool. The North and South Spring rivers have their source in the artesian strata, and they mark the highest point in the field, no flow of artesian water having been encountered at a point above the springs from whence they come.

At points in the valley there are two distinct artesian stratas, though the upper one is missing altogether, and when found is of too small volume to be of much value, though the quality of the water is exactly the same. It always has a temperature of about forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, with 109 parts of solids in the 100,000. The first flow is encountered usually at a depth of about 150 feet, and the main body at 250 feet. In drilling the wells the strata vary, but the last deposit of water is always found in the same formation—an extremely hard, porous limestone, that, so far as known, has never been drilled entirely through.

The utility side of the artesian wells has already been described. It may be added that, besides the successful cultivation of fruits, the conditions are especially favorable to the growing of vegetables and garden truck. Roswell has already in operation a cannery for beans, peas, asparagus, pumpkins, tomatoes, berries, etc., and before long there will be a good home market for all this kind of produce. In general, land which a few years ago was used only for grazing cattle or sheep and sold by the section for a trifle, is now worth from \$35 to \$200 per acre. Truck farms in the artesian district rent as high as \$40 per acre.

Alfalfa is still the great agricultural crop of Chaves county. With deep soil and plenty of water—say thirty-six inches per acre per annum—four good crops can be grown annually, averaging a ton per acre. The demand is chiefly from southwestern Texas, and it usually sells from \$8 to \$10 per ton on cars; the cost of getting it started to market is about \$4 per ton.

The value of alfalfa as a crop is not confined to the readiness and luxuriance of the plant, but, far from impoverishing the soil, it is one of the best fertilizers for other crops, as it takes nitrogen from the air and stores it in the ground.

Kaffir corn and milo maize are also easily raised and need little water, the soil requiring to be irrigated just before planting, and once, with six or eight inches of water, afterward. The average crop is from thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre, and about two tons of forage. Sorghum, millet and several other varieties of forage crops also grow to perfection with very little water. All root crops do well, and Pecos valley melons are obtaining quite a reputation.

Despite artesian wells, mountain streams and artificial irrigation, the most important source of income of the Pecos valley is still its live-stock; but the old-time, free-and-easy, careless methods of raising cattle and sheep—of turning them out on vast ranges and letting them forage for themselves—have given place to the modern system, founded upon a plenti-

ful supply of water and cultivated forage, summer and winter. The market has also continually demanded better breeds of cattle and sheep, and this demand can only be met in the irrigated districts.

The Hondo Irrigation Reservoir.—In 1888 several prominent men in the upper Pecos valley, headed by Leslie M. Long, organized the New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Company for the purpose of conserving the waste waters of the Hondo river in the vicinity of Roswell. The place selected for the site of the storage reservoir was about twelve miles southwest from that point, and the general plan appears to have been to construct an immense dam across the basin of the river, extending from the hills on either side, thus making a reservoir of the entire stream for miles above the dam. But the means were not forthcoming for the prosecution of this simple plan, and in 1891 the company sold all of their rights and interests to the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company, which had been organized two years before in the lower valley and which then was under the control of J. J. Hagerman as president and Charles B. Eddy as general manager.

Under the new management the prospects for the Hondo reservoir looked bright until the latter part of the unfortunate year 1893. In March of that year Mr. Hagerman had interested eastern capital in the various plans inaugurated for the development of the Upper valley, and sufficient money had been subscribed for the building and equipment of the Pecos Valley road from Eddy to Roswell, fifty-five miles. He and his associates also appreciated the advantages of the northeastern extension of two hundred and twenty miles to Amarillo, Texas, as the natural outlet into Texas of the products of the Pecos valley. But the panic and the disastrous floods of 1893 paralyzed the irrigation project for the time, although the railroad was opened to Roswell in October, 1894.

The celebration of the opening of the line was on the 10th of that month, and upon that occasion Mr. Hagerman first visited Roswell and the Northern valley. Although he continued operations sufficiently to keep his rights from lapsing, work in the Hondo was never actively resumed, and, although several efforts to revive the project were made by interested parties, nothing was accomplished until 1902. In June of that year the national irrigation act was passed, and in the fall, chiefly through the efforts of W. M. Reed, of Roswell, who had been an engineer connected with the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, the chief engineer of the Reclamation Service of the national government visited the site of the proposed reservoir. On the basis of his reports preliminary surveys were begun in February, 1903. Diamond drill boring tests were made throughout the entire bed of the proposed reservoir, to determine the non-existence of subterranean caverns or other unsubstantial conditions of the substrata. At first the people of Carlsbad, through the Pecos Irrigation Company, protested against the prosecution of the work on the ground that, if the waters of the Hondo river were thus diverted, their own irrigation system would be destroyed; but eventually they withdrew their objections, and in January, 1905, active work commenced under the supervision of the United States engineers. They selected 10,000 acres of land between Roswell and the site of the reservoir, eight miles southwest, as the tract to be irrigated, this great fertile body lying from seventy-five to two hundred and fifty feet below the reservoir itself. The works, now about completed, consist of a series of dams, which together form what is known as the Hondo reservoir.

The \$250,000 necessary to complete the reservoir is being expended by the government, and those who come within the irrigated tract will, within the ten years following the completion of the works, reimburse it at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. No one person is allowed to own more than 160 acres. The lands for which reservoir water is guaranteed by the government can be bought at from \$30 to \$50 per acre. Although the title and control of the irrigation system will remain with the government for at least ten years after the completion of the reservoir, the irrigated land is held in private ownership, the government stipulating, however, that it shall be sold to actual settlers and not to speculators.

After the selection of the land to be irrigated and acting in accord with the suggestion of the Reclamation Service, a corporation was formed, under the laws of New Mexico, known as the Rio Hondo Reservoir Water Users' Association. Only those owning land within the irrigation district selected by the government engineers were eligible to membership. The organization virtually assumes the debt to the government of the \$250,000.

The Village of Roswell.—In 1874 a man named Huggins was killed by Comanche Indians while carrying letters from Fort Sumner to a trading point for cattlemen in the Upper Pecos valley, a distance of about eighty miles. The growing importance of the place, which was called Roswell—from the father of Van C. Smith, the first to make a claim on the site of the town—induced the government to establish a postoffice here in the year of the death of its former letter carrier. Paul Schwartz was the first postmaster. Roswell was then a youngster of five years. Its first store building was an adobe erected in 1809, and a dwelling of the same material, which still stands in the middle of the block fronting the court house, was built about the same time, some eighty feet north of the store. Captain J. C. Lea bought these pioneer improvements early in 1878 from Marion Turner, who had jumped Mr. Smith's claim.

In October, 1885, A. E. Lea, a brother of Captain J. C. Lea (deceased) made a plat of the town of Roswell, although it was not filed at the county seat until two years later. At this time the town was one hundred and seventy-five miles from the nearest railroad point—Pecos, Texas.

In 1891 G. A. Richardson drafted and introduced an act in the Territorial assembly for the incorporation of villages, and under it Roswell assumed that form of local government. The act was passed February 14, 1891, and the first election for village officers was held July 6th, subsequent elections being held in April. It remained a village until December, 1903, its officers being as below:

1891:—Trustees, Nathan Jaffa (chairman), J. S. Lea, Frank Lesnet; E. H. Skipwith, S. S. Mendenhall; clerk, Scott Truxton.

1891-2:—Trustees, Nathan Jaffa (chairman; resigned), Frank Lesnet (elected to succeed Mr. Jaffa), J. S. Lea, E. H. Skipwith, S. S. Mendenhall; clerk, Scott Truxton; treasurer, J. S. Lea.

1893-4:—Trustees, R. S. Hamilton (chairman), J. P. Church, S. P. Nicholson (resigned Jan. 9, 1894), R. T. Barnett (elected to succeed Mr. Nicholson), James B. Mathews (resigned July 17, 1893), J. A. Gilmore (appointed to succeed Mr. Mathews), Benjamin F. Daniels; clerk, Scott Truxton; treasurer, J. P. Church.

1894-5:—Trustees, W. M. Atkinson (chairman), A. B. Allen, J. P. Church, B. F. Daniel (resigned Jan. 5, 1895), Oscar Robertson (elected to succeed Mr. Daniel), Harry Carmack; clerk, Scott Truxton; treasurer, J. P. Church.

1895-6:—Trustees, J. P. Church (chairman), Sidney Prager, J. W. Mullins,

Scott Truxton, W. B. Meeks; clerk, John I. Hinkle (J. J. Jaffa elected to the position Dec. 17, 1895); treasurer, Sidney Prager.

1896-7:—E. A. Cahoon (chairman), E. S. Seay, E. H. Williams, H. A. Bennett, Charles H. Sparks; clerk, J. J. Jaffa (resigned Nov. 11, 1896), J. H. Devine (elected to succeed Mr. Jaffa); treasurer, E. H. Williams.

1897-8:—Trustees, C. H. Sparks (chairman; resigned Sept. 20, 1897), J. J. Jaffa (elected to succeed Mr. Sparks, and made chairman), A. Pruitt, R. T. Barnett, W. L. Amonett, J. W. Mullins (resigned Nov. 18, 1897), W. A. Finlay (elected to succeed Mr. Mullins); clerk, F. J. Beck; treasurer, A. Pruitt.

1898-9:—Trustees, E. L. Wildy (chairman), E. H. Williams, R. F. Barnett (resigned July 12, 1898), John W. Poe (elected to succeed Mr. Barnett), W. L. Amonett, F. P. Lea; clerk, J. P. Lea; treasurer, E. H. Williams.

1899-1900:—Trustees, John C. Sheridan (chairman), R. L. Moss, F. H. Calfee, W. S. Prager, B. F. Hammett, Jr.; clerk, B. F. Hammett, Jr.; treasurer, F. H. Calfee.

1900-1:—L. K. McGaffey (chairman), J. P. Church, H. L. Gill, C. W. Haynes, R. Kellahin; clerk, Samuel Atkinson; treasurer, H. L. Gill.

1901-2:—Trustees, John W. Poe (chairman), L. D. Danenburg, E. S. Seay, C. R. Carr, William Robinson; clerk, Samuel Atkinson; treasurer, L. D. Danenburg.

1902-3:—Trustees, Harry Carmack (chairman), James Sutherland, John W. Poe, E. S. Seay, W. G. Ballinger; clerk, Robert Kellahin; treasurer, James Sutherland.

1903:—Trustees, Nathan Jaffa (chairman), L. B. Tannehill, S. P. Denning, V. O. McCallum; clerk, Robert Kellahin; treasurer, L. B. Tannehill.

The City of Roswell.—When Roswell was incorporated as a village in 1891, it had a population of about 400, in 1900 it had 2,000 and its present population is about 6,000. The first election for municipal officers was on December 8, 1903, and resulted in the choice of the following: J. C. Lea, mayor; F. J. Beck, clerk; E. H. Williams, treasurer; L. B. Tannehill, alderman from the first ward; Ralph Parsons, alderman from the second ward; S. P. Denning, alderman from the third ward; W. W. Ogle, alderman from the fourth ward; A. L. Whiteman, alderman from the fifth ward. Mayor Lea died February 4, 1904, and L. B. Tannehill acted in that capacity for the balance of the term.

On April 5, 1904, the following were elected: Mayor, James F. Hinkle; clerk, Fred J. Beck; treasurer, A. Pruitt; aldermen—M. D. Burns and S. P. Johnson, first ward; R. M. Parsons and George L. Wylls, second ward; J. W. Kinsinger and Clarence Ullery, third ward; W. W. Ogle and J. P. Church, fourth ward.

The city of Roswell has a good system, both for sewerage and drainage. It has telephone and electric light services, and along its well-built streets are laid twenty miles of cement walks. Within its limits are 120 artesian wells, many of them gushing up in the form of fountains and forming a picturesque feature of the city. The free mail and rural delivery systems are well organized. It has an ice plant, a steam laundry, a canning factory, a creamery, and is preparing to install a large sugar-beet factory. The city has a pork packery, and its hog ranch, where about 8,000 head of swine are being raised on alfalfa, is among the largest in the United States. One daily and two weekly newspapers and a job printing plant, six lumber yards and three national banks should be added to its institutions.

The school system of Roswell is represented by about 2,000 pupils and nearly fifty teachers. Its ward school houses are substantial buildings, while the so-called Central structure is quite imposing, having been erected at a cost of \$25,000. Eight churches supply the religious needs of the

community, and in 1906, with the co-operation of the Roswell Commercial Club, a modern hospital was completed by the Catholic Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother. It is situated on Main street, about a mile south of the court house.

Educational Institutions.—The first public school building in Roswell was erected in 1878, being located east of G. W. Stevens' residence by J. M. Miller, the contractor. Judge A. C. Rogers was the first teacher. This first building was used seven or eight years, when the "Farms school" of district No. 2 was built, with Miss Sarah Lund (now Mrs. C. D. Bonney) as teacher. The adobe school house on the hill south of town was built in 1885, and Fred Farner opened it to his pupils. The brick structure which replaced it in 1891 was the first building to be completed under what was practically the first public school act passed by the legislature of New Mexico. During that year, when the act dividing Lincoln county became effective, school district No. 1 comprised the entire northern part of Chaves county. District No. 2, known as the Farms, remained intact, and since that time some fifteen or sixteen districts have been organized from these two.

In 1895 the Pauly building on the west side of town was erected, and in 1904 the beautiful Central or high school building, as well as the Mark Howell school on Military Heights.

Roswell takes a just pride in the New Mexico Military Institute, which covers forty acres of a beautiful mesa, elevated some thirty feet above the main portion of the city. It is the only strictly military school in the Southwest and gives the name Military Heights to the entire surrounding section, which is considered as a northern suburb of Roswell, although within the city limits. The buildings consist of seven large and well-built structures, three of which are used as barracks and quarters for the 100 cadets and officers.

The institute owns its own waterworks, and artesian water is both piped through the buildings for domestic purposes and over the grounds for irrigation. The school has been opened since September 6, 1898.

Headquarters of United States Institutions.—The first government institution at Roswell was the postoffice, in 1874, and was for many years located in the old Poe-Lea-Cosgrove building. In July, 1903, it reached the dignity of a second-class office, and March, 1905, the free delivery system went into effect.

In 1889, when the Lincoln land district was carved out of the Las Cruces district, the United States land office was transferred from Las Cruces to Roswell, with John W. Mills as register and Frank Lesnet as receiver. The district now comprises the counties of Chaves, Eddy, Gaudalupe, Lincoln, Otero, Roosevelt and Torrance. From July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905, homestead entries were made through this office to the extent of 107,795 acres; 121,523 acres were taken up as desert claims; 15,787 acres were scripped, and the Territory selected from the government lands 29,849 acres, making a total of 274,952 acres taken up during the year named. Of this amount Chaves county took 35,985 acres in homesteads and 44,000 acres in desert claims, also 7,432 acres of scrip.

In 1902 the United States opened an office of the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, at Roswell, the district engineer being W. M. Reed, formerly connected with the Pecos Irrigation Company. Among the

first undertakings of the office was the preliminary work on the Hondo reservoir, made by W. A. Wilson. Maps were drawn of the proposed reservoir site, and all the data was submitted to the department at Washington, the construction of the irrigation works being authorized September 6, 1904. Since that time the work has been progressing under the supervision of Mr. Reed. The office has also had active charge of the preliminary work in connection with the construction of the \$570,000 reservoir on the Sapello and Gallinas rivers, a few miles north of Las Vegas, and it is believed that before long the reclamation office will take over all the property and partially developed irrigation system of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company of the Lower valley, which is understood to embrace about 13,000 acres of land in its operations. The Urton Lake reservoir, to which reference has been made, contemplates the irrigation of about 75,000 acres, and is the largest project under the investigation and control of the district office. In December, 1903, surveys at that point—fifty miles northeast of Roswell—were begun by H. C. Hurd and finished the following March. Plans, estimates and maps have been submitted to the department, but no decision has yet been rendered.

When the fifth judicial district was formed of Eddy, Chaves and Roosevelt counties, Roswell was made the place for holding the United States court. The first federal grand jury in Roswell met in April, 1905, and the first term of the United States court was held at the same time, with Judge William H. Pope presiding.

The Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture opened an office at Roswell, September 1, 1904, the observer in charge being M. Wright.

Roswell Commercial Club.—One of the most potent factors in the up-building of Roswell and the Upper Pecos valley is, without question, the Roswell Commercial Club, composed of two hundred men who now constitute the brains and motive power of any movement which is, or is to be, beneficial to this section of the Territory. Considering that for two years only, the commercial and public-spirited nature of the club has been uppermost, that for the prior decade the objects of the organization were almost entirely social, its achievements have been really remarkable and place it among the leading bodies of the kind in the Southwest.

The Roswell Club was organized at the Pauley Hotel for purely social purposes on March 23, 1894, and its officers for the first year were: E. A. Cahoon, president; Charles H. Sparks, first vice-president; C. A. Keith, second vice-president; A. M. Robertson, treasurer, and J. F. Hinkle, secretary. Until 1904 the club was the grand promoter of sociability in Roswell, but in the fall of that year, under the presidency of Judge G. A. Richardson, the suggestion that its scope be expanded so as to include matters of public concern and utility, first began to be seriously considered.

A meeting was called at the rooms of the club in the Gallieur block on the night of December 16, 1904, and, in the absence of President Richardson, E. A. Cahoon presided. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the commercial work of the club be pushed to the front, and before adjournment its name was changed to the Roswell Commercial Club. In a few days W. C. Valentine, of Chicago, was employed as secretary, to devote his entire time to the expanded objects of the club. In February, 1905,

J. A. Graham succeeded him. Under the active and diplomatic manipulations of the latter the greatest work of the club has been accomplished, "for," as a friend of his states, "Mr. Graham is a natural promoter."

Of Judge Richardson it should be stated that he has been identified with the club since becoming a resident of Roswell in 1888, and has been its president for the past five terms. He is a Kentuckian, head of the law firm of Richardson, Reid & Hervey (which he organized several years ago), has served twice as a member of the Territorial senate, was a member of the national committee in 1892 and is now president of the Territorial Bar Association.

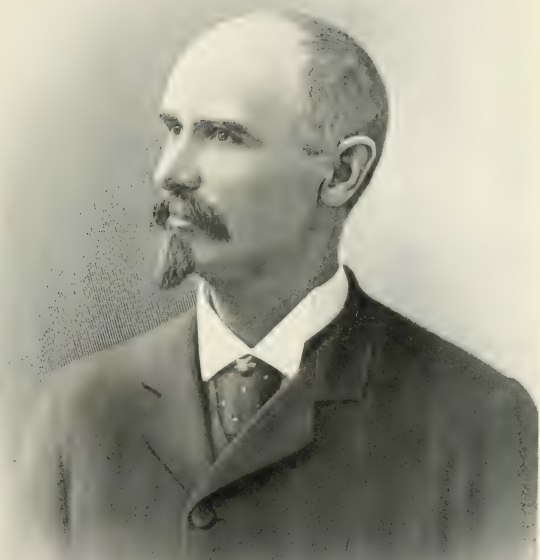
Besides Messrs. Graham and Richardson, the other officers of the club are as follows: E. A. Cahoon, first vice-president; H. Hurd, second vice-president; Robert Kellahin, treasurer.

The social feature has been extended into the country. In the summer of 1905 certain members of the Commercial Club organized and incorporated the Roswell Country Club, with a capital of \$25,000. The officers were as follows: W. E. Wisley, president; E. A. Cahoon, treasurer; J. A. Graham, secretary. The grounds consist of fifty acres of land about two miles east of the city and were purchased from Cosmos Sedillo and the Stone estate.

Captain Joseph Callaway Lea is always spoken of as the pioneer of Chaves county, and to no man is due in as great measure the early development of this part of the Territory. Roswell largely stands as a monument to his enterprise and labor, and in the days of lawlessness and violence he ever stood for justice, right, honor and truth. He was a man among men, who in any community and under any circumstances would have been respected and honored. No history of Chaves county would be complete without the record of his career.

He was born in the hamlet of Cleveland, Tennessee, on the 8th of November, 1841, and was the second son of Dr. Pleasant J. G. and Lucinda (Callaway) Lea. In 1849 the parents removed to Missouri with their family, settling at Lea's Summit, which was so named in honor of Dr. Lea. Educational opportunities were limited at that early day, and, although Dr. Lea was a successful country practitioner and farmer, he was able to give his children only the rudiments of an education, but by precept, admonition and example he instilled in them the principles of honor, sobriety and rectitude of purpose, more valuable than the world's accumulated store of knowledge.

Joseph C. Lea grew to manhood, a hard-working, energetic farmer boy of simple tastes, who viewed the internecine struggle then just beginning as something at a distance that did not concern boys of his age. From this, however, he was suddenly awakened, when, in December, 1861, he and his younger brother, Frank H. Lea, were arrested while gathering corn in their father's field by a squad of Kansas border soldiers, making their escape just before all the other captives of that raid were shot down, and, realizing that their safety depended upon staying away from home, they immediately joined their fortunes with the Confederacy as members of the Sixth Missouri Regiment, forming a part of Shelby's brigade. How well he bore his part in the great struggle is attested by the records. He entered the service a farmer boy, without any training, and was a colonel before the third year of his service had expired. He made a reputation as



J. C. Lea

captain and that title ever after stuck to him. A dashing young officer who seemed to have no thought of fear, yet he was constantly on the alert to protect his men, especially his close personal friends. A vacancy in the office of first lieutenant was to be filled, and Captain Jason W. James, of this county, and another whose name is not now at hand were aspirants. Captain James felt hurt at not getting the place and asked Captain Lea why he had turned him down. With a look that showed his heart was touched, he replied: "James, I love you too well to put you in a place where I know you will get killed." Many instances of this character could be given concerning Captain Lea. When the war ended he accepted the situation with the same fortitude he displayed in everything else and went to Georgia, where he engaged in railroad building and in cotton-planting, but in a short time he removed to Mississippi.

In the year 1867 was celebrated the marriage of Captain Lea and Mrs. Douglass Burbridge, who lived about four years after their marriage. In 1875 he married Miss Sallie Wildy, a sister of Ernest L. Wildy and Mrs. George T. Davis. In 1876 they removed to Colfax county, New Mexico, and in 1877 became residents of Roswell, where in 1884 Mrs. Lea died, leaving two children: Harry Wildy Lea, and Mrs. Ella L. Bedell. In 1889, Captain Lea married Mrs. Mabel Doss Day, of Coleman, Texas, who survived him until April, 1906. As stated, Captain Lea came to the Territory and was one of the first white settlers of Chaves county who left the impress of his individuality upon its development and upbuilding. Those were wild days when death was to be feared not only at the hands of the savages but of lawless white men as well. Having become convinced that Colfax county did not possess the elements for a future home, he journeyed down into the Pecos valley and on the 12th of February reached the present site of Roswell with his little caravan. There were few settlers in the country then. A number of Mexicans lived on the Berrendo and a few white people at Missouri Plaza, a short distance up the Hondo. The country, however, was almost totally a wilderness. Captain Lea began his life here as other pioneer settlers, handling, raising and dealing in cattle. In the '70s he turned his attention to merchandising and so continued until the '80s, his place of business being on the site now occupied by the Record building. For many years this was the principal mercantile establishment of the great Pecos country and the trading point for hundreds of miles in every direction. All the while Captain Lea kept on investing his money in lands and at one time owned a vast tract of what is today the most valuable land in the country. When he arrived here the only law was one of might and the six shooter, and undoubtedly he would not have escaped with his life if it had not been that the lawless band recognized a dauntless spirit in his clear gray eye. He was about the only man who was able to maintain absolute neutrality in the historic Lincoln county war. He told the belligerents that when he felt like doing any fighting he would do it on his own hook and they could fight out their little unpleasantnesses to suit themselves; nor did they question his decision. They knew better, and while the conflict raged Captain Lea attended strictly to his own business. Money was plenty in those days and he prospered, amassing much of this world's goods, consisting mostly of land and cattle. He was known to every man, woman and child in the great valley, up into the mountains, and out upon the llano, and neither then nor in the years that have come

and gone was the voice of dishonor ever raised against him. By the people of every decade he was regarded with general respect and trust.

Captain Lea was one of the first to realize the great future that lay before Chaves county and Roswell. His wide experience had taught him that every element of greatness was here—soil that was a veritable mine of richness, a splendid water supply adequate, it seemed, to the demands of all time, a matchless climate, a wealth of all the elements necessary to cattle growing—were at every hand. The first fruit trees had given forth great promise and the captain realized that there was a great future in store for the country, and from the beginning of his residence here until his death he has been an active co-operant in every measure to help build up the town and valley. No project has ever been advanced for the common good that he did not do his part.

On one occasion Captain Lea suffered heavy losses. When there was a great decline in the value of cattle he was the central figure in the Lea Cattle Company. The financial disaster overtook the company and he parted with the greater portion of his wealth. In keeping with the sterling integrity that had always marked the man was his conduct at this period. Instead of saving what he could from the wreck he placed his entire assets in the mill and when the last dollar of indebtedness was paid he had but little remaining. But for the rapid increase in values on his property that remained he would have been forced to start anew in his old age with everything gone save honor. His influence, more than that of any other man, has been felt in the upbuilding of Roswell and Chaves county. He was never too busy to give his time and experience, without price, to all those who came to see, and no vale ever had a more loyal champion. Whether he was directly benefited or not it was all the same to him. He gave of his lands and money to every public enterprise that was instituted. He was one of the most loyal champions of the noble educational institution for boys now known as the New Mexico Military Institute. In his social relations he was an enthusiastic Mason. He was also captain and commander of the local camp of Confederate Veterans, which position he held until his death, and was its first delegate to the national encampment. Public office was always distasteful to him, but at length he was prevailed upon to accept the position of mayor, and after he had entered upon the duties of the office he said, "I would rather be the first mayor of Roswell than to be governor of the Territory of New Mexico." Such was his love for the town that he builded.

The Roswell *Record* said of him: "Captain Lea was in almost every aspect a remarkable man. In stature he stood six feet and four inches and his nobility of nature was as far above that of the average man as he exceeded him in stature. For more than a quarter of a century he was a citizen in Roswell. He came here when this was simply a wayside post-office on a star route. He saw the place bud into a village and blossom into a city, and to his aid more than to any one is the growth of his beloved town due. At one time he owned all the land upon which the town is built and had he been a selfish gain-seeker he could have been one of the wealthiest men in all the land, but such was the breadth of his charity that he died comparatively a poor man. No worthy person ever applied to him in vain. Even when most burdened with his own affairs he was constantly working for the general good of his town and county. Like all

truly good men, he was exceedingly modest and could never hear himself praised without blushing. He was more active than any other in securing the creation of this county and when it was suggested that it be named in his honor he modestly demurred. He steadfastly declined all public honors until Roswell was incorporated as a city and then at the almost unanimous demand of the people he consented to become its first mayor.

"Captain Lea had a kind word and was always ready to do a good deed for every one. No man ever had higher ideals of manhood and womanhood than he. To the young man he was a father and elder brother, and there are hundreds today who feel a personal obligation to him for his kindness and advice. It is given to but few men to have such a hold upon the affections of a people as he had. To those familiar with life here in the early days in the southwest there need not be recounted the many incidents in which Captain Lea in his stand for the supremacy of law displayed a courage and heroism as great as ever soldier displayed on the field of battle. So from the time that Roswell was but a trading post Captain Lea has been a central and foremost figure. Public spirited as he was, he liked to keep in close touch with the progress of local events and to talk of plans for the public good which he wished to see consummated. Believing firmly as he did that Roswell is destined to be the metropolis of New Mexico, all of his plans were made with this in view."

When death claimed Captain Lea resolutions of respect were passed by Valverde Camp No. 1419, N. C. V., of Roswell, by the Masonic fraternity and other organizations, including the city council, who ordered that all city offices and buildings be closed until after the funeral and the stores of the city also closed their doors and suspended business out of respect to the honored mayor and foremost citizen of the town. Most impressive funeral services were held, more than one thousand friends and neighbors of Captain Lea following in solemn procession the remains to their last resting place. The services were held in the Christian church, of which Captain Lea was a devoted member. The body had lain in state in the church from six o'clock on the previous evening and hundreds of friends had called to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had long known and honored. Interment was made by the Masonic lodge to which he belonged, the beautiful Masonic burial ceremony being observed, at the conclusion of which the veterans of Valverde Camp took position around the grave, holding over it the folds of the stars and bars, while a firing squad from the New Mexico Military Institute fired a salute of three volleys. Taps were then sounded. Long years, however, will have passed before Captain Lea will have been forgotten by those among whom he lived and labored, and as long as the history of Chaves county has a place in the records of the Territory his name will be honored for what he did for his locality, for public progress and for common humanity.

Hagerman.—After Roswell, Hagerman is the most important point in Chaves county, and one of the largest shipping centers for fruit, alfalfa and live stock along the line of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern road. It is situated two miles southwest of where the Rio Felix makes its junction with the Rio Pecos, and is nearly midway between Amarillo and Pecos, Texas. It is a place of about 800 people and is substantially and tastefully built.

Hagerman has a good bank, with average deposits of \$100,000, a fine

school and societies of Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians. Its water supply is furnished by two of the best artesian wells in Pecos valley, the pressure from which is sufficient to force a stream to a height of one hundred feet, or over the tallest buildings in the town.

The town was founded by J. J. Hagerman in 1895. Mr. Hagerman passed through the Northern valley in October, 1894, upon the completion of the Pecos Valley road from Eddy, or Carlsbad, to Roswell. One of the first things that attracted his attention at that place was a large, luscious apple raised by John Chisum on his South Spring ranch, and known all up and down the valley as the Chisum apple. Mr. Chisum was one of the pioneers in the cultivation of that fruit, which has made especially famous, in a horticultural sense, all that portion of the Pecos valley between Roswell and Hagerman. The development of this special industry commenced about thirty years ago in the five-acre apple orchard on Chisum's ranch.

Parker Earle, who now lives near Roswell, was for sixteen years president of the American Horticultural Society, and is known all over the west in connection with both the raising and refrigeration of fruit. Being in Roswell with Mr. Hagerman at the time of the railroad celebration, he was so captivated by the Chisum apple that he sent to some eastern nurserymen and brought them to Colorado Springs to form the Pecos Valley Orchard Company, and especially to propagate the apple named. He was enthusiastically supported by Mr. Hagerman, who soon became the leading business spirit in the enterprise.

In the winter of 1894-95 a 500-acre apple orchard was planted, and from this has sprung what is known the country over as the Hagerman apple orchard, with a product of 100,000 bushels per year. Its apples have taken the highest honors in all the great expositions of recent years, and it has been the means of encouraging others to plant apple trees in both large and small orchards.

At the present time there are about 3,000 acres of apple orchards in the Upper Pecos valley, none of them over ten years old. Some varieties of apples come into bearing in this country in the fourth or fifth year after planting. It is reasonable to believe that within five years at least 1,000 carloads of apples will be shipped yearly from the Upper valley from orchards already planted.

In 1898 the Felix Irrigation Company was formed to operate the Northern canal, formerly a portion of the system of the old Pecos Valley Irrigation and Improvement Company. This canal waters about 7,000 acres of land in what is known as the Hagerman-Felix district, about twenty miles south of Roswell. No finer farms can be found in the valley than in this region, which is being rapidly settled, and the center of which is the town of Hagerman.

Lake Arthur.—The town site of Lake Arthur was surveyed and platted in August, 1904, and in the following November W. L. Stull commenced the erection of the Lake Arthur Hotel, the first building to be completed in the place. Boyd Brothers' store was the next building to be erected, which was followed by the structure in which the Town Site Company's office was located. The town has now a population of about 400, water for drinking and irrigation purposes being supplied from artesian sources.

One nursery has over 20,000 apple trees set out, large orchards are in bearing, and the finest alfalfa and garden truck are raised in the locality. Lake Arthur is a short distance south of Hagerman, on the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railroad, and it is a large point for the shipping of wool, an average of 10,000 sheep being shorn here during the season.

Fred P. Gayle, probate clerk at Roswell and the oldest continuous resident of that place, came from Texas to New Mexico in January, 1882. He was born in Alabama and rendered military aid to the Confederacy for four years during the Civil war as a member of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry. He was afterward connected with the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry.

During the greater part of his active business life Mr. Gayle has resided in Texas, but in January, 1882, came to New Mexico in company with Pat Garrett. They went to White Oaks and Mr. Gayle clerked in one of the early stores in Roswell in 1882-3. He is now the oldest continuous resident of the town and has witnessed its development from villagehood to its present proportions, when all the evidences of a progressive civilization are here found. In 1894 he was elected probate clerk of the county and has since been continued in the office, covering a period of twelve years. In politics he is a Democrat, active and influential in the party councils, and has served on various committees appointed to promote the growth and insure the success of the party.

In the history of the pioneer development of New Mexico mention should be made of M. V. Corn, who came to the Territory in 1879 and has been closely associated with its material development and with its progress along lines leading to good citizenship and substantial improvement. He came from Kerr county, Texas, making the overland trip to Roswell, after which he located on a place three miles southeast of the town. There he took homestead and timber culture claims in one body. In later years he bought land adjoining his original tract and when he sold he had three hundred and eighty-four acres in one tract. In 1893 he disposed of this to Mr. Hagerman. In the meantime he had carried on the work of general improvement and development. In 1880 he planted Lovers' Lane, a public highway bordered by trees for a mile in length, and it is now the most famous driveway in the Territory. Mr. Corn made many early improvements on the place and planted twenty acres of apple orchards, having one of the earliest orchards in the Pecos valley. He has taken many blue ribbons on farm and garden fruit crops.

John Poe was the first to raise alfalfa in this valley and Mr. Corn was one of the earliest to establish this great industry. His place was under the Texas ditch, which was among the first irrigation ditches of the valley. In connection with A. O. Spencer, W. L. Holliman and James H. Hampton he took out his ditch from South Spring river just a little below the old Chisum ranch. The ditch was made in the fall of 1879, and as a result thereof it was soon demonstrated that the soil of the locality was very productive when water was added.

In 1894 Mr. Corn removed to Eden valley and located a ranch twenty miles north of Roswell. He took a desert claim and improved it and he now has about seven hundred acres of deeded land twelve miles west of the Pecos river devoted to stock raising. His sons, John R., Robert L.,

Martin V. and George W. Corn, are all engaged in the stock business in the Eden valley and the family has proved an important factor in the material development and progress of this part of New Mexico, Mr. Corn giving his influence to every measure that tends to promote public progress and introduces the evidences of an advanced civilization into a district which up to a few years ago had not been reclaimed for the purposes of cultivation.

Richard F. Ballard, filling the office of deputy probate clerk at Roswell, was born in Fort Griffin, Shackelford county, Texas, in 1877, and is a son of Allen J. Ballard. In February, 1878, the father brought his family to New Mexico, locating at Fort Sumner, and Richard F. Ballard has since remained a resident of the Territory. He acquired his preliminary education in the early public schools and afterward attended the New Mexico Military Institute. Early in his business career he became connected with the cattle industry and was thus engaged until September, 1903, when he was appointed deputy probate clerk by F. P. Gayle. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. Although a young man he has exerted considerable influence in local political circles and he is a typical son of New Mexico, possessing the alert and enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the rapid and substantial growth of this part of the country.

Robert Kellahin, a real estate operator at Roswell, also filling the position of postmaster, was born in Scotland, and on crossing the Atlantic to America in 1892 came to the Territory of New Mexico, locating in Carlsbad, where he took charge of the Charles W. Green offices at Carlsbad as bookkeeper. Mr. Green was for some time a promoter, who contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding and progress of the Territory. Subsequently he was connected with the Hagerman Company and with irrigating companies in and around Carlsbad, acting as bookkeeper. In 1895 he came to Roswell and accepted a position as auditor and cashier with the Roswell Land and Water Company, acting in that capacity for three years. He has since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business as a member of the firm of Kellahin & Calfee, and they have a large clientele, writing considerable business as insurance agents and also negotiating important realty transfers. Mr. Kellahin was appointed to his present office as postmaster by President Roosevelt in July, 1904. This is a second-class office and was the third office in the Territory. There is a carrier system in the city. He has placed the business of the office upon a methodical basis, resulting in a splendid discharge of the work therein carried on and his administration has won uniform commendation and good will.

Mr. Kellahin is a member of Roswell Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M., and in the year of 1906 was elected grand lecturer for the Territory. He also belongs to Columbia Chapter No. 7, R. A. M., of Roswell, and to Rio Hondo Commandery No. 6, K. T., of which he is eminent commander. In October, 1905, he became a member of the grand lodge of the Territory at Albuquerque, and is today one of the prominent Masons of the Territory. His business interests, too, have prospered since he came to the new world and he has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in this country with its broader opportunities and advancement more quickly secured.

Joshua P. Church, the efficient manager of the telephone company, has

been a resident of Roswell since the spring of 1880. About twelve years ago the Roswell Telephone and Manufacturing Company was incorporated, at which time the franchise was received, and the following gentlemen were the organizers of the concern: Messrs. Cahoon, Poe, McGaffey and Church. The work was started as a local system, with thirty-five 'phones, but the number has since been increased to five hundred in this city, and two years ago they put in a long distance system, connecting Roswell with Carlsbad, a distance of eighty miles, also establishing a system at Artesia with one hundred and fifty 'phones, and they are now putting in three different exchanges, Hagerman, Dexter and Lake Arthur. The officers of the company are: President, J. W. Poe; vice-president, J. P. Church; treasurer, E. A. Cahoon; and secretary, L. K. McGaffey. This is the pioneer system of the Pecos Valley, and at the present time the company is doubling the toll line. Mr. Church is numbered among the public-spirited and progressive citizens of the community, and he is now serving his fifth term on the city board, having also been twice chairman of the board.

For a number of years past Mr. Foreman has been prominently identified with the business interests of Roswell, and in this time has become recognized as one of its leading and useful citizens. He came from the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, to Roswell in 1899. In September of the same year he purchased the Hotel Richards, which he conducted for about two years, on the expiration of which period he rented the hotel and took up his abode a half mile east of the town, where he bought five acres of land, the purchase price being two hundred dollars an acre. During his residence here he has greatly improved his land and has erected thereon a nice residence. He returned to take charge of the hotel again January 1, 1906. In April, 1904, he was elected a member of the school board of Roswell, the cause of education ever finding in him a firm friend, and he is numbered among the wealthy and influential citizens of Chaves county.

For many years J. D. Hortenstein was closely associated with the history of Chaves county, and when death claimed him the community mourned the loss of a representative citizen, widely and favorably known in agricultural circles. He came to the Territory in 1897 from Illinois and selected a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, twelve miles from Roswell, and in 1898 the family moved here from Mattoon, Coles county, Illinois. In May, 1901, he completed an artesian well eight hundred and forty feet deep, this being the first well sunk in the vicinity. Sixty acres of his place was devoted to orchard and alfalfa. He also owned the town site of Orchard Park, located on the railroad twelve miles southeast of Roswell, which was platted in November, 1905. The postoffice name of Orchard Park is Alellen. The estate is managed by his widow and son, Hale Horntenstein.

Among those who have attained distinctive prestige in the business life of Chaves county is A. M. Robertson, who is now serving as the Roswell agent for the Continental Oil Company. On his arrival in New Mexico in 1880 he engaged in mining at White Oaks, where for three years he prospected for gold, and from that time until 1885 he followed the search for the precious metal in Doña Ana county, near Las Cruces. He then came to Lincoln county, and from 1885 to 1888 served as its efficient deputy sheriff. In February, 1889, Mr. Robertson took up his abode in

the city of Roswell, and in company with G. A. Richardson embarked in the lumber business, they conducting the first yard established in the valley, but in 1897 the firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Robertson afterward conducted the business alone for two years. He then turned his attention to the transfer business, becoming agent for the Continental Oil Company, in which position he has ever since continued, discharging the duties devolving upon him to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. For four years he served as a commissioner of Chaves county, and in both his business and official record he has been true to the trusts reposed in him and has shown himself worthy of the public regard.

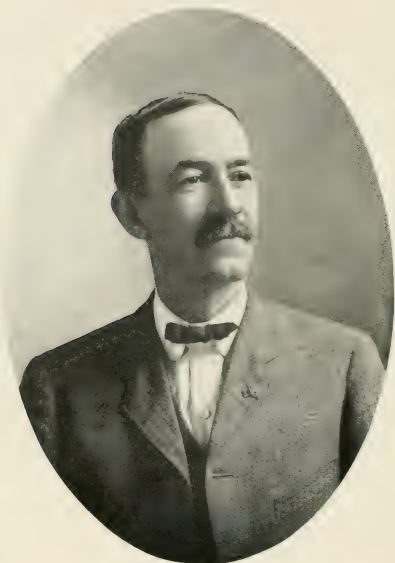
C. W. Haynes, who has for a number of years been numbered among the substantial citizens of Chaves county, taking an active and helpful part in the progress and welfare of the community, took up his abode within the borders of New Mexico in 1883, first locating at Las Vegas. For five years he conducted a cattle ranch eighty miles southeast of that city, near Fort Sumner, on the expiration of which period, in 1888, he came to Lincoln county, locating on a ranch forty miles north of this city, and in 1895 located in Roswell. In 1896 Mr. Haynes was appointed by Governor Thornton as sheriff of Chaves county, to fill the position vacated by Charles Perry, who had embezzled eight thousand dollars' worth of the county's funds and escaped to southern Africa, where he is supposed to have been killed. Mr. Haynes was elected to the position of sheriff in 1897, serving for two years, and during his tenure of office he discharged the duties incumbent upon him with signal ability and trustworthiness. Prior to entering upon the duties of that office he had served as county commissioner, and since retiring from office he has engaged in the real estate business, owning large interests. On the 17th of January, 1902, Mr. Haynes completed a dam across Spring river, which conveys water through thirty-two hundred feet of canal and generates power for a water system. He is a firm believer in the future of Roswell, as is evidenced by the hundreds of city lots which he has bought. He deals extensively in real estate on his own account, and is also associated with C. D. Bonney in the business, they having large and extensive interests.

The name of James F. Hinkle is deeply engraved on the pages of Chaves county's history, for he has been an active factor in administering the affairs of government, and is widely recognized as a Democratic leader. He is a native of Missouri. He came to New Mexico from Texas in 1885 and established the Penasco Cattle Company, with which he was connected until 1901. This county was then known as Lincoln, and he maintained his headquarters sixty-five miles from Roswell. He had about twenty-five thousand cattle on the range, and his was one of the largest cattle ranches in the Territory, but in 1901 he disposed of his interests and took up his abode in Roswell. In the following year, 1902, he became associated with J. J. Hagerman, with whom he has since been connected.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hinkle is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of all its branches, and also holds membership relations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 169, of which he is the exalted ruler. His political support is given to the Democratic party, and on its ticket he was elected to the legislature in 1892, and again in 1895, to the terri-



J. F. Hinkle



Col. G. L. Bullard

torial council in 1901, and as mayor of Roswell in April, 1904, two-year term. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Roswell.

Frank Divers, of Roswell, first came to the Territory in 1883, at which time he located fifty miles east of Carlsbad, in what was then Lincoln county, but is now Eddy county. He came from Texas, and in 1886 he removed his family to Midland, Texas, but continued in the stock business in the Territory until 1896. The ranch of which he was formerly owner now belongs to C. B. Merchant, and was the first ranch located in the southeast part of the Territory, while Mr. Divers also erected the first windmill in that part of the Territory. Returning to Midland, Texas, he there engaged in the cattle business for a few years.

In June, 1900, Mr. Divers removed to Roswell, trading his Texas property for a ranch ten miles southeast of the town. Later he sold this place of eight hundred acres to C. Chisholm, and it now constitutes a part of the Chisholm hog ranch. In February, 1901, Mr. Divers became a resident of Roswell, and in 1903 he purchased a ranch near Campbell, whereon he has about seven hundred head of short-horn Durham cattle. He has been grading up this herd for seventeen years, and now owns some very fine and valuable stock. He is also a director in the First National Bank. He has prospered in his business undertakings, owing to his close application and indefatigable energy, his keen sagacity and reliable business judgment. He is a strong man, strong in his honor and good name, as well as in his success. The Baptist church finds in him a most active, earnest and helpful worker and generous contributor, and he is also a co-operant factor in many measures that have had direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of Roswell and this part of the Territory, along material, intellectual and moral lines.

The name of Lucius Dills is one well known throughout this section of the southwest territory, for here he has passed many years of his life and is now filling the important office of city engineer. In 1885 he arrived in New Mexico, and for one year thereafter practiced law at Lincoln, after which he came to Roswell and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, thus continuing for three years. In 1891, in connection with J. D. Lea, he established the Roswell *Record*, a weekly newspaper, which he conducted until December, 1898, when he took up the work of a civil engineer. Since entering upon this occupation Mr. Dills has done much surveying for sidewalk work, having surveyed about twelve miles of cement walk, and he has also done much levee work on the Rio Hondo for flood protection. Two years ago he was made the city engineer of Roswell, and in this position he has acquitted himself with credit.

Colonel Charles L. Ballard, a stockman at Roswell, Chaves county, and a veteran of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, is a native of Texas and came to the territory in February, 1878, with his father, A. J. Ballard, who was a buffalo hunter and took up his residence at Fort Sumner. After a year he removed to Lincoln county, settling near Lincoln, where he engaged in stock raising and merchandising.

Colonel Ballard remained with his father until 1880, when he removed to Roswell and entered the employ of Captain Lea. In 1890 he began the stock business on his own account and has since conducted operations here as a ranchman and stock raiser save during the period of his military service. In 1898 he enlisted in a squadron raised in New Mexico,

the regiment mobilizing at San Antonio, Texas. He was second lieutenant of the second squadron. Roosevelt joined the regiment at San Antonio and they proceeded to Cuba, Colonel Ballard serving throughout the period of military operations in that country. Later he was commissioned as second lieutenant to join the Eleventh Volunteers in the Philippines, and served there for two years, being mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant. He made a most creditable military record, owing to his loyalty and his valor.

Returning to the United States in 1901, Colonel Ballard resumed stock raising, to which he now gives his time and energies with good success. In 1901 he was appointed a member of the cattle sanitary board by Governor Otero, and at the last general election was chosen to represent his district in the territorial council. His political allegiance is given the Democracy and his opinions constitute a decisive factor in the local councils of his party and are not without weight in territorial affairs.

W. P. Turner, one of the prominent business men of Roswell, came to this territory from Texas in October, 1895, while in search of health, and took up his abode in Roswell. For the succeeding five years after his arrival he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and on the expiration of that period, in 1900, he organized the firm of Williamson & Turner, real estate, fire and life insurance dealers. In 1904 the firm of Turner & Malone was organized, engaged in the same business. In 1905 was organized the Pecos Valley Immigration Company, with offices in Kansas City, and the members of this well known company are: Turner & Malone, Roswell; Warren & Malone, Hagerman; John Richey & Sons, Artesia; Allison & Hancher, Carlsbad, and McLenathan & Tracy, also of Carlsbad. The officers of the company are: President, John Richey; vice-president, W. W. Warren; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Turner; and general manager, W. R. Allison. This company has brought more immigrants to the valley than any other organization. It has about four hundred agents located over the United States from New York to California, and predicts great possibilities for the future of the Pecos Valley.

Mark Howell, chief deputy sheriff of Chaves county, living in Roswell, was born near Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1842, and in his boyhood days went to Independence, Missouri, with his parents. In 1853 he accompanied them on the long and tedious journey to California. The family home was established on the Tuolumne river, and at the age of fifteen years he engaged in freighting. He has lived at different times in various parts of California, laid out and surveyed the town of Madera and was one of the first settlers of Merced, California, taking up his abode there in 1872. In January, 1882, he came to New Mexico, locating in Las Vegas, and in 1884 he removed to Roswell. He has surveyed most of the ditches in Chaves county and also land. His work in this connection has been an important one, for there is nothing which has as direct bearing upon the development and prosperity of the Territory as its irrigation system.

Aside from his activity in business, Mr. Howell has been recognized as a leading merchant of Chaves county because of his capable and active service in public office. He was deputy treasurer for six years, county treasurer for four years, and was the first county surveyor, receiving that office through appointment. Since the first of October, 1905, he has been chief deputy sheriff, and over the record of his public career and private

life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, prominent in the ranks of that order, as well as in political and business life. His labors have been of direct and permanent good in Chaves county, proving a valued factor in the upbuilding and advancement of this part of the Territory.

One of the most successful business men of Chaves county is J. A. Cottingham, a member of the Roswell Lumber Company of Roswell. He has been a resident of the southwest since the 18th of June, 1899, when he took up his abode in this city, and here he has ever since been an important factor in its business circles. In 1899 he erected the Roswell Steam Laundry, in connection with which he also conducted a small lumber business, the nucleus of his present large enterprise. Prior to his removal to New Mexico Mr. Cottingham had conducted a lumber business in Kopperl, Texas, and it was from that city that he came to Roswell. In March, 1902, he organized a home company, which was incorporated as the Roswell Lumber Company, with John Shaw, president, I. B. Rose, vice-president, H. Fitzgerald, secretary, and J. A. Cottingham, treasurer and manager. On the 10th of March, 1902, they purchased the interests of the Lewis & Wells Lumber Company. The capital stock of this company is valued at twenty thousand dollars, and they carry paints and building material.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Cottingham is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order at Roswell.

L. K. McGaffey, a real estate dealer of Roswell, New Mexico, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his people having come to this country in colonial days. He was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, and has been a resident of the Territory since 1884, when he located at Los Lunas. He was there employed in the mercantile firm of L. & H. Huning for one year and during the succeeding seven years had charge of a cattle ranch for that firm in western New Mexico. He settled in Roswell in 1892, and was postmaster of the city under appointment of President Cleveland from 1893 until 1898, and since the latter date has been dealing in Pecos valley lands, being one of the prominent real estate dealers of this section of the Territory. He is a director of the First National Bank of Roswell, and has promoted various land, gas and telephone companies, operating through the valley, which connections indicate his progressive spirit and the important part which he is taking in introducing all modern improvements into this new but rapidly developing region.

In community affairs Mr. McGaffey has taken a helpful part, has served as chairman of the city council and is at this writing, in 1906, a member of the board of education at Roswell. He has likewise been president of the Roswell Commercial Club and has held various other positions of a similar nature. In 1904 he attended the Democratic national convention as a delegate from his Territory. His labors have been of direct and immediate serviceableness in upbuilding Roswell, the intellectual, material and political interests feeling the stimulus of his co-operation and benefiting by his keen discrimination and practical methods.

Although a resident of Austin, Texas, the extensive business interests of G. W. Littlefield in the southwest place him among the leaders in industrial circles here. He formerly owned what was once known as the L. I. T. ranch, which was established in 1877 in Texas, but in 1881 sold that property to the Prairie Cattle Company, this being just before the

rise in cattle, and Captain Littlefield then went to southern Texas and bought cattle, which he drove to the Pecos Valley, locating at Bosque Grande, on the Pecos. There he established the L. F. D. ranch, one of the most important in New Mexico, and at that time there were no ranches between Fort Sumner and Roswell. In 1887 he went on the plains eighty miles east of this place, this being at a very early day in the southwest, and not a house could be seen between Roswell and Midland, Texas. In 1892 Captain Littlefield purchased a farm three miles from Roswell, where he keeps blooded stock and a large feeding yard. He purchased the land for five dollars an acre, and there he now owns twelve hundred and fifty-two acres, all of which is under irrigation. In 1901 he went to Texas and purchased the south end of the Capital Syndicate land, known as the X. I. T. ranch, consisting of about three hundred thousand acres, all of which is grazing land, and there he has a fine herd of high-grade Durhams and Hereford cattle.

Major Littlefield maintains his home in Austin, Texas, where he is president of the American National Bank, and his extensive interests in New Mexico are conducted by his nephews, J. P. White and Thomas D. White.

David L. Geyer, who is filling the position of receiver of the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, was appointed to this position by President McKinley on the 1st of October, 1897, from Pomeroy, Ohio, and entered upon the duties of the office on the 17th of November of the same year. His second term in this official position will expire in March, 1907.

Judge J. T. Evans, probate judge of Chaves county, and a resident of Roswell, has made his home in the Territory since the fall of 1892. He was born in Alabama and pursued his education at Meridian, Mississippi. For four years he engaged in teaching school in Texas and was county surveyor of Coleman county, Texas, for four years. Preparing for the practice of law, he was admitted to the bar in Coleman county about 1886, and while residing there was elected and served for four years as county judge, bringing to the bench excellent qualifications for the discharge of the responsible duties of an office to which the general public must look for the protection of its rights and liberties. In the fall of 1892 he removed from Texas to New Mexico and has since resided in Roswell, where, opening an office, he entered upon the active practice of law, displaying an ability that soon made his clientage a distinctly representative one. In 1901 he was chosen to the office of probate judge, which position he is now filling for the third term, proving most capable in the discharge of his duties as is indicated by the fact that he has been twice re-elected. His political support is given to the Democracy and he has loyally adhered to the party in times of defeat as well as in times of victory because of his firm belief in its principles and policy.

In his social relations Judge Evans is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Samaritan Lodge No. 12, at Roswell, in which he has taken all of the degrees and filled all of the chairs. He likewise belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Royal Arch chapter and is a worthy exemplar of the teachings and tenets of the fraternity.

Extensive business interests in Chaves county place Mr. White among the leaders in industrial circles, and he has achieved that success which is



Ega White
and Family

the logical result of enterprise and straight-forward methods. He came to this Territory from the Lone Star state of Texas, arriving in Roswell in March, 1899, and at once embarked in the sheep industry. He has thus been identified with one of the leading enterprises of this section of the country for many years, and now has twelve thousand head of sheep ranging west of Roswell, averaging a nine-pound wool clip. His life has been a success, but all his achievements are the result of patient effort and industry.

Harold Hurd, the president of the Roswell Wool and Hide Company, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and completed a course of study in the law department of Columbia University, New York city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He was then admitted to the bar in New York state, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. In 1898, however, he enlisted for service in New York and went to Cuba on the Yankee. In September, 1898, he received an honorable discharge and took up law practice in New York, where he remained until 1899. In February of that year he came to the Territory, going first to Albuquerque, and in February, 1900, came to Roswell and made arrangements whereby he became owner of a ranch devoted to sheep raising. After conducting it for a time, however, he sold that business and joined in the organization of the Roswell Wool & Hide Company, incorporated. This company is officered by Harold Hurd, president; Clark A. Baker, treasurer; and William A. Bryant, secretary. They are wholesale and retail dealers in coal, hay and grain and shippers of hides, wool and pelts and also agents for the Anheuser-Busch and Pabst Brewing Companies. The company was incorporated February 15, 1905, and has a paid up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Hurd is also vice-president of the Commercial Club and is a business man of enterprise, whose ambition and keen foresight are proving an essential and valuable factor in the management of the business in which he is now engaged.

In January, 1906, Mr. Hurd was admitted, on motion, to the supreme court of the Territory.

In the history of the business interests of Chaves county the name of A. Fruit is indelibly inscribed, for through a number of years he has been one of its leading promoters, and is a member of one of the leading firms of the valley. In 1893 he became connected with the firm of Pierce & Walker, of Carlsbad, with whom he remained for three years, at which time that company was absorbed by that of Joyce, Fruit & Company, this being in 1895. The Joyce-Fruit Company was incorporated on the 1st of June, 1905, with the following officers: president, John R. Joyce; vice-president, J. F. Joyce; and secretary and treasurer, A. Fruit. Their first branch house was established at Roswell June 15, 1895, Mr. Joyce continuing in business here while Mr. Fruit was a member of the firm of Pierce & Walker at Carlsbad until the consolidation in 1895. The branch house at Artesia was established in August, 1904, that at Hagerman July 1, 1906, and the branch at Pecos, Texas, was established in 1896. The capital stock of this company is valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In addition to all the above mentioned connections Mr. Fruit is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Roswell, and he occupies an eviable position in the business circles of Chaves county.

Prominent among the business interests of Roswell is that of String-

fellow & Tannehill, hardware merchants, whose business was established in Roswell in 1899, at which time they purchased the firm of Wilson Brothers. In 1903 this firm erected the Tannehill Building, one of the best equipped hardware stores in the southwestern territory. The officers of this company are: L. B. Tannehill, president, and C. C. Tannehill, secretary and treasurer, and they have a paid up capital of sixty thousand dollars. In 1905 this business was sold to the Roswell Hardware Company, and in June of the same year was established the Southwestern Land Company. Since its establishment this company's business has increased from eight hundred to twenty-five thousand dollars a month, and they handle both their own and listed property, their business extending over Iowa, Illinois and the north middle west. For a number of years the members of this firm have been prominently identified with the business interests of the southwest, and in this time have become recognized among its valued and useful citizens.

James A. Gilmore, connected with the substantial growth and improvement of the city of Roswell from an early period in its development and now extensively and successfully engaged in the real estate business as a member of the firm of Gilmore & Fleming, dates his residence in this state from the 23d of June, 1887. During that period great improvements have been made in the town and wonderful changes have been wrought. After a few months residence here Mr. Gilmore opened a drug store, which was the first in Pecos valley, and continued actively in its management for six years. It is now conducted under the name of the Roswell Drug Company. He was also associated with his brother George G. Gilmore in establishing and conducting bottling works, which are still in operation. In 1896 Mr. Gilmore was called to public office, being elected county commissioner, which position he filled for two years. He is a man of excellent business capacity and of broad resources, whose recognition and utilization of opportunity have been salient features in his success. In 1904 he began operating in real estate in connection with W. C. Fleming and the firm of Gilmore & Fleming now handle listed property and are prominent real estate dealers of Chaves county.

George F. Bixby, a contractor of Roswell, whose building operations have been of direct and substantial benefit in the improvement of his city, came to the Territory in June, 1893. He was born in Vermont and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which for a number of years he followed as a journeyman. Even after his removal to New Mexico he continued to work at carpentering in the employ of others, but in 1896 began contracting and building on his own account. In that year he formed a partnership with Frank H. Pearce under the firm style of Pearce & Bixby with office on Richardson between 1st and 2nd streets at present, and shop at No. 313 Main street, Roswell. In November, 1905, he purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone in business with a patronage that has connected him with leading building operations in his county. His first contract was for the erection of the L. K. McGaffey residence. The New Mexico Military Institute was erected by the firm together with other important structures. Recently Mr. Bixby has completed the Goodin building, and has now a planing mill in process of construction. In 1904 he built the American National Bank Building and the Bixby Building. In recent years the buildings have become of more substantial character and



Geo. F. Bigby

the excellence of his workmanship and his thorough reliability in trade relations are matters well known to the general public. He is now building the new Walker Hotel and doing about \$20,000 worth of improvements on the Garst property; also Costa Block on Main street, and in fact is doing more building this year than any time before.

J. S. Lea, or Smith Lea as he is familiarly known, the present treasurer and ex-officio collector, of Chaves county, New Mexico, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, January 18, 1856. He arrived in Roswell on the 3rd day of May, 1881, and has been identified with the growth and development of the county ever since. He was deputy sheriff under Pat F. Garrett and John W. Poe, when they were sheriffs of Lincoln county in the early eighties. During that time he was located at Lincoln, where he says he spent his happiest days despite the rough experiences he had, such as was incident to the sheriff's office in those times. Later he was receiver for DeLany & Terrell and wound up their large mercantile business at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, to the satisfaction of both warring partners and the court who appointed him. He was for a time manager of the Milne & Bush ranch, a director in the First National Bank of Roswell, New Mexico, cattle inspector, etc. Each position of trust he has held with credit to himself and the satisfaction of those who secured his election or appointment. He is well known in lodge circles, being a blue lodge, chapter, commandery and thirty-second degree Mason, also a member of the Mystic Shrine, an Odd Fellow, an Eagle and an Elk. He has always been an enthusiastic Democrat and a great admirer of Wm. J. Bryan.

C. D. Bonney, of Roswell, came to the Territory June 4, 1881, and in that year purchased an interest in the store owned by Captain J. Lea, at which time the firm of Lea, Bonney & Company was organized. The conducted a store across the street from the site upon which the present court house now stands. This was the pioneer firm of the Pecos valley and had a continuous and prosperous existence until 1884. The goods were freighted from Las Vegas by Mexican bull teams and they shipped out wool and beans, transporting at one shipment sixty thousand pounds of Mexican beans. Their business was continued until 1884, when they sold out to the firm of Lea, Poe & Cosgrove.

Mr. Bonney then turned his attention to dealing in horses and was the first to embark in the business on a large scale. He had a ranch thirty miles west of Roswell on the Hondo and at one time had fifteen hundred head of horses there. He continued in business with gratifying prosperity until 1898, when he sold out to R. F. Barnett, while he became proprietor of a livery stable, which was located across the street from where the American National Bank now stands, in what is at the present time the heart of the city. He conducted the business until 1902, when his barn was destroyed by fire. Since that time he has operated in real estate with Captain Haynes, handling his own property. He laid out Riverside Heights, a tract of two hundred and fifty town lots, and he now has for sale two hundred and seventeen lots. He established a power plant on the Spring river and furnishes all this tract with electric light and water. Mr. Bonney purchased one hundred and twenty acres west of Roswell, adjoining the city limits and laid this off as Sunset Heights in ten and five acre tracts. As a real estate operator he has contributed in very large and substantial manner to the growth and improvement of Roswell, and his efforts while bring-

ing him substantial success, have been of practical and immediate serviceableness to the community.

John C. Peck, whose name appears on the roster of county officials in New Mexico in connection with the position of county assessor of Chaves county, was born in Gonzales county, Texas, February 21, 1870. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native state and in Louisville, Kentucky. After completing the high school course he attended the Southern Business College in Louisville and he entered upon his business career in the employ of the Littlefield Cattle Company on the L. F. D. ranch in 1892. A few months later he came to Roswell, where he has since remained. He was chief deputy sheriff under William Atkinson from 1893 until 1895 and also under Sheriff Haynes for two years. From 1897 until 1899 he was engaged in the stock business and on the 1st of January of the latter year he entered upon the duties of the office of county assessor, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. He is still interested in the stock business, carefully managing his affairs in this connection and enjoying thereby some of the success which has made the stock industry a leading source of income to the Territory. Fraternally he is connected with Roswell Rio Hondo Commandery No. 6, K. T., having thus taken the highest degree in York Masonry.

Fritz Brinck has made for himself a place in connection with the activities of Chaves county, being one of its most prominent sheep raisers. He came to the Territory in 1892, and for some time thereafter was engaged in buying sheep. At the time of his arrival here there were not over fifty-five thousand sheep in the county, and thus he is regarded as one of the pioneers in the business. In 1898 he purchased a ranch on Salt Creek, sixteen miles from Roswell, and in 1902 he purchased the interests of the Salt Creek Sheep Company. Since 1905 he has been associated in business with Mr. A. J. Knollin, who resides in Chicago, and the firm of Knollin & Brinck is well known over this section of the Territory. Mr. Brinck now has about sixteen thousand sheep, of blooded Shropshire stock. He believes that due to the uncertainty of rainfall the lease law as agitated in this Territory is unjust. As many years of his life have been spent within the confines of Chaves county he is identified with much of its history, and is numbered among its public spirited and progressive citizens.

Occupying an enviable position in the agricultural circles of Chaves county, Mr. Buss has from an early period in its development resided within its borders. He came to the territory from Nebraska on the 6th of April, 1895, and in December of the following year homesteaded a tract of one hundred and sixty acres twelve miles southeast of Roswell, which constitutes his present home place. Immediately after his arrival here Mr. Buss bored a well, this being the second six hundred foot well dug in the Territory, and in those early days in the southwest he followed the drilling business as an occupation. He is now the owner of 160 acres of excellent land, all of which is under cultivation, and twenty acres of the place is devoted to alfalfa, while seven acres is planted in orchard. Mr. Buss is recognized as one of the prosperous farmers of the locality, and he is also actively interested in stock raising, having on his place two blooded stallions and one jack, and he also keeps about fifty head of horses, colts and mules.



John C. Pick



L. W. Weatherborn and wife.

Lewis W. Neatherlin, one of the prominent and well-known residents of Chaves county, is devoting his time and attention to agricultural pursuits on his farm three miles northeast of Roswell. At the time of his arrival in New Mexico in September, 1880, he took up his abode at Stone's ranch, where he remained during the following winter and then removed to Seven Rivers, near Lakewood, there locating a ranch and devoting his time to the stock business until 1882. Mr. Neatherlin's next location was at the head of Black river, east of the Guadalupe Mountains, and he then went to the foothills of the Sacramento Mountains, where he did well in the stock business and remained there from 1885 to 1893. Selling his possessions there he came to his present home place in Chaves county, New Mexico, three miles northeast of Roswell, where he has a small farm devoted to the raising of fruit and alfalfa. His land is watered by the Stone ditch. Aside from his private affairs Mr. Neatherlin has found time to devote to public office, and from 1889 to 1890 he served as assessor of Lincoln county. Spiva L. Neatherlin, a son of Lewis W., is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also has charge of a rural delivery mail route. His was the first route established in the Territory, having been organized in March, 1901.

Mr. Neatherlin was married at Belmont, Texas, December 21, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Clinton. Mr. Neatherlin was made a Mason in June, 1868, at Pleasanton, Texas.

E. S. Seay, closely associated with business interests in Roswell as proprietor of the Wool Scouring Mills, is also secretary of the Gill & Morrow hardware firm, which was organized in 1900. On the 1st of January, 1905, this was consolidated with the business of the firm of Stringfellow & Tannehill under the name of the Roswell Hardware Company, and is one of the leading commercial enterprises of Chaves county. Mr. Seay came to the Territory in the fall of 1894 and the following year embarked in the hardware business, since which time he has been identified with this line of trade. When he arrived there were about one thousand people in the town, which has grown with marvelous rapidity, yet with a substantiality that makes it one of the leading cities of this part of the territory, rendering investment safe and business enterprises profitable. He is now engaged in the wool scouring business as proprietor of the Wool Scouring Mills, there being about two million pounds of wool marketed here each year. In community affairs he has also been interested, giving his co-operation to many plans and measures for the public good, and for three terms he served on the board of trustees.

G. W. Jernigan, residing eighteen miles east of Weed, in Chaves county, owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in Quano canyon, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He came to the Territory in 1884 and located on Black river, below Carlsbad. In 1890, however, he removed to his present ranch, and has since engaged successfully in the stock business, while to some extent he has followed farming. He has a very fine stock ranch located in Chaves county, and is raising high grades of cattle. His place is now well equipped for carrying on this business, and desired results are attending his efforts, making him a substantial citizen of his community. Moreover, he takes a keen interest in affairs to the extent of giving tangible support to many movements for the general good.

A. E. Macy has for eleven years been a resident of the Territory,

where he arrived in 1895. He located at Hagerman and for two years worked for the Pecos Improvement & Irrigation Company. In the fall of 1899 he purchased his present place from F. M. Brooks, who had homesteaded the property and planted an orchard of about twenty-eight acres. Brooks was about to let go the land. Mr. Macy, however, purchased one hundred and twenty acres, and at once began its further improvement and development. He planted twenty-two acres to fruit trees and now has fifty acres of bearing orchards, mostly apples, irrigated from the ditch of the Felix Irrigation Company. All of the place is improved, and is now a valuable property. In the spring of 1903 he purchased forty acres from Mr. Campbell along the line of the Pecos & Eastern railroad, laid out the townsite and named the place Dexter, in honor of his old home town, Dexter, Iowa. He sold lands there and started that town, but in 1904 disposed of his holdings to the C. L. Tallmadge Real Estate Company. He is now concentrating his energies upon his fruit raising interests and his success is another proof of the value of New Mexico as a good horticultural district.

Alfred Stinson came from Iowa to the Territory on the 18th of November, 1887, arriving in Las Vegas. He was born in Williams county, Ohio, but had spent some time in Iowa prior to his removal to the southwest. He remained in Las Vegas until November, 1889, when he went to Chaves county, locating forty miles north of Roswell, on the Pecos river. There he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and now has three hundred and twenty acres on section 14. He is engaged in stock raising, having one hundred and fifty head of cattle. During the years of his residence in the Territory he has prospered, and as the district has emerged from pioneer conditions he, too, has made substantial progress in his business career, and at the same time has contributed to the general improvement of this district.

The name of Frank Williams is enduringly inscribed on the pages of New Mexico's history in connection with the records of her jurisprudence. His professional record and his official record are alike commendable, for in both relations he has been true to the trusts reposed in him, and has shown himself worthy of public regard. He is a native son of Tennessee, and in its schools he received his educational training, being a graduate of Cumberland University in the class of 1875. On the 20th of January, 1875, he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, there remaining in practice for a few years. He then went to Texas, taking up his abode in Maynard county, where he followed his chosen profession for four years. On the 10th of November, 1880, Mr. Williams arrived in New Mexico, locating at once in Roswell, then in Lincoln county, but in 1890 Chaves county was organized, and Mr. Williams was elected its probate judge, continuing in that position for four years, from 1890 to 1894. In 1896 he was re-elected to that position, his term expiring in 1900, when he resumed the general practice of law, making a specialty of land matters. He is a member of the Chaves County Bar Association, and is accorded a prominent position at the New Mexico bar.

A. D. Garrett, one of the most prominent business men of Chaves county, has long been identified with one of the principal industries of the southwest, that of sheep raising. He first engaged in that occupation in California, from there going to Nevada, and thence to Texas, where he

maintained his home for eighteen years. While in that state he leased two hundred sections of land in Martin county, but the uncertainty of rain fall drove him into New Mexico, where he arrived in April, 1896. At that time the Mexicans were the principal sheep raisers here, but in the severe competition which followed they were obliged to leave. The firm of Godair & Garrett was formed, and they generally run about forty thousand sheep, having equipments for that many, but at the present time their number has decreased to twenty thousand. The Godair-Crowley Company have commission houses in St. Louis and Fort Worth, with also a branch in Kansas City, and they conduct an extensive live stock business. Mr. Godair maintains his home in Chicago. During a term of five years the average increase in sheep is seventy per cent, and their average wool clip is about eight and a half pounds. They handle the Rambouillet and Merino stock, and are meeting with well deserved success in their undertakings.

To Charles de Bremond has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the agricultural and stock-raising industries of the Territory. Prior to leaving his native land of Switzerland he was for eight years in military life, and he came to the Pecos Valley in company with his uncle, Henry Gaullier, and invested here at the instigation of J. J. Hagerman. In 1891 he located in Carlsbad, Eddy county, and in 1894 took up his abode in Roswell, purchasing two hundred and eighty acres of land northeast of the city. In addition to this he leases ninety thousand acres of Indian reservation land near Capitan, where he ranges sheep. He believes in a just lease law, and is numbered among Chaves county's most prominent and honored citizens. He has a beautiful place, and has clearly demonstrated what can be done by industry and close application.

Walter H. Long came to the Territory on the 1st of January, 1885, from California, having previous to that time been engaged in the sheep business in Shasta county, driving sheep from California to Montana and Colorado, selling his sheep, however, largely in Montana. Removing to New Mexico, he, in May, 1885, went with his brother, G. S. Long, to Texas and purchased cattle which they drove to this Territory, locating on Conchos creek in San Miguel county, about sixty miles southeast of Las Vegas. They were thus engaged in the cattle business until 1892, when they turned their attention to the sheep industry. For four years they were engaged in buying and driving sheep to Clayton for shipment. In 1899 Mr. Long purchased a ranch on the Mesa and removed to that place in 1900. In July, 1905, he bought the Charles D. Keyes ranch on Maro creek, fifty-one miles north of Roswell. He is now operating both ranches and he has one of the best locations in the Territory for raising sheep. His flocks number fifteen thousand, all fine stock, and averaging, at a wool clipping, from nine to ten pounds. He will clip one hundred thousand pounds in the year 1906. He also deals in sheep and handles the Rambouillet and Delaine breeds. He is one of the most prominent sheep raisers of the Territory, his business having reached extensive proportions.

Harry Cowan, coming to the Southwest from Iowa in December, 1894, spent some time in looking over the Territory, and in the spring of 1895 took up his abode here, settling near Hagerman on sixty acres of land about a quarter of a mile northwest of the town site. He began making improvements in that spring, and in the following spring planted a

ten-acre orchard. Later he had twenty-seven acres altogether in orchards, and he continued in the improvement of the property until the fall of 1905, when he sold his place, having previously, however, disposed of twenty acres of it. He then removed to his present place of residence, which is a mile and a quarter southwest of Hagerman, and here he has ninety-seven acres, upon which he is planting a thirty-five-acre orchard. He intends to give his attention to horticultural pursuits, recognizing the possibilities of the Territory as a fruit-producing center, and already he has won success along these lines.

A. G. Mills, who dates his residence in New Mexico from 1883, located in that year on the Pecos river, thirty-five miles north of Fort Sumner. In 1886 he became connected with the sheep industry and settled on the Salado arroyo, one hundred miles south of Las Vegas. There he was engaged in the sheep business until 1899 and in the face of adverse circumstances built up a good property. At times he sold wool for as little as four and a half cents per pound, but as the years passed times improved and he prospered in his undertakings. In 1899, however, he sold his property there to a large company, consisting of Governor Otero, Judge Mills and John S. Clark, and they are now operating extensively there.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Mills removed to his present place at Greenfield, four miles north of Hagerman, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was the old homestead of Judge G. A. Richardson, who had improved this place, had planted cottonwood trees on the road and made it a beautiful farming property. Mr. Mills has since made many other improvements and now has two hundred and sixty acres of land in one tract all improved, two hundred acres being under a high state of cultivation. He has thirty acres in orchards and there is much alfalfa raised. He secures water from the Felix irrigation ditch. Mr. Mills has also been extensively engaged in raising stock and in farming and he feels that the future of the valley depends largely upon the small diversified farmer, knowing that this section of the country is adaptable for the production of all kinds of grain and fruits.

L. Wallace Holt, who on coming to the Territory in 1884 located at Lakewood, in the cattle business, was connected with the Holt Live Stock Company, having about twelve thousand head of cattle. About 1898, however, the company closed out the cattle business to a great extent. Mr. Holt was engaged in merchandising at Lakewood for about eight years, being the first merchant at that place. A year ago he removed to his present home, one mile west of Hagerman, where he has eighty acres of land under cultivation, of which forty acres have been planted to fruit trees. He also has four thousand acres in the Pecos valley below the town, and nearly all of the entire amount is in the artesian belt. Mr. Holt was born in Maine, but became interested in Colorado in 1873 in the stock business, and thus almost his entire life has had an interest in the west. He is a very prosperous and prominent farmer and cattleman, having large property interests, and his efforts are a direct factor in promoting the development and progress of his section of the Territory.

Henry C. Barron, retiring from the practice of law at Republican City, Nebraska, came to the territory in February, 1895, and settled at Greenfield. There he planted an orchard of forty acres, continuing its improvement for two years, when he sold out and removed to a place below the



AB Mills wife + Daughters



J. M. Miller wife & daughter

townsite of Hagerman, where he devoted twenty-four acres to horticultural pursuits. The land, however, proved to be alkali and the orchard died. Experience proved a hard task-master, but the lessons learned have never been forgotten, and six years ago he came to his present place three-fourths of a mile southwest of Hagerman. He has here twenty acres, all in orchard, for which he paid twenty dollars per acre, including the water right. The land has rapidly advanced in value and he would not today take five hundred dollars per acre for the property, for he found it to be an excellent fruit-producing tract and his orchards now yield fine crops.

From an early period in the history of the development of Chaves county the name of J. M. Miller has appeared frequently upon its records in connection with one of its most important industries, that of sheep raising. As early as 1878 he took up his abode within the borders of the Territory, at that time locating on a farm eleven miles southeast of Roswell, on what is now known as the Chisholm Hog ranch. In 1880 he embarked in the sheep business, being thus numbered among the pioneers in the industry, for at that time the only two men engaged in the business in what is now Eddy and Chaves counties were Judge Stone and Captain Lea. In those early days the sheep business was very badly conducted, scab being very prevalent, with no preventatives whatever, for the scab laws had not then been enforced. It was not until 1893 that the first scab law was enacted, but was not even then enforced to any great extent, until finally, in 1904, the government took hold of the matter and sent representatives to conduct the dipping, and the disease is now practically eliminated. Mr. Miller continued in the sheep business until 1897, when he sold twenty-one thousand head, and was practically retired from the industry for two years, when he again became interested financially, with his sons. He now has property interests in the Pomona Farmers' Tract, consisting of fifteen blocks, from thirty to fifty acres each, making in all about five hundred and twenty-five acres, while in addition he is the owner of 1,920 acres along the Pecos river, eight miles southeast of Roswell, which is devoted to grazing and farming purposes.

Fred H. Miller, a son of James M. Miller, represented elsewhere in this work, has always been identified with the interests of the Southwest and for several years was engaged in the sheep industry. He is now giving his attention to the real estate business, handling his own property. He has sixteen hundred acres of fine land in the Pecos valley and lives upon a farm of eighty acres, a miles and a half west of Roswell. His attention is given to the development of the property, and as a promoter of the interests of this section of the Territory he has contributed in substantial measure to general progress and improvement.

Noah S. West, who is the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of well irrigated land near Hagerman, New Mexico, was born February 5, 1871, at Brook, Grant county, Arkansas, and is a son of John A. and Elizabeth (Clement) West, the former born in Mississippi, August 4, 1847, and the latter in Georgia, March 18, 1850. The father became a resident of Grant county, Arkansas, in 1849, and the mother in 1853. He was a farmer by occupation and engaged in stock-raising and in carpentering and blacksmithing.

Noah S. West attended the common schools in his youth and attended a high school for ten months after he had attained the age of twenty-two

years. His time and attention were largely occupied by the work of the home farm, and throughout his life he has been interested in agricultural pursuits. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, but, deciding that he preferred the work of the fields, he returned to the farm.

It was after leaving the schoolroom that he married and removed to a farm in Grant county, Arkansas, where he remained for six years, and then, on account of illness, removed to the plains in northwestern Texas in the winter of 1901-2. There he lived for two years, being engaged in farming for one year and in the lumber business for one year. On the 26th of September, 1902, he went from Canon City, Texas, to Roswell, New Mexico, to visit the fair, and was so well pleased with the red apple and alfalfa farms that he purchased land before returning home. He took up his abode upon his new purchase in October of the same year and has here since resided, having two hundred and eighty acres of well irrigated and productive land near Hagerman. He is also president of the Hagerman Real Estate Company, and is now serving for the second term as horticultural commissioner on the board of Chaves county.

Mr. West is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist Episcopal church south. He was married, February 14, 1895, in Cleveland county, Arkansas, to Mattie A. Mullis, and their children are: Harvey C., born March 15, 1896; Guy A., April 15, 1898; Beryl A., January 20, 1900; Joseph H., May 5, 1902; and Roy, January 15, 1906.

O. R. Tanner, clerk of the newly organized town of Hagerman, came to Hagerman, October 1, 1894. J. J. Hagerman, through the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, had laid out the town site here and named the place. Mr. Tanner had come to the Territory in 1891 and located in Carlsbad, where he had followed farming until his removal to Hagerman in 1894. He put up an office in the town, it being the second building erected here, and he established a real estate and insurance business. He engaged in that individually until the fall of 1905, when he organized a company known as the Hagerman Real Estate Company, with N. S. West as president; S. Totzek, superintendent of agencies; John B. Reeves, general salesman and O. R. Tanner, secretary and treasurer. The company has general offices at Roswell, New Mexico; Monmouth, Illinois, and Hagerman, New Mexico. The company is engaged in immigration as well as local work, and handles listed property throughout the valley from Roswell to Lakewood. Mr. Reeves came to Hagerman in the fall of 1902 from Texas, and Mr. West arrived in the same fall from Texas and lives upon a farm three-fourths of a mile northwest of Hagerman, where he has eighty acres of land and one of the finest orchards in the valley. Mr. Reeves has a place of forty acres adjoining the town site on the north, and of this twelve acres are in orchard. Mr. Tanner has a place adjoining the town site, and all these gentlemen are demonstrating through the conduct of their business interests the wonderful possibilities of the Pecos valley. They are also doing much to induce immigration and thus promote the rapid growth and development of the district, and their efforts are being attended with excellent results.

W. D. Ames came to New Mexico, January 1, 1895, from Nebraska, and located on a place about one-eighth of a mile west of Hagerman, at which time he purchased from Mr. Hagerman ten acres of land and began improvements, planting an orchard and otherwise transforming the tract



Oscar R. Tanner



W. Dobson & Wife

into one of fertility. In 1898 he bought an adjoining ten acres from Mr. Hagerman and now has twenty acres, all in fruit, his orchards yielding an excellent return. He has a very fine place with about sixteen hundred apple trees, and he has water right from the Felix Irrigation Company. He is managing his orchards in a way that indicates the successful results which can follow effort along horticultural lines here.

Born in Indiana, in Vermilion county, in 1835, Mr. Ames went to the first gold excitement at Pike's Peak in 1859, and has always lived in the west since. He was lately offered for his twenty acres \$10,000 in cash, which he refused. He says this suits him better than any place he ever lived, and as he is getting old he proposes to remain here.

GUADALUPE COUNTY.

Guadalupe county is situated east of the central portion of New Mexico, and the legislative act setting the territory to form it aside from San Miguel was passed in 1891, but was not signed by the governor. In 1893 a supplementary act was passed, confirming the former, which received the executive approval, and Our Lady of Guadalupe, the patron saint of Mexico, was thus given a place on the territorial map.

As then constituted, the county had an area of 3,125,160 acres, was sixty miles wide from north to south and 110 miles long, from east to west, being a perfect parallelogram with the exception of a little square of nine townships in the northwest corner, which was added so as to include the town of Anton Chico. In its reduction to its present dimensions, Roosevelt and portions of Quay, Lincoln and Chaves counties were carved from the Guadalupe county of 1891-3. In 1902, by legislative enactment, the name of the county was changed to Leonard Wood, but in 1904 the legislature granted the demands of the majority of the citizens of the county, and restored the original name of Guadalupe, changing the location of the county seat from Puerto de Luna to Santa Rosa.

County Officers:—The Board of County Commissioners was organized and held its first meeting May 4, 1891, its members being as follows: Ramon Dodge (chairman), Matilde Chaves, Placidio Baca y Baca; the last named was also probate clerk, the body serving through 1891 and 1892. The officials since have been as below:

Probate judges:—1893-4, A. Grzelachowski; 1895-6, Jose Pablo Sandoval; 1897-8, Julian Sisneros; 1899-1900, Desiderio Jaramillo y Aragon; 1901-2, Jose Dolores Gallegos; 1903-4, Florencio Garcia; 1905-6, Nicacio C. de Baca.

Probate clerks:—1893-4, W. B. Giddings; 1895-8, Perfecto Baca; 1899-1900, Ramon Aragon; 1901-2, Luis Aquilar; 1903-4, Manuel B. Baca; 1905-6, Crescenciano Gallegos.

Sheriffs:—1893-4, Carlos Casaus; 1895-6, Ramon Casaus; 1897-8, Placido Baca y Baca; 1899-1900, Ramon Dodge declared elected; office contested by Placido Baca y Baca, the courts deciding in favor of the latter; 1901-2, Benigno Romero; 1903-4, T. Casaus; 1905-6, Felipe Sanchez y Baca.

Treasurers:—1893-4, Jesus y Hinojos; 1895-6, Juan Chavez y Garcia; 1897-8, Vicente Sanchez; 1899-1900, Camilo Sanchez; 1901-2, Joaquin Gutierrez; 1903-4, Deopoldo Sanchez; 1905-6, Camilo Sanchez.

Assessors:—1893-4, Leandros Casaus, 1895-6, Juan Hinojos; 1897-1900, Camilo Sanchez; 1901-2, Joaquin Gutierrez; 1903-4, Juan B. Giddings; 1905-6, Pablo M. Padillo.

County commissioners:—1893-4, Melquiades Ramires, Jose M. Baca, Francisco Aragon; 1895-6, Robert Mingus, Pascual Baca, Manuel Uroste; 1897-8, Ezequiel Sandoval, Florencio Garcia, Juan E. Lena; 1899-1900, Bernalde Gallegos, Juan Marquez, Luciano Ulibarri; 1901-2, Benigno Padilla, Miguel Martinez, Randolph Aragon; 1903-4, Benigno Padilla, J. C. Thomas, Reymundo Hariso; 1905-6, Pablo Aragon, J. D. Mott, Jose Pablo Sandoval.

Natural Features and Towns.—The county lies chiefly in the valley of the Pecos river, which, with numerous small lakes and living springs,

is its principal source of water supply. A few unimportant streams flow from the northeastern portion of the county toward the Canadian. The climate of this section is mild and the altitude about 4,000 feet above the sea, making it a desirable locality for the farmer, the fruit grower and the stock raiser.

All along the Pecos are great flocks of sheep, most of them of the improved breeds, and there is no section of the Territory where this industry has been more successful than in Guadalupe county. It is also developing very rapidly as a fruit country, which is the cause of much of the late prosperity of Puerto de Luna, the old county seat, and Santa Rosa, the new. With the formation of the new counties to the east and south, Puerto de Luna was too far south of the center of the county. Therefore the change was made.

Santa Rosa is growing into a substantial town, and its orchards are an important source of the fruit supply of Las Vegas. The orchards of Don Lorenzo Dabadie and Don Celso Baca are to be particularly mentioned, the proprietors being progressive natives of the Territory, who showed great enterprise years ago in planting these beautiful and valuable grounds. The apples from their orchards have earned especial praise and taken many premiums.

Don Celso Baca, now living retired at Santa Rosa, was born in San Miguel county, New Mexico, April 6, 1836, and is a descendant of Cabeza Baca. He acquired his education in the Catholic schools of the Territory, and from 1858 until 1866 was engaged in freighting with wagon trains between Kansas City and Santa Fé over the Santa Fé trail. From 1853 until 1858 he had served as a private in the United States army, participating in the Navajo Indian war. In 1866 he went to Fort Sumner, and upon his return secured his present location in San Miguel county, made a claim and settled upon the ranch. He originally held the townsite of Santa Rosa. He made the first timber entry in the Territory, his patent being No. 1.

When the Civil war broke out Don Celso Baca, in 1862, organized a company of soldiers for the northern army and was commissioned its captain. He served in the battle of Val Verde and other skirmishes, and was a loyal defender of the Union cause until the supremacy of the Union arms was established. Since 1866 he has made his home in what is now Guadalupe county, and has engaged in farming and stock raising. He is interested in the First National Bank of Santa Rosa and in his varied business affairs has conducted all of his interests in a capable manner, resulting in the acquirement of very desirable success. He served for several terms as senator and representative in the territorial legislature, and has been very prominent in Republican politics, exerting considerable influence in both the county and territorial rank of the party. He was also sent as a delegate to the national convention which nominated William McKinley for the presidency in 1896. He has had many experiences with the Indians during the early days of his residence upon his ranch, and is familiar with pioneer history and early development in the Territory.

His two sons, Placido Baca y Baca and Crescenciano Baca, were born in San Miguel county and educated in the Jesuit college at Las Vegas. They are associated with their father in farming and stock raising interests. The former practically has charge of all of the father's business, for

the elder Baca has retired from active life. He is also engaged in the management of a paper, having in 1898 established the *La Voz Publica*, which he continues to edit and publish. He also manages his father's interests in the town site. In political affairs he has been prominent and influential, and from 1897 until 1900, inclusive, filled the office of sheriff of Guadalupe county. He was also one of the county commissioners appointed by the governor upon the organization of the county, and in 1901 he served as deputy county clerk. For sixteen years he was postmaster of the town of Eden on the present site of Santa Rosa before the latter town was founded. He has been notary public since the age of twenty-one years, and in these various political positions has discharged his duties with capability and energy, making him one of the leading and representative citizens of the community. The business interests of father and son are extensive and profitable and they have long maintained a prominent place in agricultural, commercial and financial circles in this part of the territory.

P. B. Baca was the third sheriff of Guadalupe county. During his first term he acted as collector. During his second term as sheriff, 1898, he assisted in the capture of the gang of desperadoes who had killed Florentino Gonsales. The gang is now broken up, having all found their way to the penitentiary.

Crescenciano Gallegos, filling the office of probate clerk and also engaged in the live stock, brokerage and commission business at Santa Rosa, is a native son of the southwest and has displayed the spirit of enterprise and progress that have been the salient elements in the substantial development of this section of the country. He was born and reared in Guadalupe county, New Mexico, where he acquired his early education, after which he spent two years as a student in St. Michael's College at Santa Fé. He is a son of Antonio Jose Gallegos, who was prominent in Republican circles in the Territory and exercises a wide influence in the ranks of his party. He represented San Miguel county in the territorial legislature in 1877, and from 1884 until 1888 was assistant postmaster of Las Vegas. In 1889-90 he was county superintendent of schools in San Miguel county, and in the latter year he took up his abode at Puerto de Luna, where he engaged in teaching school for about five years. In 1904 he was elected county clerk of Guadalupe county. Several years previously he had served as deputy assessor of the county, and in 1896 he was a candidate for the territorial legislature and was elected, but the election was contested and he was unseated. At one time he was a candidate for the senate against Charles A. Spier. In 1905 he entered the live stock, brokerage and commission business in partnership with W. T. McIntire.

Following the completion of his education, Crescenciano Gallegos embarked in the sheep and cattle industry, which has claimed much of his attention since he has attained adult age. Called to public office, he is now serving as probate clerk and is also engaged in the brokerage business at Santa Rosa.

Charles W. Foor, who came to New Mexico in 1881, arriving at Fort Sumner on the 29th of October, is a native of Kentucky, and removed from that state to Texas in 1873. He left Mitchell county, Texas, en route for New Mexico, driving the second bunch of cattle ever brought across the plains from the Lone Star state to the Territory. The destination was

Fort Sumner, and after reaching that place Mr. Foor began working for the Littlefield Cattle Company, to whom the cattle were sold, continuing in that employ from April until August, 1882. He afterward returned to Fort Sumner, where he located and engaged in the saloon business from August, 1882, until December, 1883. He next turned his attention to merchandising, continuing at the fort for one year, after which he went to Cedar Canyon, near Bar V ranch. He was afterward engaged in ranching until August, 1887, when he removed to new Fort Sumner and opened a hotel, which he has since successfully conducted, and since 1891 he has been postmaster of the town. In August, 1905, he established a hotel in the new town of Sunnyside, where he is now located temporarily. He also has a ranch in Roosevelt county, four miles east of Fort Sumner, on which he expects to take up his abode at an early date. It is situated two and a half miles southeast of the new town of La Lande on the Belen cut-off of the Santa Fe road. Mr. Foor has been watchful of the indications pointing toward success and improvement in the Territory, and has directed his efforts along lines leading to gratifying financial results.

W. C. Burnett, who is engaged in conducting a meat market at Santa Rosa, is a native of Kansas and was at one time a student in the State University at Lawrence. He came to the Territory in 1892 and, locating in Socorro, engaged in the publication of the Socorro County *Advertiser*. Later he was in newspaper work in Albuquerque and at La Junta, Colorado. In 1894 he took up his abode in Elizabethtown, New Mexico, where he founded the New Mexico *Miner*, remaining there in active publication of the paper until 1897. He was afterward employed in old Mexico until 1902, when he came to Santa Rosa and established the Guadalupe County *Democrat*. He also secured the franchise for the water works and the electric lights and has been an able factor in promoting the welfare, progress and substantial upbuilding of the city, his labors in this direction being far-reaching and beneficial. In 1903 he established a meat market in Santa Rosa, which he is still conducting and this is his present business connection with the town. He is, however, a public-spirited man, and one whose efforts have been of conspicuous benefit to the community.

OTERO COUNTY.

Prior to the organization of Otero county, in 1899, Lincoln county extended south to the Texas boundary, and prior to 1889, when Chaves and Eddy counties were carved from its territory, it contained about 30,000 square miles, being then the largest county in New Mexico.

As now organized, Otero county contains 6,874 square miles, and is bounded north by Lincoln and Chaves, east by Chaves and Eddy, south by Texas, and west by Dona Aña county and Socorro county. Its county seat is Alamogordo, which has a population of about 3,500. It is situated on the El Paso & Northeastern railroad, and is one of the best towns in Southern New Mexico.

Natural Features.—The average elevation of Otero county is 4,500 feet above sea level. The San Andreas mountains form a barrier near its western border, running north and south and acting as a drain from that section. The Sacramento mountains extend directly east and west through the central portions, with the Jicarilla mountains as a western extension. All these ranges are well forested. Gold has been discovered among the Jicarillas. In the latter district placer mining was worked successfully by the Mexicans with the use of melted snow, in winter.

Referring more particularly to the timber of Otero county, it is anticipated that it will eventually constitute one of its chief sources of wealth. The wood consists of pine, pinyon, juniper, ash, cottonwood and oak, and makes excellent building material. It is estimated there are some 700,000,000 feet awaiting the ax and saw on the Sacramento mountains, which also contain rich deposits of marble, onyx and lithographic stone.

Geologists claim that Alamogordo is in the center of a great artesian basin, which underlies the valley about 1,000 feet. It is estimated that reservoirs could be constructed at Temporal canyon capable of irrigating from 3,000 to 5,000 acres of land; and at Tularosa canyon of about the same capacity. Experts also have seen that La Luz canyon is wasting water that might be utilized to irrigate several thousand acres, and that at all of these points valuable water powers might be developed.

With these natural irrigation advantages, it is thought that the county—especially the districts around the centers mentioned—will eventually develop into a fine fruit region; and wheat has already yielded enormous returns per acre. Home seekers are being attracted to these localities, and since the building of the railroad to Alamogordo, in 1898, several hundred homesteaders have located in the valley; in fact, most of the land is now homesteaded within a radius of ten miles north, south or west of that point.

Fruits and Vegetables.—In their native state grapes and currants mature in great abundance, while cultivated vines, as well as apples, peaches and pears naturally thrive. In the mountain districts the wild

potato is found in large quantities, while the cultivated article is astonishing in its production. Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye, have all been tried with flattering results, while millet, clover, blue grass, alfalfa and other kindred forage crops and fertilizers have developed to perfection. Alfalfa is notable in its yields, four cuttings being often made in a year with a yield of five tons per acre.

Vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, turnips, parsnips, carrots, radishes, peas, tomatoes, pumpkins, squashes, onions, melons, celery, and cucumbers grow to astonishing size and perfection. Beans of various sorts, raised for the market, produce from 900 to 1,500 pounds to the acres.

Live-stock.—As is the case in districts where neither the artesian nor irrigation systems are developed, the live-stock interests of the county depend largely upon natural conditions. Its various grasses are abundant and nutritious, and afford an unlimited supply of feed, while the mountains and foot-hills furnish winter protection. Stock of all descriptions usually subsist on the range summer and winter. It is estimated that the profit on cattle is at least fifty cents monthly per head from the time they are calved, while the profit on sheep is not less than fifty per cent.

The Mescalero Apache Reservaion.—In the northern part of the county is the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation of 575,000 acres, on which there are about 600 Indians; this gives each Indian some 960 acres, or a section and a half. The country is well watered and grassed and abounds in game. The Indians are making good progress in farming and the industrial arts, and many of their children are attending the territorial schools provided for them. The principal town of the reservation is Mescalero.

County Officers.—The first meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Otero county was held April 18, 1899, and the first officers, appointed by Governor Otero, were as follows:

1899-1900:—Probate clerk, W. S. Shepherd; sheriff, George Curry; assessor, Casimeria C. Candelaria; superintendent of schools, Louis Vigil; surveyor, J. H. Lucas; treasurer, D. M. Sutherland.

The officials elected have been:

Probate Clerks:—1901-4, W. K. Stalcup; 1905-6, H. H. Major.

Probate Judges:—1901-2, Jose L. Torres; 1903-4, Rosalio Lopez; 1905-6, Francisco Borunda.

Sheriffs:—1901-4, James Hunter; 1905-6, A. B. Phillips.

Assessors:—1901-4, Thomas F. Fleming; 1905-6, J. J. Hill.

Treasurers:—1901-4, I. N. Jackson; 1905-6, J. C. Dunn.

Alamogordo.—This, the county seat of Otero, although a place of 3,500 people, is not an incorporated town, but is governed by the Board of County Commissioners, which is an anomaly in the history of large towns. One reason for this state of affairs is that the place has grown rapidly, and contains a majority of the population of the county, and as the county government is in operation it is more economical to employ it in the conduct of the affairs of this community.

The existence of Alamogordo is due to the building of the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad in 1898-99, whose primary design was to develop the coal fields at Capitan, Lincoln county, and ultimately to connect with the Rock Island system east. Charles B. Eddy was the chief mover in the enterprise, he and others conducting it under the name

of the New Mexico Railway & Coal Company. Although after the road was constructed the Capitan coal lands did not prove productive, Alamogordo was founded and is flourishing, because situated in the midst of an unusually rich country—rich in lumber, fruit, alfalfa, marble, onyx, and various kinds of building and ornamental stone. In May, 1905, the railroad was sold to the Phelps-Dodge Company, and the town site is now owned by the Alamogordo Improvement Company. The railroad shops were among the first buildings to be completed at Alamogordo, but there is now (1906) a prospect of their removal.

The town site is an arid plain, but was surveyed by the railroad engineers into fine, wide streets, and a great number of the rapidly growing cottonwoods planted everywhere. Both the company and citizens vied with each other in the planting of this variety of shade trees, and christened the place Alamogordo, which, translated, is "fat cottonwoods." It was found that an abundance of water for irrigation purposes could be obtained at a small depth—from 30 to 150 feet—and the surface flow from neighboring canyons was plentiful. So, even without an artesian supply, the problem of irrigation was never a difficult one for the people of Alamogordo. At the present time water for domestic use is obtained chiefly from Alamo canyon, southeast of town, in the Sacramento mountains, and for the irrigation supply dependence is placed largely upon La Luz canyon, a few miles to the northeast. The latter has been dammed, and probably will become the site of a government reservoir. If properly developed, it is believed that there is the probability of a great water power at this point. A short distance west of Alamogordo borings have progressed to a depth of 1,000 feet, but the anticipated artesian flow has not yet been tapped.

With an imperfect development of the natural water supply, however, agricultural and horticultural progress has been marked. The fruit land is of the finest quality, and the climate is also favorable to apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, apricots, grapes, figs, quinces and cherries. Experiments with wheat indicate that prolific yields are possible, while alfalfa is already an almost inexhaustible source of wealth.

The continuous development of the fruit and alfalfa industries, with the lumber, lithographic stone, marble and onyx of the Sacramento mountains, is the chief cause of the substantial growth of Alamogordo. The town now contains a reliable bank, two newspapers, several churches, fully attended schools, the railroad shops, lumber mills operated by a company subsidiary to the railroad company, an ice factory and a company devoted to the preparation of lithographic stone for the market. The New Mexico Institute for the Blind has recently been established at Alamogordo.

Among those who have been chiefly instrumental in the development of the town and the surrounding district may be mentioned Andrew J. King, manager of the Alamogordo Improvement Company, the Alamogordo Water Company and the Alamogordo Real Estate Company, and trustee of the Territorial Institute for the Blind, who is an able and enterprising business man of forty-two, and came in 1900, soon after the founding of the place; R. H. Pierce, W. S. Shepherd; Mr. Rhomberg, jeweler and first postmaster; George Carl, proprietor of the ice factory; Dr. C. H. Waldschmidt; Messrs. W. L. Peeler, Goode and Smith, attorneys; Mr. Pelman, whose ranch is seventeen miles away, and who was an early clerk at the Indian agency; and Charles B. and J. A. Eddy.

The future of Alamogordo largely depends upon the development of the irrigation resources of the country naturally tributary to it, as well as upon its proper exploitation as a health resort. Adjacent districts are admirably adapted to the alleviation and cure of lung troubles, especially the country in the Sacramento mountains, about twenty miles south, of which Cloudcroft is the center.

New Mexico Institute for the Blind.—In 1904 the Territorial legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the education and care of the blind. The United States government donated 50,000 acres of land, located in various parts of the Territory, for its support, and these tracts are now leased for grazing purposes. A tax of 8/10 of a mill has also been levied by the legislature; but up to date nothing has been received from the Territory. The structure is to be of brick, with a capacity of forty patients, and its total estimated cost, exclusive of furnishings, will be nearly \$18,000. Work upon the main building was begun in September, 1905; with the addition of the contemplated dormitories the capacity of the institute may be doubled.

The brick of which the main building is constructed was manufactured at the Territorial Penitentiary, and it, as well as the lumber, was hauled by the railroad at cost.

The present officers of the New Mexico Institute for the Blind are as follows: A. J. King, president, Alamogordo; R. H. Pierce, secretary and treasurer, Alamogordo; other trustees—Oscar Snow (Mesilla Park), Dr. Charles W. Gerber (Las Cruces), Jacobo Chaves (Los Timos).

Standard Lithograph Stone Company.—Incorporated in 1904, this company is engaged in the exploitation of lithographic stone, its quarries being at High Rolls. H. W. Fleming, of Cleveland, organized the company, which has already spent about \$15,000 in the enterprise. Shipments have been made to Toledo and other points, and the prospects of the company for making an enduring success of the project are bright.

Tularosa and Its Water Privileges.—Among the earliest settlements in the Territory were those made at Tularosa and vicinity. In 1858 Mexicans came from the Rio Grande to this district, but were driven back by the Indians. But the former returned in 1860, and settled on the site of Tularosa, the town being platted by surveyors of the United States government in 1862. About the first work accomplished by the colonists was to appropriate the waters of Tularosa river, building canals and ditches from the foot hills, erecting dams at proper places and concentrating them and distributing them among their lands as best they could.

During the Apache troubles of later years the Mescalero Indian agency was established, and in the prosecution of the various agricultural and industrial experiments with the dusky wards of the government it was necessary to use the water privileges partially organized by the settlers of Tularosa in the upper streams of the river. First, there was an experimental garden to be cultivated for the benefit of the Indians. Dr. Blazer, owner of the flouring mill, secured the right from the colonists to use water power, provided he conducted the water back to the stream. Other settlers located along the canyon and took advantage of the irrigation improvements of the early settlers, while the irrigated area in the agency continually increased—despite the protests of the Tularosa colonists. Upon one occasion

some Mexicans from the town visited several new comers to notify them to let their water alone, and four of them were killed for their interference.

In 1905, the people of the town instituted legal proceedings against the national government to restrain the use of the water by the Indians, under the direction of the agents, beginning with Captain Stoller. An injunction was issued through the United States Court, early in the year, but it was dissolved in the summer, and the entire matter has been reopened and referred to a referee.

During and after the Civil war many soldiers connected with California volunteer regiments served throughout New Mexico in the campaigns against the Apache and Navajos, and not a few of them became settlers in the country with which they became so well acquainted. Of those who located at Tularosa were Wesley Fields, John Waters, H. C. Brown, Andrew Wilson, George Nesmith, Robert Dixon, "Paddy" Ryan and David Wood.

Cloudcroft and Other Summer Resorts.—The beautiful Sacramento mountains are becoming famous as a district of health resorts. Cloudcroft, the center of this picturesque and health-giving country, is a little village perched among the mountains 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Leaving Alamogordo, on the Sacramento road, one passes through fields of alfalfa, orchards of peaches, apricots and apples, and vegetable gardens. The train gradually ascends the verdant sides of the forest clad mountain, and as the journey progresses the way becomes more tortuous and the scenery more rugged and magnificent. Finally, Cloudcroft itself is reached, overlooking a splendid expanse of country. It is quite a pretentious village, with good stores and settlements of neat summer cottages, within the limits and for miles around. The place was founded in 1900.

The Lodge, the leading hotel, is unique and comfortable, and for outside amusements there are tennis courts and golf links, and bowling alleys and billiard parlors are provided for indoors. Driveways lead out in various directions over the mountains to charming retreats in the midst of the fragrant, invigorating forests of pine. It is noticeable, also, that the air is so sufficiently laden with moisture that the elevation does not affect the visitor, even if he have any heart trouble, so that all are able to take long walks and drives with the best results.

Near Cloudcroft are located many settlements and summer resorts on a smaller scale, among which are Mountain Park, several miles to the north and at an elevation of about 7,000 feet; and Weed, Mayhill, Elk, Avis, Russia, Lower Peñasco and Felix, all lying west. These are also villages of more or less business enterprise.

A. P. Jackson, president of the Jackson-Galbraith-Foxworth Company, dealers in lumber in Alamogordo, has been one of the most active business men of the town since its establishment in 1898, and his efforts have been of a practical beneficial nature, far-reaching in their extent, scope and results. He is a native of Texas, having been born in Denton county in 1866. He was reared to farm life and educated in the public schools. In 1892 he became connected with the lumber trade, and from that time until 1898 operated lumber yards in Texas. Upon the founding of the new town of Alamogordo he embarked in business here in June, 1898. He had a stock of lumber shipped to this point and unloaded from the first train entering the town. He was here two months before the railroad was built this far.



A. P. Jackson

Most of the frame houses of the town have been erected from lumber furnished by this company. The business is conducted under the name of the Jackson-Galbraith-Foxworth Company, and was incorporated under the laws of New Mexico in January, 1904, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The officers are A. P. Jackson, president; H. W. Galbraith, secretary; W. L. Foxworth, vice-president, and J. H. Williams, treasurer. The company is doing an extensive and constantly growing business, now operating yards in Alamogordo, Santa Rosa and Tucumcari, New Mexico, and in El Paso, Dalhart, Channing and Stratford, Texas, and Texhoma, Oklahoma. Mr. Jackson and his associates operate along modern lines of business, and the progress made by the company has been most satisfactory, bringing a large measure of success, and at the same time contributing in a substantial way to the business activity of the various cities in which the plants are located. Also they have two wholesale lumber companies, known as the Logan Lumber Company, at El Paso, and the other at Texarkana, Texas.

The town of Alamogordo, now scarcely eight years old, has been equipped with all modern industrial and commercial enterprises known to the older east. George Carl is among those who have instituted an important plant in the town. He came here in the summer of 1898 with the building of a railroad, and erected an ice factory, since which time he has engaged in the business. He is a native of Germany, but has resided continuously in America since 1866, and came to New Mexico from Colorado. Since establishing his ice plant he has supplied the railroad with this product, as well as meeting the demands of a large local trade. He erected a plant, put in modern machinery and has since conducted the business with constantly growing success. This is the only ice factory between El Paso and Dalhart, Texas, and its capacity is twenty tons per day.

Mr. Carl was married to Miss Ellen Spearman, who was reared in Minnesota. She has in her possession a gold medal inscribed, "The only lady operating a Linde Ice Machine. From the Fred W. Wolf Company." This was presented to her by some of the citizens of Alamogordo.

In addition to the manufacture of ice, Mr. Carl has become an able exponent of the possibilities of southeastern New Mexico as a fruit-producing center. He is now successfully engaged in the raising of peaches. Six miles from La Luz he owns a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, upon which he has fish lakes, which, in 1901, he stocked with rainbow trout. He also has large alfalfa fields, and in his orchards raises pears, apples, peaches, apricots and quinces. He is a great believer in the future of the valley surrounding Alamogordo as a fruit country, and in his business is demonstrating its possibilities in this direction, his ranch having already become a paying investment, while his ice plant, too, is a source of gratifying profit.

Samuel E. Pelphrey, a contractor and builder of Alamogordo, New Mexico, is a native of Johnson county, Kentucky, in which place his boyhood and youth were passed. Attracted to the southwest, with its growing opportunities, he went to Texas in 1880, and, in 1881, entered the employ of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, remaining in the service of that corporation until coming to New Mexico, in 1889. He took up his abode in Carlsbad and, recognizing the fact that the rapid growth of the Territory gave excellent opportunity for operations as a contractor and builder, he

began business in that line. In 1892 he removed to Roswell, where he erected many handsome business blocks, and, in 1894, he went to El Paso, where he engaged in contracting until 1898. In that year he came to Alamogordo, the railroad being extended to this place, and built the courthouse and annex and many other business blocks, school buildings, public structures and private residences. He now owns and operates a planing mill in connection with the conduct of a general contracting business, and his labor has always brought so beneficial and capable a service that he is enjoying a very large and gratifying patronage. Connected with the frontier, he has contributed in large and substantial measure to the upbuilding and progress in the various localities, and Alamogordo has profited by his work, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while advancing individual interests, also contribute to the general good.

Mr. Pelphrey and his family maintain their residence in Alamogordo, and are well known socially. He is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M.; Alamogordo Lodge No. 7, K. P., and is active in educational matters, serving as a school trustee and doing all in his power to promote the cause of public instruction.

J. E. Bochtel is general manager of the Alamogordo Lumber Company and a prominent and enterprising business man, operating extensively in this industry. He entered the employ of the company in 1899, and his capability and readiness of business resources led to his promotion, from time to time, until, in July, 1904, he entered upon the duties of his present responsible position as manager.

The Alamogordo Lumber Company was founded in December, 1898, and was incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey. The first mill was completed in 1898 and the second in September, 1899. There are now two modern band mills, with a capacity of two hundred and thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. There is a modern timber preserving plant, and two cylinders with a capacity of sixty thousand ties a month, made by the Burnetlizing or Welhouse process. Thirty per cent of the raw material handled by the company is made into railroad ties, while the remainder is converted into yard stock. The market extends north and east to Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, also to Colorado, El Paso and Arizona. Originally the company owned about forty-five thousand acres of timber land in the Sacramento mountains, adjoining the Mescalero Indians reservation, and about ten thousand acres have been cut there, with four hundred thousand feet of lumber remaining. This company has carried on operations on a very extensive scale, having a splendidly equipped plant and manufacturing lumber according to modern processes, and its business has reached mammoth proportions. Mr. Bochtel, in his connection as manager of the business, ranks among the prominent representatives of industrial interests in the Territory.

W. E. Warren, druggist of Alamogordo, is a native son of Texas, and was reared in the place of his birth. He came to Alamogordo in 1898 and opened the drug store which he has since conducted, having now a well appointed mercantile establishment, in which he has obtained a liberal patronage. On the 1st of January, 1905, his brother, G. E. Warren, was admitted to a partnership. Mr. Warren belongs to Alamogordo Lodge No. 7, K. P., and is in thorough sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the order.

Alonzo J. Buck, engaged in the undertaking business in Alamogordo, was born in Canada in 1856, but was reared in New Hampshire, and, in 1876, when twenty years of age, came to Texas. He resided in the Lone Star state for about twenty-two years, being largely engaged in the stock business in Edwards county. In 1898 he came to New Mexico and did the first photographic work in Alamogordo. In 1901 he established a livery business, which he conducted successfully until the 22d of December, 1905, when he sold out to T. L. Bean. He was practically the author of the livery law which was passed by the last legislature. In connection with his livery business he established undertaking parlors and has since continued in this line. He also owns a farm eight miles from the town, on the old Malone ranch, one of the oldest ranches of the valley, its location being west of La Luz, and his varied interests have been capably conducted, each possibility for success being well utilized and bringing to him the desired return.

Mr. Buck is a Mason, having attained the Royal Arch degree in the fraternity. Moreover, he is a public-spirited citizen who does everything in his power to promote the business interests of the community, and his labors are of a practical and beneficial character.

William K. Stalcup, engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Alamogordo, was born in Tennessee, but, when two years of age, was taken to Missouri, where he was reared, acquiring a public school education there. At the age of twenty-one he went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and spent six years in the office of the county clerk. He afterward spent one year in Denver, and in pioneer days made his way to the Pecos valley, where he assisted in the construction of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern railroad, from Pecos to Carlsbad. While residing in the latter place he was chosen deputy county clerk of Eddy county for a two-years' term, and was also for two years justice of the peace there.

In 1898 Mr. Stalcup came to Alamogordo to assist in founding the town and aided literally in its building, and has since been closely associated with its development and progress. At La Luz he was bookkeeper for Charles Meyer. He was afterward elected county clerk of Otero county upon the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1900, and his capable service during the first term led to his re-election. Since his retirement from office, on the 1st of January, 1905, he has given his attention to his present business, conducting a real estate, insurance and abstract office. His clientele in this line has already reached gratifying proportions. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, and is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

F. C. Rolland, who is engaged in the drug and curio business in Alamogordo and is serving as county commissioner of Otero county, a fact which is indicative of his prominence in public affairs as well as in commercial circles, came to this city in March, 1900. He was born in Fenton, Michigan, and was in the drug business as clerk in Fenton and Saginaw, Michigan, for seven years. Coming to Alamogordo in March, 1900, he entered the employ of Aragon Brothers, druggists, with whom he continued until the 1st of May, 1901, when, in connection with S. H. Sutherland, he bought out his employers and the firm of F. C. Rolland & Co. continued in business until the 1st of May, 1903, when Mr. Rolland purchased his partner's interest, and is now sole proprietor. He has a well appointed store and is enjoying a large trade, drawn from the town and surrounding country.

In community affairs Mr. Rolland is deeply and helpfully interested. He assisted in organizing the Alamogordo Fire Department, a volunteer company, and has co-operated in many progressive public movements. In November, 1904, he was elected county commissioner upon the Republican ticket, having supported the party since attaining his majority. He became a charter member of Sacramento Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M.

Hal H. Major, probate clerk of Otero county and a resident of Alamogordo, is a native of Pennsylvania. He remained in that state until the summer of 1899, his attention being given to railroads. He then came to New Mexico and was in the employ of the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad Company until July 1, 1904, being first employed in the auditing department, while later he became general storekeeper. Eventually, however, he resigned and entered upon the real estate business. In 1905 he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, a half mile north of Alamogordo, and is now irrigating it by means of wells. He is making his home thereon, giving his time and attention to the improvement of the property, which he intends to devote to the raising of fruits. He has a wife and two children.

In his political affiliation Mr. Major is a stalwart Republican, and his personal popularity is indicated by the fact that, in the fall of 1904, he was elected probate clerk in a strong Democratic county. Progress and patriotism may well be termed the keynote of his character, a fact which indicates that no mistake has been made in selecting him for office. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to Sacramento Lodge No. 24, A. F. & A. M., and he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque.

R. H. Pierce, a merchant of Alamogordo, who is also secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees of the New Mexico Institute for the Blind, was born in Virginia and, in early life, went to Texas. He was afterward engaged in business in Desdemona, that state, and thence went to Seven Rivers, New Mexico. Soon afterward he established a general mercantile store at Carlsbad in Eddy county. He was one of the founders of Carlsbad, and the citizens of that town erected there a brick building, allowing him to use it, rent free, if he would conduct a store. His business capacity and enterprise were important factors in the substantial upbuilding and improvement of that part of the Pecos valley. For years he had been a warm personal friend of C. B. Eddy, promoter of the town of Eddy, afterward Carlsbad, and was associated with him in his numerous enterprises.

When Alamogordo was laid out by Mr. Eddy and his associates Mr. Pierce was one of the first to establish a business here, opening a general mercantile store. He carries a well selected stock and has contributed in substantial measure to the business activity and prosperity of the new town. Every movement for its upbuilding and progress has received his endorsement and co-operation. He is one of the trustees of the Baptist College at Alamogordo, which institution he helped to build, and in connection with A. J. King he has been chiefly instrumental in founding the institution for the blind at this place, securing an appropriation from the legislature for the same. He is a thoroughly representative citizen, a public-spirited man who stands as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, placing general progress before self-aggrandizement.

James C. Dunn is filling the position of county treasurer and collector of Otero county, and makes his home in Alamogordo. At the same time he



James C. Dunn

is engaged in the raising of fruit and cereals, demonstrating the possibilities of this section of the Territory in that line of production. He was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and was reared as a fisherman. He entered the army in 1862, enlisting in defense of the Union as a member of the Twelfth Massachusetts Light Battery, but was soon afterward transferred to the navy and served in the West Gulf blockading squadron under Admiral Faragut. When the war was over he entered the merchant service, and, in 1882, went to California, becoming a pioneer resident at Long Beach, where he made his home until 1900.

That year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Dunn in Alamogordo. He had previously been engaged in fruit farming, in milling and contracting in California. He studied what is now known as the Campbell system of dry farming for the production of fruit and found that it was a good system, producing excellent results. He was the first man in this Territory to institute that method. He now raises grapes, pears, peaches, plums, prunes and apricots, growing all these with success upon his place, about two and a half miles north of Alamogordo. He began the business in 1900 and continues therein, now having thirty acres of land under cultivation, about five acres being devoted to fruits, while the remainder is used in the cultivation of corn, oats and barley. In 1905 he raised rye which was six feet two and a half inches high, and in 1902 he won the premium on corn at the Territorial fair, a fact illustrative of his excellent methods and his gratifying position as a leader in agricultural circles. He is now making a specialty of fruit, increasing his business in this direction annually.

Mr. Dunn is a Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, and in 1904 was elected to the position of county treasurer and collector of Otero county, which position he is now filling. He is also recognized as an exemplary Mason, being a faithful follower of the craft.

John M. Hawkins, now postmaster at Alamogordo, in which office he has served since August, 1903, was for many years identified with journalism in New Mexico, notably connected with newspapers at Santa Fé, Silver City and Carlsbad. He has resided in the Territory for about seventeen years and for about three years has capably discharged the duties of postmaster at Alamogordo.

Perry Kearney, proprietor of a mercantile establishment at Cloudcroft, was born and reared in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He came to New Mexico in 1878, making his way to Black Ranch in Lincoln county, where he accepted the position of foreman of the cattle interests upon that place. Later he removed to La Luz in 1881 and began the cattle business on his own account, continuing at that point for seven years, when he disposed of his cattle there. He afterward turned his attention to general farming and ranching, in which he continued successfully until 1898, when he came to Cloudcroft and opened a general mercantile store. Here he has since remained, selling his ranch to the railroad company. He, however, owns real estate in Alamogordo and a good property in Cloudcroft. He has a well equipped store, carefully selecting his goods to meet the varied tastes of the general public, and has a gratifying patronage here.

Mr. Kearney is an active supporter of the Republican party and its principles and is a member of the Alamogordo lodge of Masons. Identified with interests of the southwest through more than a quarter of a century he has been an interested witness of the changes that have occurred

as the county has emerged from pioneer conditions and left behind the evidences of frontier life, taking on all of the advantages and improvements of modern civilization. He is associated in the work of general development and manifests a public-spirited interest in every movement and measure for the general good.

H. M. Denney, a merchant of Cloudcroft, Otero county, is a native of Tennessee. Coming to the southwest he was engaged in business in the Indian Territory until his removal to New Mexico in the spring of 1900. In the spring of the following year he established his store at Cloudcroft, where he has since conducted a growing business. His political affiliation is given to the Democracy, but he is without aspiration for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. However, he served as postmaster while at Courtney, Indian Territory. He became a Mason in Leon Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., of the Indian Territory, from which he now holds a demit.

Mr. Denny was married to Miss Lula Meekin and they have six children.

Samuel Melvin, proprietor of Hotel Virginia at Cloudcroft, Otero county, is a native of Indiana, but was reared in Kentucky and during the greater part of his life has been engaged in the cattle business, which he has followed quite extensively in the southwest. For the past twenty years he has also been identified with the hotel business in Texas, conducting hotels at different times in Lacona and Spanish Fort, Texas, in Roswell, New Mexico, and at Cloudcroft, opening the Hotel Virginia in the summer of 1901. Here he has accommodations for one hundred guests and has furnished meals to as high as three hundred. He has permanent sleeping accommodations for about sixty. The seasons extend from the 1st of May until the last of September and his hostelry has become a popular resort, receiving a large patronage.

E. F. Cadwallader, senior member of the firm of E. F. Cadwallader & Son, engaged in the nursery business and fruit growing at Mountain Park in Fresnal Canyon in Otero county, sixteen miles east of Alamogordo, is one of the most scientific agriculturists of the southwest and combines with his technical knowledge most practical experience. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, and learned the nursery business in Bloomington, that state. He was afterward engaged in that line of business for twenty-five years near Paola, Kansas, and then located in the Rio Grande valley in northwestern Texas, where he conducted a nursery and fruit farm until March, 1902, when he came to his present location. He has experimented in the Fresnal Canyon with a great variety of fruits and finds that apples are the most remunerative and safest crop. The soil is especially adapted to their growing on account of the presence of iron. He makes a specialty of the production of several varieties of apples, including the Parmain, the Winesap, the Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, the Mammoth Black and the Gano, the last mentioned being the best for commercial purposes. He has never had any trouble with the codlin moth, so great a pest elsewhere in New Mexico. The solidity of the apples which he raises is shown by the fact that a box ordinarily carrying forty pounds will hold from forty-three to forty-seven pounds. The blue mission fig, grapes, cherries, plums and small fruits also do well under the careful cultivation of Mr. Cadwallader. The altitude of his farm is sixty-seven hundred feet. There is iron



W. A. Tipler

in the soil, with a deep clay subsoil. He now has on his place thirty thousand young fruit trees and many ornamental shrubs, plants and flowers in his nursery and he is doing much for the improvement of the Territory by demonstrating its possibilities for agricultural and horticultural development. He is now serving as postmaster at Mountain Park.

W. D. Tipton, a merchant of Tularosa, has resided in New Mexico since 1886. He was born in Jacksboro, Texas. On coming to New Mexico he settled in Las Vegas, where he resided for several years, but since 1891 has been engaged in merchandising in Tularosa and La Luz. He has been a successful grower of alfalfa, averaging one and a quarter tons to the acre at each cutting. There are four cuttings each year, so that there is a total average of five tons per acre.

Mr. Tipton is not only engaged in the successful management of his private business interests, but has also labored effectively and earnestly for the welfare of this section of the Territory. He is an active Republican, has served on the Territorial committee and has been chairman of the county central committee of his party. He is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Otero county and has labored earnestly to save to the people of Tularosa and vicinity their original water rights, of which the United States government, through the Indian agents, has sought to deprive them. His activity in public matters and his devotion to the general welfare have made him highly respected.

Patrick Coghlan, of Tularosa, one of the most widely known of the living pioneers of southeastern New Mexico, was born in Ireland, March 15, 1822, and was educated in his native country. In 1848, at the age of twenty-six years, he crossed the Atlantic to New York city and in 1849 came to Texas, since which time he has been largely identified with the pioneer history of the southwest. He fought the Apaches and Comanches in the Lone Star state. He had extensive cattle ranches in Texas and in 1872 drove his first cattle to New Mexico. In 1874 he located on a big ranch in Lincoln county, twenty-five miles north of Capitan, known as the Block ranch. He was a witness of both the Harrold war and the Lincoln county war. He has experienced all the hardships, trials and privations incident to the settlement of this section of the country. At Tularosa he established a store, which cattle thieves and Mexicans repeatedly robbed, and they also frequently stole his stock, but he persevered in his efforts to establish and conduct a profitable business and aid in the reclamation of the district for the uses of the white man, and is numbered among those who have laid broad and deep the foundation for the present development, prosperity and advanced civilization of this section of the country. The raid of the notorious Apache chief, Victorio, began on the Coghlan ranch, the Indians stealing seventeen of his best cattle and horses in 1879. He knew the chieftain well and Victorio was at times very friendly with him. When Mr. Coghlan first came to Texas the nearest house was one hundred and ten miles away, there being not a single habitation between Mason and Chadbourne. The Indians protesting against the advance of the white men, there occurred many fights, in a number of which Mr. Coghlan participated. In 1866 he lost three hundred head of cattle through the Indian depredations in Texas. He has, however, persevered in his purpose to establish a home and has aided in extending the frontier and converting southeastern New Mexico into a district where all of the advan-

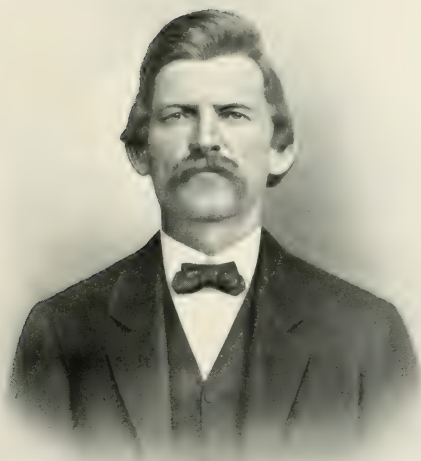
tages of an advanced civilization are now found. As the years have gone by he has continued his live-stock interests and in more recent years has given considerable attention to horticultural pursuits, which he has carried on successfully. The splendid results that have attended his efforts may be indicated by the fact that he won the first prize, a gold medal, for peaches exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904. Mr. Coghlan is a splendid type of the pioneer, and well does he deserve the honor and gratitude of residents of New Mexico for what he has accomplished for her upbuilding and improvement.

Jefferson J. Sanders, a farmer of Tularosa, was born in Australia in 1863 and on coming to the United States when ten years of age became a resident of Texas. His father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of England, and in 1873 they arrived in the Lone Star state. Jefferson J. Sanders accompanied them on their removal to New Mexico in 1891 and since that time they have resided in Tularosa. Mr. Sanders of this review became proprietor of the Sanders Hotel, which he conducted until 1905, and in the meantime he gave considerable attention to farming and is now devoting his energies exclusively to general agricultural pursuits. His principal crop is alfalfa, but he believes that fruit can be profitably cultivated in this part of the country and is a firm believer in the future of the valley.

Mr. Sanders was married to Miss Ada Williamson, a native of Tennessee, and they have five children: William, Barney, May, Nellie and Edward. They occupy a fine new residence which stands in the midst of a fertile farm, indicating the careful supervision and practical progressive methods of the owner in its cultivation and improvement.

Andrew Wilson, a retired rancher living in Tularosa, Otero county, has resided in New Mexico since 1862, when he came with the "California Column" in the Civil war as a member of Company A, First California Cavalry. He was born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 8, 1839, and in his boyhood days went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, making the journey with an uncle in 1854 when a youth of fifteen years. He mined on the Michigan Bar at Placerville and in other places, residing there until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted on the 12th of August, 1861, becoming a member of Company A, First California Cavalry. With his command he fought the Mescalero Apaches from 1862 until discharged on the 31st of August, 1864. Following his retirement from the army he worked for wages until 1871 and in the meantime was married in 1868 to Natividad Duran in Tularosa.

In 1871 Mr. Wilson took up unsurveyed government land, which he finally entered, this being about twelve miles east of Tularosa. In 1875 he discovered copper on his ranch and for several years operated the mine. He continued in possession of the property until December, 1905, when he sold out, having in the meantime shipped large quantities of ore, while he still has much on hand and yet owns a mill. While engaged in mining operations he at the same time conducted his farming interests, using water from the mountains for irrigation. The ranch lies on the Tularosa river and the soil is well adapted when irrigated to the production of all kinds of grains, vegetables and fruits. He has made a specialty of the cultivation of apples and for years has raised apples weighing a pound and a half. He was the first American to locate here and has done much for the



Andrew Wilson

substantial improvement and development of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born four children: Mary L., the wife of Charles Anderson, of Otero county; Manoah, also of Otero county; Margaret and Andrew.

Mr. Wilson has served as county commissioner of Lincoln county. He is one of the most widely known of the pioneers of this part of the Territory and in the careful conduct of his business interests he has amassed wealth. His life has been eventful, fraught with many hardships and narrow escapes from the Indians in early days, and he is familiar with all the experiences and trials that come to the frontiersman, but as the years have gone by his carefully directed labors have brought him success and also contributed to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of southeastern New Mexico.

C. Meyer, a prominent merchant of La Luz, Otero county, New Mexico, was born in Germany, and in that country he was reared and received a common school education. At the age of eighteen years he came to America, and a few months after his arrival in New York city he enlisted his services in defense of the Union army in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company B, Seventh New York Regiment, in which he served for ten months. After a military career of ten months he received his discharge at Hart's Island, New York, for his adopted country then no longer needed his services, and he returned to the duties of private life.

In 1869 Mr. Meyer made his way to Texas, remaining in the Lone Star state from that time until 1882, when he removed to old Mexico, and for three years was there engaged in merchandising. On the expiration of that period he returned to Texas, and for the following six years was employed as bookkeeper for an American Mining Company. He then came to New Mexico and opened his present place of business at La Luz, being now the proprietor of a large general merchandise store, in which he has a complete and well selected stock of goods, his being the only store of its kind in the beautiful little settlement of La Luz.

In this city in 1894 Mr. Meyer was united in marriage to Lillie M. Greenwood, and they have three children: Lillie, Carl and Pauline. In his fraternal relations Mr. Meyer is a Mason, belonging to Alamogordo Lodge. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Alamogordo.

MCKINLEY COUNTY.

McKinley county was organized from a part of Bernalillo county in 1901. It lies in the first tier of western counties, and is bounded north by San Juan, east by Sandoval and Bernalillo counties, south by Valencia and west by Arizona Territory. Since the organization of the county, the seat of the government has been Gallup, which was settled in the early eighties, and is the center of a rich coal field.

On both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Santa Fé), which passes through the southern and southwestern portions of the county, numerous seams of coal make their appearance almost to the Arizona line. The product is of very good quality, containing from 92 to 95 per cent of combustible matter, and is supplied to the railroads, iron works and machine shops as far east as Albuquerque and as far west as the San Francisco mountains in Arizona, a distance of three hundred miles. The seams of coal average from four to six feet in thickness.

For ten years or more before the creation of McKinley county the people in the western portions of Bernalillo and Valencia counties were agitating the question of subdivision, knowing that Gallup would be the county seat. It was generally understood that the new county would be named Summit, but the popularity of the martyred president carried the day.

County Officers.—The following officials have served since the organization of the county in 1901:

County commissioners:—1901-2, Edward Hart (chairman), W. L. Bretherton, W. L. McVickers; 1903-4, Edward Hart (chairman), W. H. Morris, S. E. Aldrich; 1905-6, W. L. Bretherton (chairman), W. H. Morris, John A. Gordon.

Probate judge:—1901-6, D. Apodaca.

Probate clerks:—1901-2, D. C. Russell; 1903-6, Fred W. Meyers.

Sheriffs:—1901-4, William A. Smith; 1905-6, J. H. Coddington.

Treasurers:—1901-4, John C. Spears; 1905-6, Palmer Ketner.

Assessor:—1901-6, Stephen Canavan.

Fort Wingate and Early Settlement.—Fort Wingate, in the southern part of McKinley county, has been one of the most historic points in the Territory since 1862. The military occupation of that region, however, began in 1801, during the administration of Ferdinand Chacon, when a Spanish colony and presidio, or military post, were established at Cebolleta, fifteen miles north of Laguna. It was at this point that Governor Codallos, in 1746, had erected a mission for the purpose of evangelizing the Navajos. The first garrison consisted of thirty-five soldiers. This post was continued by the Spanish authorities until Mexico became a republic in 1821; then by the republic of Mexico until New Mexico became a Territory of the United States in 1850. It was then re-established as a camp by

the United States government and thus maintained until 1862, when it was removed to El Gallo, near the present town of San Rafael (Valencia county), and named Fort Wingate. In 1870 it was again moved to its present site at the west end of the Zuñi mountains.

General Eugene A. Carr, who was in command of the district of New Mexico, with headquarters at Fort Wingate, in 1888-90, in his annual report to the assistant adjutant general, Department of Arizona, under date of August 22, 1889, wrote as follows: "In looking over the records in the headquarters office, I am struck with the names of men prominent before and since the war, as well as those not so celebrated, but whose memories are so dear to many of us who are still on praying ground. On the register, which commences with October, 1854, I find Andrew Jackson lodging with Major Brooks, S. D. Sturgis with General Garland, and J. L. McFerron with A. McD. McCook. In 1853 I escorted General Garland from Fort Leavenworth as far as Council Grove, where the command was waiting under Electus Backus, and remember McCook singing songs with a lot of jolly fellows in a tent that evening, viz., B. L. Ewell, Charles Sutherland, Cary H. Fry, George Sykes, John D. Wilkins, Henry B. (Joler) Davidson, R. W. (Bob) Johnson, H. L. Kendrick, whose reminiscences of Fort Defiance are so vivid, and who no doubt recalls the Ojo del Oso, which fixes the location of this post; W. R. Shoemaker, George Gibson, Robert Williams, D. H. Rucker, H. B. Clitz, B. J. D. Irwin, W. N. Grier (bueno commandante), J. H. Carleton, John Adams, C. H. Ogle, Jonas P. Holliday (bueno teniente), Enoch and A. E. Steen, Elmer Otis, W. D. Pendor, D. McM. Gregg, W. W. Loring, Julian May, Roger Jones, J. H. Edson, J. R. Smead, W. B. Lane, Lewellyn Jones, A. J. Lindsay, G. B. Crittenden, W. L. Elliott, Alexander (General) McRae, who was killed at Valverde and had said the evening previous that he had nothing to live for, his family having disowned him on account of his adherence to the Union; John P. Hatch, R. M. Morris, Andrew Porter, James Longstreet, John G. Walker, my old captain and a perfect soldier and gentleman (I had been promoted out of the regiment of mounted riflemen in 1855, before it came to this Territory, where it gained great distinction in Indian warfare); Orrin Chapman, Jonathan Litterman, William D. Whipple, Fred Myers, John Pope, J. G. Lee, George B. Cosby, who had a \$20 gold-piece in his pocket where an Indian arrow struck it; Johnny Dubois, Thomas Duncan, T. G. Pitcher, George E. Pickett, B. Wingate, afterward killed, and for whom this post is named: Alex. Chambers, John G. Marmaduke, Basil Norris, John Pegram, Will Kearney, J. G. Tilford, Albert J. Myer, A. L. Anderson, R. H. Hall, our present inspector; L. L. Rich, and many others. * * * * *

"The first United States military commander was, of course, General Stephen W. Kearny; the next, Colonel Doniphan; the third, Sterling Price. Subsequently the command was exercised by the following distinguished officers. The records are deficient, but I remember that E. V. Sumner was sent out in 1850, with a large quantity of stock, seeds and farming utensils, with the idea of making the troops self-supporting. General Garland came out in 1853; Colonels Bonneville and Loring commanded about 1857. General Canby was in command when the rebellion commenced, in 1861."

General Carr gives the following as the post commanders from 1864 to 1888: General Carleton, 1864-6; General Getty, 1867-9; General Grang-

er, 1870-3 (part of 1871), 1875; General Gregg, 1871 (part of year), 1874, 1878 (part of year); General Hatch, 1876-8 (part of year), 1879-81; General Mackinzie, 1882-3 (part of year); General Stanley, 1883-4; General Bradley, 1884-6; General Swaine, 1885 (part of year); General Grierson, 1886-8.

In closing his report and calling attention to the resources of the surrounding country, General Carr wrote: "The cattle interest has in some places overstocked the area where water is to be had. In marching from Fort Bauard to Fort Wingate, in June, 1888, I found most of the cattle with their hides clinging to their bones, and considerable numbers dead in the sloughs, where they had mired when trying to drink, or to eat the green grass and weeds. * * * I will add that the native people are sober, frugal and industrious, and the educated among them and the American settlers form a superior body of men. All Latin races and all persons in a hot climate are supposed to take life easier than those who have to struggle with severe cold, but New Mexico is not so hot as some portions of the Union, and I think there is plenty of work in its inhabitants and that it is the making of a prosperous state. The country is practicable for railroads in almost every direction. The mountains and canyons look forbidding, but there is always a way to get across or through them. In my opinion," he concludes prophetically, "it would not be difficult to construct a railroad north of the San Juan, near Farmington, south to Silver City, New Mexico, or Clifton, Arizona, thus connecting Durango and Deming." In another portion of his report he intimates a desire which has not yet been fulfilled: "The Moquis had, on the 17th inst., their quadrennial snake dance, a disgusting ceremony, of which this may be the last exhibition."

In March, 1888, General Carr assigned Second Lieutenant John M. Stotsenburg, Sixth Cavalry, to the work of making a survey of the Navajo reservation for purposes of irrigation. This was the first step taken by the federal government in that direction.

Early Settlement of the County.—In the early days, prior to and for a few years after the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (1881), the region now embraced within the limits of McKinley county was the scene of extensive and profitable operations in cattle and horses. But long before any cattle men of note began to occupy the range in this section "Uncle Billy" Crane, who had come to the Territory as a scout under Kit Carson, established himself at Bacon Springs, about a mile and a half west of the site of the station on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad known as Coolidge (afterward Guam), where he built a house for the accommodation of passengers on the overland stage route from Santa Fé to Prescott. This was about the time of the location of Fort Wingate on its present site, in 1870.

Bacon Springs was also a stage station for the government Star route, and Crane remained there the balance of his life, in the seventies commencing to raise cattle and horses. He supplied the troops at Fort Wingate with beef, hay and other commodities, under contract with the government, and, though he accumulated a fortune of \$30,000 or \$40,000, he lost it in gambling with the officers at the fort. Among the Navajo Indians he was known as "Hostin Kloece," or the "hay man."

The town of Gallup, the county seat of McKinley county, was first

settled a short time prior to the advent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad line to this point in 1881. The town was named in honor of one of the auditors of the company engaged in the construction of the road. The first permanent settler was J. W. Swartz, who arrived on the 15th of December of that year as a member of the bridge construction party in charge of his brother, A. C. Swartz, now of Fresno, California. Mr. Swartz was accompanied by his wife and his son, Frank C., and they made their home in the upper story of the rough section house. For several months following their arrival Mrs. Swartz was the only white woman in the new town and their son, Frank, was the only child in the town. Wiley Weaver, who, with John McMillan and William Pegram, formed the Gallup Coal Company, also made the new town his home. Tom Dye, who discovered the first bed of coal in that section, conducted a saloon and was a notorious character. Among those who are said to have met death at his hands were his mother-in-law and his sister-in-law, whom he claimed to have killed at the same time by accident. Dye flagrantly violated the federal statute relative to the sale of liquor to the Indians, selling openly to the Navajos. His place was surrounded by a United States cavalry troop one day and he was taken to Albuquerque under arrest and for this offense was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. Charles Harding, who opened a saloon just prior to the construction of the railroad to Gallup, came from Pennsylvania and became quite wealthy, owning considerable real estate in the town. Thomas Hinch, proprietor of Hinch's Hotel, is another pioneer. Among the other early settlers were James Baylis, who came as agent for the railroad and afterward located at Fort Defiance, Arizona; Mr. Dennis, section foreman; and Frank Ritz, who had the first stock of drugs and medicines and the first store of any kind excepting the general merchandise establishment of the Gallup Coal Company. J. W. Swartz soon afterward established a general store, the only one except the company's store. The latter was also the first postmaster of Gallup, serving from 1883 to 1885 under appointment by President Arthur. George W. Sampson, now an Indian trader at Rock Springs, was also an early merchant. Gus Mulholland came in 1884 and the following year established an Indian trading store, which he conducted for several years. In the spring of 1885 W. F. Kuchenbecker and his brother-in-law, Worth Keene, started a general store. J. W. Swartz was the first justice of the peace, being elected in the summer of 1883 and serving two years.

The town of Gallup was incorporated July 9, 1891, and the first election for officers was held August 10th of that year. Upon the creation of McKinley county in 1901 and its designation as the county seat, temporary accommodations were provided for the courts and officers. In 1905 the erection of a court house was begun, but after laying the foundations the work was temporarily abandoned. The plans of the county officials contemplate a structure costing between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

The first school district organization was perfected in 1883 by the selection of J. W. Swartz, Wiley Weaver and James Baylis as trustees. Mr. Swartz raised three hundred and sixty-seven dollars by subscription for the support of the school and W. S. Burke, of Albuquerque, then county superintendent of schools, donated an equal amount from the fund in his charge. As the result of this enterprise a one-room schoolhouse was erected at a cost of eleven hundred dollars, and finally equipped. This, it

is claimed, was the first public school to be opened in New Mexico. The present school was not erected until 1892-3, but prior to this a traveling musician named Woods, who had tramped into Gallup from California, taught six or eight pupils in the old railroad pump house. Mrs. Swartz had the first private school in the town, with seven pupils.

The first religious services of any kind in Gallup were conducted by Mr. Ashley, a Congregational minister from Albuquerque, who preached twice a month, in 1883 and 1884, in the waiting room of the railroad station. The first church to be regularly organized was that of the Methodist Episcopal society, with Mr. Bush as pastor, in 1888. The Roman Catholic church, established by Father Brun, a French priest, was the second. Dr. Z. B. Sawyer was the first physician and surgeon to be permanently located at this point. Dr. Edward D. Harper, who came later, became widely known as a successful physician. John Woods, one of the early postmasters, was also town marshal for some time.

J. W. Swartz, the oldest resident pioneer of Gallup, was born in Pennsylvania in 1838 and was taken to Illinois by his parents at the age of fifteen. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served three years, participating in the campaign in the Mississippi valley, about Atlanta, the march to the sea and the grand review in Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, with the rank of first lieutenant. In 1880 he accompanied his brother, A. C. Swartz, to New Mexico, and since the 15th of December, 1881, has been a resident of Gallup, with the exception of the years 1885 to 1890, when he returned to his former home in Galesburg, Illinois, for the purpose of educating his son. Upon his return to Gallup in 1890 he was employed by the Crescent Coal Company for four years, but since 1894 has lived in practical retirement.

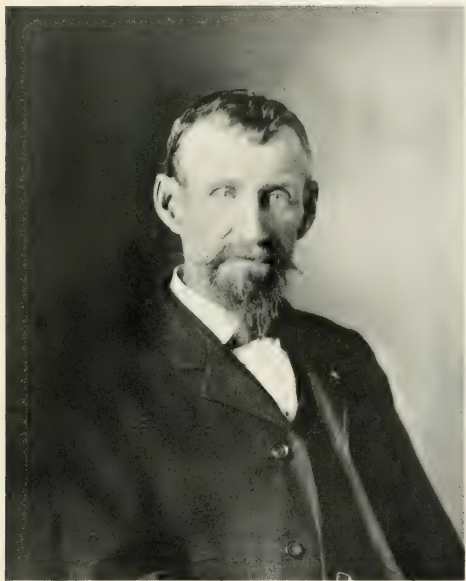
In 1866 Mr. Swartz married Della B. Swain, a native of Glens Falls, New York. Their only child is a son, Frank C. Swartz, who was born in Galesburg, Illinois, in 1868, and completed his education in the normal school at Bushnell, Illinois. After coming to Gallup he was employed for thirteen years in the commissary department of various coal companies. In 1896 he established himself in the mercantile business, selling to Palmer Ketner in May, 1904, and afterward starting a retail and jobbing business. He has served as town trustee and has been the Democratic candidate for county commissioner.

Mysterious Ruins.—About one and a half miles northeast of Gallup, on the summit of a rocky hill, known as "Crown Point," are the ruins of a structure which many believe to have been one of the early Spanish forts erected in New Mexico. The ruins, part of which are in a fair state of preservation, show that this fortification—if such it was—was eighty-eight feet long and twelve feet wide, and constructed of stone. The east and south walls have fallen, but the northwest portion, with its numerous portholes, is in good condition.

This structure was first discovered, so far as can be learned, by A. C. Swartz, formerly engineer in charge of the work of bridge construction on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, who ascended the hill from the north side in 1883. In later years his brother, J. W. Swartz, of Gallup, found among the stones entering into the structure one in which was cut the name "E. Maynox," and the date 1589.



Mrs. J. W. Swartz



J. W. Swartz

Coolidge (now Guam).—The town of Coolidge, now Guam, located on the Santa Fé Railroad, twenty-one miles east of Gallup, was at one time one of the liveliest places in New Mexico. When the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company extended its line to that point it was made a division station and was maintained as such for over ten years. But it was a live and progressive town even before the advent of the railroad. The cattle industry in that part of the Territory had become established in earlier days, but the approach of the men engaged in the construction of the railroad gave a fresh impetus to the place. Like most of the frontier towns of those days, it was a rendezvous for desperate characters, and blood-letting was not uncommon during the first two or three years of its history.

Among the early general merchants of Coolidge were John B. Hall and Charles Paxton, who were partners in trade. Hall came from Canada and Paxton from Pennsylvania, and they transacted an extensive business until Gallup was made the division town of the railroad. Gregory Page and James Page, brothers, had a sawmill and lumber yard there from 1881 to 1885. C. L. Flynn conducted a general mercantile establishment. The only physician permanently located was Dr. Burke. The settlement was without religious organization or school facilities, and the law was administered, for the most part, by the citizens without recourse to the constituted court.

W. F. Kuchenbecker, one of the oldest living pioneer residents of that portion of the Territory now included within the limits of McKinley county, has, since 1885, been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Gallup. The career of Mr. Kuchenbecker is of more than passing interest. Born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1851, he came to America in 1867, and for the first six months of his stay in the new world was employed in a lumber yard in Chicago. Going thence to Cairo, Illinois, he became a salesman in a wholesale grocery house, remaining there until a short time prior to his enlistment in the United States army at St. Louis, Missouri, August 27, 1875. A few weeks later his command was sent west, traveling by train as far as Granada, Colorado, and thence on foot by way of Raton Pass and the old Santa Fé trail to Fort Union, where he was assigned to Company K, Fifteenth United States Infantry. He was ordered to Fort Wingate, garrisoned by four companies under Major William Redwood Price. In 1878 he participated in guarding a town of about four hundred Warm Springs Apaches under the noted chief, Victorio, and Geronimo and Nana were members of the party. In 1879 he was ordered north to the San Juan river and the Pine River agency to help quell the Ute uprising of that year at the time of the Mecker massacre. He remained there from October, 1879, until March, 1880, and at Pagosa Springs until May 31, 1880. On the latter day he was ordered to proceed to the La Plata to assist in the erection of a new post headquarters under the direction of General George P. Buel, but at Animas City, while en route, a courier overtook his command with orders that they should proceed as quickly as possible to Fort Wingate, as a serious Navajo uprising was feared. By forced marches the little company made the trip in three days and two nights, but the threatened uprising did not materialize. Mr. Kuchenbecker relates many other exciting experiences of the frontier days.

On the 27th of August, 1880, after five years' service, Mr. Kuchenbecker received his discharge, and within an hour thereafter he was

behind the counter in the post trading store of Lambert N. Hopkins at Fort Wingate, in whose employ he remained about a year. In 1882 William S. Woodside became the trader and Mr. Kuchenbecker remained with him until March, 1885, when he came to Gallup, and in partnership with his brother-in-law, Worth Keene, established a general store. Two years later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kuchenbecker continued the business until 1891, when he sold out and established a wholesale ice and beer business. Since 1898 he has conducted a trade in hardware and furniture, and also has in connection therewith an undertaking establishment.

Mr. Kuchenbecker has taken an active interest in public affairs ever since locating in Gallup. As the nominee of the Republican party he was elected to the legislature in 1886 and again on the fusion ticket in 1892. Upon the incorporation of the town of Gallup he was elected its first mayor.

He was married, April 14, 1882, at Fort Wingate, to Angelina Young, of Daviess county, Missouri, who died in Los Angeles, California, December 11, 1905. Mr. Kuchenbecker has one son, Louis F., who assists his father in business.

Few living residents of the western part of New Mexico have had a wider experience throughout the west and the southwest than S. E. Aldrich, of Gallup. A descendant of old and prominent New England families, he was born at Cranston, a suburb of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1845. In youth he entered the employ of the American Water and Gas Pipe Company of New Jersey, and at the age of nineteen, near the close of the Civil war, he enlisted in Battery E. First Rhode Island Light Artillery, serving in the closing campaign on the James river.

After his discharge Mr. Aldrich entered the service of the American Water and Gas Pipe Company in Portland, Maine, and in New Jersey, but his health failed, and, believing that a few years' experience in the west would prove beneficial, on the 6th of September, 1870, he enlisted as a private in the United States army. He was at once assigned to Company A, Third United States Cavalry, and sent to Fort Verde, Arizona, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama, San Diego and Yuma. After five years' service in New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and other centers of trouble in the west, he was discharged, but immediately re-enlisted, joining Company D of the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Apache. He thus was in continuous service for ten years. During the last year of his military life, in which he filled successively all the offices except those under commission, he was also engaged in the cattle business with a partner on a ranch near St. Johns, Arizona.

In November, 1882, Mr. Aldrich went to Manuelito, New Mexico, and purchased of a Mr. Brown a trading post, which the latter had established there about a year before. He also had a licensed trading post at Navajo reservation, at Washington Pass, but soon abandoned it. With Elias S. Clark, afterward attorney-general for Arizona, as a partner, he subsequently established a store at Tase-a-lee. Archibald Sweetland afterward purchased Mr. Clark's interest and remained as Mr. Aldrich's partner for three years, at the expiration of which time, in 1890, Mr. Aldrich opened his present store at Round Rock, a noted Indian trading point. In February, 1891, Henry Dodge, a half-breed Navajo and a self-



S G Albrecht

made, self-educated man, became his partner in the latter store, Mr. Aldrich retaining individual control of the Manuelito store. In 1896 he erected a handsome residence in Gallup, where he and his family have since resided.

A strong Republican and a man of high public spirit, Mr. Aldrich has exhibited a lively interest in public affairs in town and county. He was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the erection of McKinley county from Bernalillo, and in 1903 and 1904 was a member of the board of county commissioners. He has been intimately identified with the best interests of McKinley county for so long a period that a record of his life forms an interesting chapter in the history of the Territory during the days of American occupancy.

Gus Mulholland, president of the Pacific Improvement Company and identified with other enterprises in New Mexico, resides at Gallup and has made his home in the Territory since 1884. He is a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after locating in Gallup he established a general mercantile business and carried it on about four years, then sold out to the Black Diamond Coal Company. From the early days of his residence in this town to the present time he has exhibited a keen and unselfish interest in the general welfare of the community. For several years he served as a member of the board of education and helped to erect the present public school building, one of the best equipped in New Mexico. He was postmaster of Gallup in 1891-92, under appointment of President McKinley, and in 1896 was elected to the Territorial legislature from Bernalillo county as the nominee of the Republican party, with which he has always affiliated and whose interests he has always staunchly espoused. He has stood for progress and advancement along material, intellectual and political lines and has left the impress of his individuality upon the upbuilding and progress of his county and the Territory.

Mr. Mulholland was one of the organizers of Fidelity Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., of Gallup, and his social acquaintance is wide and favorable. His business affairs, too, have proved of the utmost benefit to this city. For the past ten years he has been engaged in drilling wells throughout the Territory for the Territorial government, for corporations and for individuals, most of the work along the line of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway having been done by him. He is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of McKinley county.

A. W. Coddington, a native of New York state, who subsequently resided in Illinois and Colorado, came to Las Vegas in 1879 as a partner of C. P. Jones, and soon afterward began ranging cattle from that city to the Sandia mountains and thence to the Zuñi mountain country. He took his sons, C. B., who died in 1893 at Albuquerque, and J. H. Coddington, now of Gallup, into partnership with him, but the stringent financial conditions of the early '90s forced them to close out their business. A. W. Coddington, now a resident of Los Angeles, California, hunted buffalo on the plains before the days of the railroads and was closely associated with the pioneer progress and development of this part of the Territory. After his original activities in the cattle industry he had ranching interests in the San Juan valley, a cattle ranch in the Sandia mountains and a dairy near Albuquerque.

His son, J. H. Coddington, who was elected sheriff of McKinley

county in 1904, located at Chaves, east of Gallup, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in 1883 with his father. The earlier years of his young manhood were devoted entirely to the cattle business, his duties compelling him to ride over a large range of country. He is now proprietor of a livery stable in Gallup. He takes an active interest in public matters as a Republican, laboring earnestly and effectively for the welfare of the party, and fraternally he is identified with the Elks at Albuquerque.

Palmer Ketner, of Gallup, who was elected treasurer of McKinley county in 1904 as the nominee of the Republican party, came to New Mexico in 1888 as bookkeeper for the Aztec Coal Company. He remained in the employ of that concern until 1892, when it was merged into the Crescent Coal Company. In that year he assumed charge of the books and merchandising department of the Caledonian Coal Company and was identified with that concern until December, 1904, when he purchased the general merchandise establishment of Frank C. Swartz, which he still owns. He is here conducting a profitable business, having closely studied the demands of the public and selecting his goods with regard to the trade. His methods are strictly honorable and his conformity to a high standard of professional ethics has been one of the elements in his success. He is a member of Lebanon Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and is justly accounted one of the progressive citizens of Gallup.

Gregory Page, to whom much of the upbuilding of the town of Gallup is due, is proprietor of Hotel Page. He was born in Canada, removed to Michigan in 1878, and three years later, just before the construction of the railroad to Coolidge, he located at that place, and in partnership with his brother James began the operation of a sawmill and lumber yard. Four or five years later he went to Winslow, Arizona, where he remained until locating in Gallup in 1891. In that year he erected his hotel, which he conducted on the American plan until the opening of the Harvey eating house. It has since been conducted as a European hotel. In 1899 he installed a plant for the manufacture of ice, the only one in the county. In 1905 was organized the Pacific Improvement Company, which established a modern electric light and power plant and took over the ice manufacturing plant, both of which are now controlled by the new corporation.

Mr. Page has been a recognized leader of the Republican party in McKinley county for several years, but has not sought elective office. Since the organization of the county in 1901 he has been chairman of the Republican county central committee, and during the same period has represented his county in the Territorial central committee. His activity in business and political circles has made him a valued citizen of this part of the Territory, and he early had the prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing district. He has co-operated in many movements which have been of direct and immediate serviceableness, and his efforts in behalf of public progress and improvement have made him one of the prominent and influential residents of Gallup.

John A. Gordon, of Gallup, a member of the board of county commissioners of McKinley county, has resided in New Mexico since 1890. His father, Henry Gordon, located in the Territory in 1888. John A. Gordon was employed upon the railroad in New Mexico and Arizona until



L. C. DeShon

1897, when he engaged in the tobacco and cigar trade in Albuquerque. Since 1898 he has resided in Gallup, where he has become known as a substantial and public-spirited citizen. He also has business interests in Clarkville and Gibson, and owns valuable undeveloped coal lands in McKinley county. He has taken an active interest in Republican politics, and in the fall of 1904 was elected county commissioner for the full term of four years.

On the 25th of December, 1900, John A. Gordon was married to Rosa Renn. He is a charter member of Manuelito Tribe No. 9 of the Redmen, in which he is a prophet. In an active career he has been watchful of opportunities and has readily utilized the advantages which have come to him, whereby he has made steady progress toward the goal of prosperity. He was born in Scotland in 1873, but was brought to this country by his parents at the age of five months and has always been thoroughly American in spirit and interests. He is numbered among the pioneers whose efforts in behalf of the southwest have been effective, beneficial and far-reaching.

Eugene F. Kenney, a contractor and builder at Gallup, whose business activity contributes to the substantial improvement of his adopted city, was born in Maine in August, 1853, and engaged in railroading in that state in 1869 for a few months. He afterward went to Salem, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the Salem Lead Company's mill, and subsequently filled a position in a Boston, Massachusetts, bakery for ten years. On the expiration of that decade he came to the southwest, locating in Winslow, Arizona, in 1882. For eleven years he was engaged in railroading in New Mexico and Arizona, and spent one year as a carpenter in California. He has resided in Gallup since 1889, and for five years continued in the railroad service as air-brake inspector and repairer. In 1894 he left that position, however, and turned his attention to contracting and building. He erected the schoolhouse, the Episcopal church and many residences and stores here, having a liberal share of the public patronage. He is also interested in the location of oil lands in this vicinity.

Mr. Kenney has served as a member of the town board for several years, and has been a helpful promoter of community interests. He belongs to the Odd Fellows society and planned the Odd Fellows Hall in 1898. He also holds membership with the Improved Order of Red Men.

The Kitchen Opera House in Gallup was erected in 1895 by Peter Kitchen, who located in McKinley county in 1887, first establishing himself in the liquor business at Gibson. Since 1891 he has been engaged in business in Gallup. He was born in Galicia, Poland, in 1862, came to America in 1879 and for a few years before deciding to settle in New Mexico he traveled through Nebraska, Colorado and other western states. His opera house was the first to be erected in Gallup. His business career has been marked by financial success. He has taken an active interest in local affairs and has served as trustee of the town.

T. C. DeShon, proprietor of a finely equipped blacksmith shop and vehicle establishment at Gallup, came to New Mexico in 1885 as a mechanic in the Albuquerque shops of the Santa Fé Railway system, having been sent there from the shops at Topeka, Kansas. He was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, and for several years before coming to this Territory had been employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Com-

pany at Lincoln, Nebraska, and Edgemont, South Dakota, and by the Santa Fé Railroad Company at Topeka. In 1898 he was sent from Albuquerque to Gallup, where he remained in the employ of the company for eighteen months.

With almost no capital, he then purchased a small building and rented two lots and established himself in business as a general blacksmith, wheelwright and wagonmaker, and has added to this until now he is doing a wholesale as well as retail business, and carries a large stock of wagons and buggies. He soon found a large trade among the Navajos and has been quite successful.

Politically, unswerving in his devotion to Republican principles, he has taken an active interest in public affairs, and from 1901 to 1905 served as police justice. He is now chief deputy sheriff of McKinley county. He was made a Mason in Alliance, Nebraska, and has attained the thirty-second degree, entering the higher lodges at Deadwood, South Dakota, and the Shrine at Albuquerque. He is also a member of the lodge of Elks at Albuquerque.

LUNA COUNTY.

Luna county is in the southernmost tier of counties and in the second from the west. Its territory extends into Grant county to the west, and it is bounded north by Sierra, east by Doña Ana and south by Old Mexico.

Luna county was carved from portions of Grant and Doña Ana counties in 1901, after many years of agitation. The real cause of the division was the rivalry between Silver City and Deming, and the general sentiment among the people residing in what were the southern districts of Grant county that they were unfairly treated in politics and otherwise by the northern clique, with headquarters at Silver City. The definite agitation for a division began as early as 1888, and much time, money and bitter feeling were expended before the champions of Deming and a new county secured their end. Logan and three or four other names were proposed, but the rather impersonal and euphonious name by which it is now known was finally adopted.

County Officers.—The following have officially served the county since its organization:

County commissioners:—1901-2, James P. Byron (chairman), Newton A. Bolich, William M. Taylor (resigned), John T. Onstott (appointed to succeed Taylor).

1903-4, Walter C. Wallis (chairman), Stephen S. Birchfield (resigned), B. Y. McKeyes (appointed to succeed Mr. Birchfield, William Cotton (died in office), William M. Taylor (appointed to succeed Mr. Cotton; resigned), Albert L. Foster (appointed to succeed Mr. Taylor).

1905-6, W. C. Wallis (chairman), A. L. Foster, B. Y. McKeyes.

Probate judges:—1901-4, E. H. Matthews; 1905-6, Seaman Field.

Probate clerks:—1901-4, B. Y. McKeyes; 1905-6, E. J. Carskadon.

Sheriffs:—1901-2, Cipriano Baca; 1903, William Foster (resigned); Dwight B. Stevens (appointed to fill unexpired term), 1905-6.

Treasurers:—1901-2, C. J. Kelly; 1903, Walter H. Guiney (died in office); C. J. Kelly (appointed to fill unexpired term), 1905-6.

Assessors:—1901-4, Edward Pennington; 1905-6, J. B. Hodgson.

Natural Features.—Luna county is pre-eminently a cattle country, although with the development of irrigation systems founded upon the waters of the Rio Mimbres, cereals, fruits and vegetables will undoubtedly become important sources of wealth. The soil of the valleys is a rich, sandy loam, light and porous and of surprising fertility, and best adapted to fruits and vegetables. Cabbages and onions reach a remarkable development, the former often weighing from thirty to forty pounds and the latter from one to two. Delicious melons also grow to grand proportions, and the root crops grow well everywhere. The cereals do best in the elevated plateaus.

The general surface of the county is that of a plain, dotted with clusters of mountains rising from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the level. The

broad plains are covered with black and white gama grass, and the showers ordinarily induced by the mountain clusters serve to keep the forage in nutritive condition.

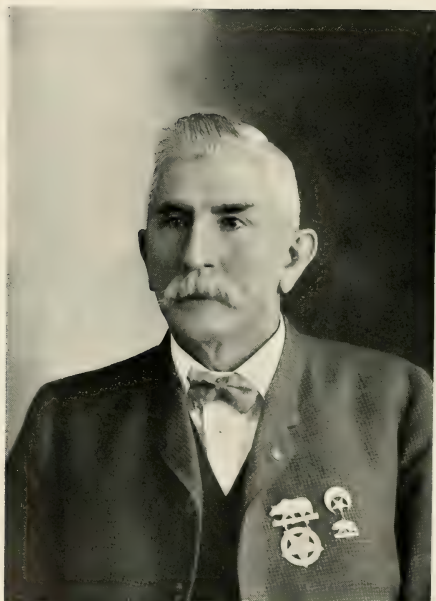
The Mimbres rises in the mountains of the same name, at the continental divide, in the northeastern part of Grant county. It takes its headwaters within about a mile of the principal feeders of the Gila, on the other side of the divide. Below the mountains in Luna county the river takes the form of what is usually termed a "lost river." About thirty miles north of Deming it debouches upon a plateau of the Sierra Madre as a large plain of deep alluvial soil. Little or no water is in sight, except in the flood seasons, but it always may be reached at moderate depths below the surface. The rivers rise in the mountains, drain a considerable watershed and then disappear into the earth. It is believed that in former ages, when the courses were much greater and the currents more rapid, scoriations of gravel and sand from the mountain sides filled up certain sections of the river beds, and that the water still percolates through these vast filters of nature. It is certain that in the case of Deming the phenomenon has been the means of furnishing the city with one of the best supplies in the world.

Deming.—The county seat is a prosperous village of about 1,500 people, lying at the junction of the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads, which from this point run west toward California, southeast to El Paso, Texas, and northeast to the upper portion of New Mexico, with spurs to Silver City and the adjacent mining country. It is not only the center of an extensive stock-raising country, but the mines, both south and north, give trade to many of its people. Gardens and orchards surround the place, and the waters of the Mimbres are being developed into a comprehensive system of irrigation, and an extension of the surrounding cultivated area means a corresponding growth of the settlement to which it is tributary.

Like most southwestern towns, Deming was founded upon railroad land. The first government grant of land covering its site was to the Texas Pacific Railroad, covering each alternate section from Texas to the Pacific coast. But the line was not built and the land was forfeited. In 1880 the Santa Fé reached Deming, the town being surveyed upon Wyandotte scrip land, which had been bought by that company. The original Texas Pacific grant was near the site and included the ground upon which the railroad depot was erected. Although this tract was inclosed by a wire fence, in 1882 several men jumped the land and organized a town company. The land was platted and many lots were sold, and after a legal fight of twenty years the squatters won their case.

The early prosperity of Deming was largely on account of its large trade with Mexico. The first church to be established was the Methodist, in 1883. Dr. Keefe was the pioneer physician, and C. H. Dane the first banker, with Frank H. Seabold, cashier. Among the earliest lawyers were Murat Masterson, a Canadian, who became widely known; Fred Carl and Philip Colby. The best known of the old-time merchants were German & Company, John Corbett, A. J. Clark, J. A. Mahoney, H. H. Kidder, Frank Thurmond, A. W. Armstrong and N. A. Bolich.

While the long fight was progressing in the courts between the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé roads and those who occupied the land along



Richard Hudson

their lines included in the original Texas Pacific grant, the feeling became so bitter that the companies discriminated against the town people and greatly retarded the growth of the place. But with the settlement of that difficulty, as well as of the contentions with Silver City (when Luna county was created), Deming commenced to grow rapidly.

In February, 1902, Deming was incorporated under the general village act, its first board of trustees being as follows: Seaman Field (president), T. A. Carr, Lou H. Brown, Albert Beals, A. J. Clark, Ed Pennington (clerk). In February, 1905, M. A. A. Lemke succeeded Mr. Pennington as clerk, but Mr. Field has acted as president to the present.

On November 18, 1905, the Deming City Water Company was incorporated, with Colonel P. R. Smith as president, J. J. Bennett vice-president and W. E. Willis secretary and treasurer. The supply is obtained from the subterranean waters of the Mimbres and the entire watershed to the north, the main reservoir, about six miles from the village, being forty-five feet deep and containing fifteen feet of water. The water is carried to Deming in eight-inch pipes. One well, twelve feet in depth, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons daily, supplies the domestic requirements of the village, and another, eighteen feet deep, having a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, is used for irrigation.

The capital stock of the company is \$100,000; bonded indebtedness, \$35,000; assets (estimated), \$150,000. Colonel Smith, its president, is in correspondence with the Reclamation Service of the government with a view of extending its investigations to the Mimbres valley in the vicinity of Deming. He is convinced that fifty square miles of valuable land can be irrigated, with the natural resources at hand, at a cost of one cent per thousand gallons.

The importance of Deming as a center of the cattle trade will be realized when it is known that 100,000 head are shipped annually from the three yards which were established by the Santa Fé road in 1892-93.

The Adelphi Club was organized solely for social purposes in 1899. Its membership is limited to Deming and the country immediately surrounding. Besides social and literary features, it supplies, in the way of amusements, bowling, billiards and gymnastic facilities.

Colonel Richard Hudson, now living retired in Deming, is one of the most widely known of the pioneers of New Mexico, and his life has been of direct and immediate serviceableness in the substantial upbuilding and development of his part of the Territory. He was born in England, February 22, 1839, was early left an orphan and in his childhood came to the United States. He was educated in Brooklyn, New York, and, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, went to San Francisco in 1852, when but thirteen years of age. In 1856 he ran away from home and began mining in Oroville, California. In 1861 he helped organize the First California Regiment for duty in the Civil war, but this regiment was not sent into active service. Subsequently, therefore, he joined Company I of the Fifth California Infantry and was made sergeant, while in 1863, in southern California, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He came to New Mexico with his command in the same year and assisted in preserving order in the lower Rio Grande valley. In 1864 he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, and remained in the service until the end of the war. On the 17th of October, 1866, he was mustered out at

Fort Union, New Mexico. He has since resided in the southwest, and in 1868 was appointed by Governor Mitchell captain of militia, while Governor Wallace made him major in the National Guard and Governor Sheldon promoted him to the rank of colonel of the First Regiment. He has ever been interested in military affairs, and yet possesses much of the old military spirit which prompted his active duty with the Union troops in the Civil war.

In the fall of 1866 Colonel Hudson located at Pinos Altos, where he engaged in the hotel business, also in mining, staging and freighting. The same year he was elected the first sheriff of Grant county and served in that capacity for two years. In 1870 he was elected probate judge and served four years. In 1871 he removed to Silver City, where he engaged in the livery and freighting business and subsequently purchased the hot springs, which then became known as the Hudson Hot Springs. Recognizing their value because of their medicinal properties, in 1876 he built a hotel and bath houses there and conducted the hotel for a number of years with good success. At the same time he was engaged in the cattle business. In March, 1892, his hotel was destroyed by fire and he then returned to Silver City, where he conducted the Timmer Hotel. Soon afterward he was appointed by President Harrison as agent for the Mescalero Apaches and acted in that capacity for one year. Since then he has lived in honorable retirement from further official or business cares, and well does he merit the rest which has come to him, for his life has been one of activity, and in the control of his private business interests he has also contributed to the public welfare.

Fraternally, Colonel Hudson is a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows society and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of many sterling qualities and characteristics, and wherever known is held in high esteem by reason of his genuine worth and what he has accomplished.

September 24, 1871, at Silver City, Mr. Hudson married Miss Mary E. Stevens, of Silver City. One daughter was born, Mamie, now Mrs. H. H. Williams, of Deming.

Dwight B. Stephens, sheriff of Luna county and a resident of Deming, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio. He came to this part of the Territory in 1892 and entered the cattle business. He has since been identified with this industry, which is one of the most important resources of the Territory, and his labors have been of material benefit in grading up stock in the last few years, thereby greatly increasing their market value. He was appointed sheriff of Luna county to fill out the unexpired term of W. N. Foster, and in November, 1905, was elected to the position which he is now filling.

Mr. Stephens and his family reside in Deming. He belongs to Deming Lodge No. 20, K. P.; Deming Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and the Elks Lodge No. 413, at Silver City, New Mexico. He is a man of social, genial disposition, having a wide acquaintance and many friends.

James H. Tracy, well known in business circles in Deming, Luna county, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 10, 1850, and in 1872 went to Virginia, whence in 1874 he made his way to Texas. In 1880 he came to New Mexico, where he engaged in mining for four or five years. He had charge of Carroll Brothers' Silver Cave mining group and Poca-



Herman Child

hontas mines at the south end of the Florida mountains and yielding lead and silver. They were discovered in 1880 and were worked up to 1885 as patented ground. Little work, however, was done from 1885 until 1904. Mr. Tracy has been with the firm of Carroll Brothers, in charge, since 1885. He is engaged in business in Deming, having been a partner of J. W. Hanigan since 1889.

Mr. Tracy has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, being a charter member of the last named. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine at Albuquerque.

Judge Seaman Field, probate judge of Luna county, at Deming, was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 27, 1829. His educational advantages in youth were very meager, but he has been a broad reader and is now a well-informed man, having a comprehensive knowledge not equaled by many a college-bred student. He began business life as a clerk, and while still but a boy went to New York city, where he was employed in the same capacity by his uncle. In 1849 he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and for ten years traveled for a mercantile house.

In 1862 Judge Field enlisted in the Thirty-third Texas Confederate Cavalry and served on the frontier of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted from the ranks to sergeant and successively to first lieutenant, captain and lieutenant-colonel. When the war was over he returned to New York city and again entered the old mercantile house in which he had formerly been employed, spending the succeeding eleven years in the north. In 1876, however, he again went to Texas, and in 1882 came to Deming, where he owned a ranch and also conducted a wholesale liquor house. In 1884 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States collector of customs at Deming, and served for four years, being, perhaps, the only man to ever hold that office without bond. He also held that office four years in Cleveland's second term; was chairman of the board of school trustees of the high school of Deming for six years, serving for over ten years on the board during his residence here; was one of the organizers of the Adelphi Club, which has been a great advantage to this town; is also brigadier-general, commanding the New Mexico Brigade, Pacific Division, U. C. V. & S., and is president of the board of regents of the Agricultural College, in which he has served for four years. He has been engaged more or less in mining, and has thus led a busy life with his industrial, commercial and official duties demanding his time and attention.

Judge Field was married in New Orleans, in 1857, to Miss Maggie Clannon, who died on October 14, 1878, and on the 8th of February, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Achsa Mims, of Dallas, Texas. Judge Field is a Mason, having held the highest offices in the lodge, chapter and commandery, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He has been president of the board of trustees of the village of Deming since its organization. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of the southern portion of New Mexico, a man who in the breadth of his vision, his business activity and his political service has made his life of benefit to his fellow men.

Joseph A. Mahoney, who is engaged in merchandising in Deming, where he is also operating in real estate, has figured prominently as well in political circles and has been a representative to the Territorial legis-

lature. He was born in Ladoga, Indiana, on the 4th of April, 1864, and was reared and educated in his native state, supplementing a public school course by attendance at a normal school. In May, 1882, when eighteen years of age, he came to Deming and has since resided continuously in this city. He entered upon his business career here in the capacity of a clerk in the employ of A. J. Clark, with whom he remained for two years, when, in 1885, he established a grocery business on his own account. On the 1st of January, 1889, he extended the field of his operations by opening a hardware, furniture and crockery business and now has a liberal patronage accorded him in recognition of his straightforward dealing, his reasonable prices and his earnest efforts to please his customers. He has remained at the same location continuously since May 20, 1885, although on the 5th of July of that year, at eleven o'clock at night, his store was burned in the big general fire which swept over the town. At seven o'clock the next morning he resumed business and as rapidly as possible again stocked his store, and has through all the intervening years been a foremost factor in commercial circles in Deming. He also has lead and zinc mine properties and owns considerable valuable real estate, including three large business blocks, two of which were erected by him. He has thus contributed in substantial measure to the material progress and development of his adopted city.

Mr. Mahoney was married to Ella Broderick, a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and they have a daughter, Mary. Mr. Mahoney belongs to the Elks lodge at Silver City. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and he was very active in the fight for the erection of Luna county from Grant county. In 1897 he represented his district in the lower house of the Territorial legislature and he has been a member of the board of equalization and secretary and treasurer of the Regent's Normal School for six years. His activity in public service has been of material benefit to the Territory along the various lines to which his energies have been directed.

Colonel Paschal Smith, a veteran of the Civil war, now **engaged in the** real estate business in Deming and one of the best known pioneers of Grant county, New Mexico, was born near Dyersburg, Tennessee, in November, 1833. In his early boyhood days he went to Arkansas and subsequently to Texas, arriving in Guadalupe in 1844. His father had died in Arkansas and subsequently Colonel Smith returned to that state, becoming a student in Mine Creek College, now extinct. He early displayed the elemental strength of his character by working his way through college and thus, when equipped for life's practical and responsible duties, he entered into business. At the opening of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and, true to his loved southland, became a private in the Confederate army. He soon won promotion, however, to the rank of second lieutenant, eventually becoming lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment and acted as its commander throughout the war, being commissioned colonel just before the close of hostilities. He served in Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, being first attached to the army under General McCullough, later under General Holmes and subsequently under General Kirby Smith in Louisiana. Two months before the cessation of hostilities he was sent on a special secret mission to Europe for the Confederate government and there he secured arms, which were placed on shipboard ready to be taken to the Confederacy, but the



Mr and Mrs L. L. Baker

war ended and he was recalled from England. He then sailed to Matamoras, whence he returned to the United States.

After the war was over Colonel Smith engaged in business in Bryant, Texas, for seven years, covering the period from 1869 until 1876. He was afterward connected with business enterprises in Chicago, Illinois, and because of ill health sought a change of climate, going to Denver, Colorado, in 1878. Two years later he came to New Mexico and entered upon business connection with the Valverde Mining Company in the Burro mountains, acting as general manager of that company and also becoming director in the Valverde Company, then operating in that locality. Subsequently Colonel Smith spent a few years in New York, but since 1890 has lived in Deming, where he is engaged in real estate operations. He is also president of the Deming City Water Company, which he organized. The works were successfully completed and put in operation May 1, 1906. He is now thoroughly informed concerning property values in this part of the Territory and has negotiated a number of important realty transfers, having a good clientage in this direction. He has also promoted three successful mining sales since May 15, 1906, aggregating \$600,000. Colonel Smith is a supporter of the Democracy who entertains liberal and progressive views. He has steadily refused office, having no aspiration in that direction, but keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons. His life has been one of intense and well directed activity and he is today one of the prominent and representative residents of Deming.

Colonel Smith has four daughters by his first wife, all now married. He was married again in 1869 to Miss Mattie G. Kendrick, of Kentucky, by whom he had one son and two daughters. The son, a graduate of Stanford University and New York Law School, died at the age of twenty-seven, a brilliant, highly respected young man, whom everybody loved and trusted. He was the idol and life of the home and his untimely death was the greatest sorrow of all. Lillian and Manda, recent graduates of Mills College, California, and Vassar College, New York, are both at home with their parents and are very intellectual and beautiful young ladies.

N. A. Bolich, engaged in merchandising in Deming, is a native of Pennsylvania, in which state his boyhood and youth were passed. Seeking to benefit by the business opportunities of the west he located first in Iowa and in 1882 came to Deming, where he has now for almost a quarter of a century made his home. Here he engaged in general merchandising and has since continued a representative of commercial interests. He has become a prosperous and influential citizen of the community, whose co-operation can always be counted upon to further progressive public measures.

C. L. Baker, conducting a livery business in Deming, was born and reared in Fort Worth, Texas, and while in the Lone Star state became familiar with the cattle business. He arrived in Lincoln county, New Mexico, in 1885, with a band of cattle from Texas, but as that locality was not a favorable one for cattle raising he continued on to Grant county and located a ranch south of Lordsburg. He is running cattle there now and has continued in the cattle business since his removal to the Territory more than twenty-one years ago. In 1892 he took up his abode in Deming,

where he purchased a livery stable, which he has since successfully conducted, and he also engages in mining on a small scale.

Mr. Baker belongs to Deming Lodge No. 18, of Red Men. He married in this city in 1904 and is well known socially and in a business way.

S. Merideth Strong, M. D., physician and surgeon of Deming, was born in Logansport, Indiana, August 8, 1877, but was reared in New York, acquiring his education in the public schools of that state. He won the degree of bachelor of arts from Columbia University and prepared for his profession as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He further perfected his knowledge by broad, practical experience in Roosevelt Hospital and in Bellevue Hospital of New York. He was also in the Sloan Fraternity Hospital and a student in Vanderbilt Clinic. He practiced to a limited extent in New York aside from his hospital work before coming to New Mexico, and here he has made a notable reputation because of his superior skill in handling the intricate and complex problems which continually confront the physician. He arrived in Silver City in 1902 and began practice, but after a brief period removed to Santa Rita. In November, 1902, he took charge of the Santa Rita Hospital and the hospital of the Nevada Mining Company at Hanover, also the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Hospital at Fierro. He left Santa Rita on the 1st of April, 1905, and came to Deming with the idea of building a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis. Arrangements have been completed for the erection of the building, which is built on the cottage plan, with an administration building and wards for the bedridden cases. He has kept abreast with the rapid strides made in the profession in the treatment of this disease, which was formerly considered incurable. He feels fully assured that the dry climate, combined with outdoor life, careful sanitation and diet, will do much for the cure of tubercular patients, and undoubtedly he will meet with both professional and financial success in the conduct of the institution, which is now in process of construction.

Dr. Strong was married in the Episcopal church in Albuquerque, September 17, 1902, to Miss Zerlena Morrill Quimby, of New York city. They have one child, a son, S. Merideth, Jr. The family are an addition to the social circles of Deming. Especially interested in his profession from the scientific and the humanitarian standpoint, he devotes his attention largely to his work, to the exclusion of outside interests, and his labor is of practical benefit to his fellow men. He is now a member of Luna and Grant Counties Medical Society, the Territorial Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a Mason.

C. J. Kelly, who makes his home in Deming and is filling the position of treasurer of Luna county, was born and reared in Bloomington, Indiana, where he acquired a high school education. He has been a resident of Deming since 1894, at which time he entered mercantile circles in this city. He has since been identified with business interests here and is now bookkeeper for the J. A. Mahoney Mercantile Company. Ten years after settling in Deming he was called by popular suffrage to the position of collector and treasurer of Luna county, the election being held in November, 1904. In 1902 he had been appointed to the position by Governor Otero upon the organization of the county, so that he has been five years



James V. Rydman
And Family

in this position. In the discharge of his duties he is prompt and capable and has been found to be a worthy custodian of the public exchequer. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Bloomington, Indiana, and with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Deming.

James W. Hannigan, a member of the firm of Hannigan & Tracy, who since 1889 have operated in Deming and whose opinions and labors have likewise been an influence in public affairs in this part of the Territory, was born in California, April 17, 1856. He came to New Mexico in 1882, having previously, however, entered upon his business career as a bookkeeper in San Francisco for the firm of Carroll Brothers. Removing to New Mexico he settled at Lordsburg as a representative of the firm of Carroll Brothers, who were proprietors of stores and mines at that place and at Shakespeare. He acted as bookkeeper for a year and in 1883 came to Deming, continuing in the employ of Carroll Brothers until 1885, when they closed down their mines. He was associated with J. H. Tracy in the management of the Carroll interests and since 1889 he and Mr. Tracy have been in business in Deming, where they own two good business houses.

Mr. Hannigan has always been an earnest Republican, supporting the party since age gave to him the right of franchise. In 1904 he was elected to the Territorial legislature from the district comprising Luna, Grant, Doña Ana and Otero counties, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body, where he was regarded as an active working member. For the past four years he has been a member of the Republican county central committee and a delegate to the Territorial conventions. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rosella Chase, was a native of Indiana. Mr. Hannigan has, through the improvement of opportunity and a ready recognition and utilization of advantages, worked his way steadily upward to a position of prominence in business circles, and at the same time has exercised strong and beneficial influence in public affairs.

F. W. Kille, who is foreman of the *Headlight*, published at Deming, New Mexico, was born in Browning, Missouri, October 24, 1876. He is a son of J. L. Kille, an old settler of Browning and a real estate, insurance and loan agent at Browning. The son acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and after putting aside his text books took up the printers' trade, which he learned in Browning, following the business in Missouri for about twelve years. He came to Deming, October 8, 1903, and entering upon the position of foreman of the *Headlight*, has since acted in that capacity with credit to himself and profit to the paper.

Mr. Kille was married at Laclede, Missouri, to Miss Laura E. Brock, on the 1st of January, 1901. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp at Browning, and the Improved Order of Red Men at Deming, and he also holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Browning.

James N. Upton, one of the well known cattlemen of New Mexico, now living in Deming, who is also interested in the development of the rich mineral districts of the Territory, was born in Tyler, Texas, and was reared in Smith county, that state. In early life he became connected with merchandising and continued in that line of business before his removal to Deming, where he arrived in 1887. Here he began mining and also gave a part of his time and attention to farming and to the raising of fine horses.

He has, to a greater or less extent, been connected with the work of locating and developing rich mining properties, and has also continued in the cattle business, which has been his chief interest during the past nine years. He purchased the old Mimbres River cattle ranch and upon this has large herds. He is continually improving the breed of cattle raised and thus securing advanced prices. He is also operating a zinc mine in Tres Hermanos district and this, too, is proving to him a gratifying source of income. Mr. Upton has his family with him in New Mexico. He belongs to Silver City Lodge No. 413, B. P. O. E., and to Deming Lodge, A. F. & A. M. For two terms he has served as county commissioner of Grant county and has ever manifested a public-spirited interest in those matters and measures which pertain to the material, intellectual and political progress of the locality.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

San Juan county is in the extreme northwestern corner of New Mexico, being bounded north by Colorado, west by Arizona, east by Rio Arriba county and south by McKinley and a small portion of Bernalillo county. It contains 5,942 square miles, 3,802,880 acres, of which 1,958,400 acres are in the Navajo Indian reservation, 1,475,000 acres are subject to entry, about 260,000 acres have been appropriated and about 300,000 are estimated to be irrigable. It is one of the smaller counties of the Territory, and yet is nearly twice as large as the combined area of Rhode Island and Delaware. Its county seat is Aztec, on the Rio Animas, in the northeastern portion of the county. Lying outside the main railroad lines, being admirably adapted to horticulture and agriculture and about half of its area being embraced in the Indian reservation, San Juan is characteristically rural. Its small towns are chiefly the centers of farming communities, and its chief sources of wealth are live-stock, alfalfa and fruits.

Topography and Natural Features.—The northern, or irrigable portion of San Juan county, presents the appearance of a basin surrounded on all sides with mountains and high ridges, with a deep notch cut into one side for the exit of the San Juan river toward the Colorado. It is a portion of the foothill country of the Rocky mountain system, furrowed by fertile river valleys and checkered with broad and level mesas. Outside of the valleys and elevated plains the country consists of a series of "double lands," broken by arroyos and generally bearing luxurious growths of native grasses. The altitude ranges from 5,000 to 6,000 feet.

The county is watered by the San Juan river and its branches. The watershed is from the San Juan mountains in southwestern Colorado, the main channel having its rise in Archuleta county, that state. It enters New Mexico at the northeast corner of the county, makes a huge semicircle and departs at the extreme northwestern corner of the Territory on its course through Utah. Within San Juan county the total length of the river is one hundred and twenty-four miles, about thirty miles of which is over lands of the Navajo reservation. It is two hundred and seventy-five feet wide on an average, and has a fall of about eleven feet to the mile. In the spring and early summer it is only fordable at a few places, and its lowest depth is about two feet. Even as late as October and November its waters will generally reach a wagon bed. The least flow of the river will be about 4,000 cubic feet per second, or amply sufficient to irrigate 640,000 acres.

At Largo the river bottom widens out into rolling mesa and bottom lands available for cultivation. The most important of these tracts are known as the Bloomfield and Solomon mesas, which, with the bottom lands under them, will aggregate over 20,000 acres. They are on the north

side of the river. On the south side, between the mouth of the Animas and Farmington, is a fine piece of valley land twenty-five miles long and about two broad. The Animas and La Plata empty into the San Juan near Farmington, about midway in the county.

The Animas river, which is the most important tributary of the San Juan, flows south from Durango, Colorado, near which place it is formed by the junction of two mountain streams, and will irrigate, if systematically handled, 30,000 or 40,000 acres of fruit land. The stream flows thirty miles within the county, averages one hundred and fifty feet in width and is eighteen inches deep at low water. Besides the valley of the Animas there is an important area of land included in the Farmington Glade, an interval between the Animas and La Plata rivers, and embracing a strip of country eighteen miles long and from two to three wide. It will aggregate 25,000 acres of good irrigable land, well adapted to fruit raising. In this locality the traces of an ancient Aztec ditch may be seen, which once irrigated a large area of the glade from the Animas. The La Plata river flows in a deep, sandy bed, and its waters generally disappear in the last week of August or the first week of September. Along the upper part of the river after it enters San Juan county there are several thousand acres cultivated, and at Jackson, near its mid-course, is a small Mormon colony with some one thousand acres under improvement.

These streams are permanent in character, but the flow fluctuates with the seasons, depending chiefly upon the melting of winter snows in spring and upon the so-called rainy season, occurring usually in the latter part of August and in September. The spring flow begins in the early part of March and reaches its maximum about the middle of May; then gradually declines until the fore part of July, when it reaches the normal summer flow. The rainy season flow is characterized by sudden freshets, which at times are of great volume, as in September, 1896, when a flow of seven thousand eight hundred feet per second was observed in the Animas river. Besides the valleys along the streams there is a vast extent of grain and fruit land lying back from the rivers in large plateaus, a great portion of which will ultimately be irrigated from the streams at a reasonable expense. The altitude of the valleys averages 4,500 feet in the lower portion of the county, increasing as the rivers are ascended at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five feet per mile.

Irrigated and Irrigable Lands.—It has been estimated that from the average flow of the San Juan, the Animas and La Plata rivers, in whose valleys are the principal areas of irrigable land, there are available 6,250 cubic feet of water per second, or a volume sufficient to irrigate 1,000,000 acres. In addition, and properly to be considered in the San Juan basin, **are the lands on either side of the Largo, Canyon Blanco and Canyon Gallegos**, which flow into the parent stream from the south, but are dry part of the year. Still further south are twenty-four townships supplied with water, but less abundantly, from the headwaters of Rio Chaco, or Chusca, and the Ojo Amarilla.

According to a careful computation there are at least 600,000 acres in San Juan county available for irrigation, about 100,000 acres being actually under ditch, most of which is used for pasturage. The areas under cultivation embrace 5,000 acres on the Las Animas, under twenty ditches; 4,200 on the La Plata, with the same number of irrigation ditches; 5,000

acres on the San Juan, and 500 acres on the Rio de los Pinos, in the extreme northeastern portion of the county.

The Irrigation Ditches.—Irrigation and the cultivation of the soil thereby is not a new art in the San Juan county. The traces of ancient pueblos and surrounding irrigating canals may be seen in several places. On the south side of the Animas and skirting the bluffs is to be noticed a ditch of higher line than any now in use. It covers all that side of the valley down to the San Juan, and on the north side of the river is another entering the Farmington Glade.

The irrigation system of San Juan county is mainly described by the expression "neighborhood ditches." The status of affairs in this regard is thus described by Granville Pendleton in a pamphlet published by authority of the New Mexican Bureau of Immigration in 1906: "The farmers have joined in constructing canals and ditches sufficient to irrigate nearly all of the tillable land in the first or immediate bottoms of the rivers and also some of the mesa lands on the second bottoms. While the various ditches and canals under the law are called corporation or community ditches, they are owned exclusively by the farmers and land owners having land under them. In the first construction of these ditches or canals, the farmers owning adjoining land would associate themselves as a community ditch company to construct a ditch with sufficient capacity to irrigate all of their respective lands under this particular ditch. The shares of water were then divided in proportion to the amount of land that each held for irrigation. Each farmer thus procured a sufficient water right for the lands owned by him under this particular ditch. This water right goes with the land and is perpetual, the same as houses, fencing and other improvements. Of course, water rights can be divided, transferred and sold separately from the land or attached to other lands by deed or transfer.

"The only expense connected with a water right in one of these community ditches is the amount of work and expense necessary each year in repairing and putting the ditches in proper shape. This expense is light and is done mostly in work of cleaning out and repairing the ditches, each water owner doing his pro rata share of the work. The average cost of a water right for forty acres ranges from \$10 to \$25 and averages \$15 to \$17."

The one syndicate or corporation ditch in San Juan county is now known as the Animas, La Plata and San Juan Canal, or, more familiarly, the Coolidge Ditch. The canal is twenty miles long and was constructed by the Coolidge Brothers (Dr. J. W. and F. J., of Scranton, Pennsylvania) at a cost of \$100,000 (including the acquirement of lands for the waterways). The work was commenced in 1887 and the original builders still own and operate the canal. The supply is drawn from the Animas river near Aztec, and the course of the canal is westwardly to the La Plata. It is designed to irrigate some 10,000 acres, the main body of land lying just north of the town of Farmington. The Canyon Largo ditch, taken from the south side of the San Juan, near Largo, covers a large tract of land opposite Bloomfield, and the High Line ditch, taken from the La Plata river near the Colorado state line, covers a considerable area between the La Plata and the Hogback.

The first successful irrigating canal on the San Juan was that constructed by J. C. Carson, Joseph Starriett and others, mostly stockmen, and

was known as the Bloomfield ditch. It covered a portion of the San Juan valley east of the mouth of the Animas river, and is still in operation.

In September, 1904, the federal government sent a surveying party into the La Plata valley for the purpose of planning irrigation works. They ran a line from the Animas river above Durango, but found that the expenses of the proposed undertaking would be too great, on account of the necessity of constructing tunnels for carrying the water. A good natural dam site is to be found near the Colorado line on the La Plata. Two irrigation projects have been under consideration by the Reclamation Service of the government. One covers 17,000 acres lying on both sides of the river; the other, about 9,000 additional acres on what is called the Meadows, a mesa between La Plata and Fruitland. The latter project includes a second reservoir at a point known as "the narrows," flooding about 1,000 acres, and being connected with the upper reservoir by a canal. The estimated cost per acre is about \$30.

Among the most important development projects inaugurated in the county within recent years is that of the New Eden Ditch and Land Company, incorporated April 3, 1906, for the purpose of building a large canal from the Animas river to the mesas east of the valley, which is intended to irrigate about 30,000 acres of exceedingly fertile tableland. W. Goff Black, William T. Allen, Thomas P. Maddox, Robert W. Bray and Charles E. Clendenny are the principal spirits in the enterprise.

Several companies are considering the advisability of constructing a number of new ditches and canals that will bring under cultivation large bodies of rich government lands subject to homestead and desert land entries. Not one-fifth of the land that can thus be reclaimed has yet been filed upon. In the western part of the county, tributary to the La Plata valley, a large storage reservoir is contemplated, which will bring to productivity considerable tracts of uplands and mesas, consisting of government land well adapted to fruit culture. The La Plata river, being the shortest in the county and having its source in the La Plata mountains, very moderate in height, the surface drainage is small, the snows near its source melt rapidly and the supply of water sometimes does not last to the latter part of the irrigation season. As the valley is unusually fertile and productive when water is sufficient, it is all the more necessary that artificial storage should be provided, that none of the supply shall go to waste. Even under present conditions La Plata valley is one of the finest in the county, and for the past twenty-five years farming and fruit-growing have been profitably conducted on the first and second bottoms.

Resources of the County.—Aside from the lands of the county susceptible of irrigation and cultivation, the country is one vast stock range, occupied by large herds of cattle and horses and flocks of sheep, thereby guaranteeing a good home market for the surplus forage grown in the valleys. Under the mild winters all kinds of stock subsist the year through without expense to the owner, except the marking and branding, until the time for fattening arrives. There are from 40,000 to 50,000 head of sheep fed each winter and from 8,000 to 10,000 head of cattle. Many of the latter are thoroughbreds—Shorthorns, Herefords and Red Poles. It is only within the past few years that it has been demonstrated that alfalfa-fed cattle make the finest of beef, and also the cheapest that can be produced. For that reason stock-growers and farmers are acquiring the best

breeds of cattle—White Face, Shorthorns, Red Poles and Polled Angus for beef, and Jerseys and Holsteins for dairying purposes.

Farmers who have learned the value of alfalfa do not now feed grain to their stock unless for the heaviest kind of work, such as freighting or heavy teaming. It is the average feed for both horses and cows. The average yield is five tons per acre, and in San Juan county three crops can be cut. It does not deteriorate with successive crops, and with all its prodigious growth continuously fertilizes and invigorates the soil. It is the most valuable crop in the county and the greatest source of wealth.

Stock sheep very rarely require feed in the winter. There are times, however, when snow covers the ground for a few days and at such time alfalfa is often fed. About 100,000 head of sheep are owned and grazed in the county at the present time, and the wool clip in 1905 amounted to some 350,000 pounds. There are 5,000 head of horses and about as many goats. The raising of a good class of draught and road horses is proving a profitable occupation, as is also the breeding of Angora goats. Goats need no feed the year round, and thrive on the open range. It is estimated that the public range of the county now embraces 1,500,000 acres, exclusive of the Navajo reservation.

Although cereals and vegetables of all kinds flourish in San Juan county, more progress has been made in horticulture than in any other branch of husbandry. The orchards extend along all the rivers, those at Farmington and Junction City being the oldest and largest. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries and all small fruits do well. Besides American grapes, the foreign varieties have succeeded beyond expectation, even the seedless Sultana ripening to perfection. Many varieties of apples bear the next year after setting, when set at two years from graft, and seem to be quite regular bearers thereafter, so that it is not necessary to wait from five to ten years for fruit, as is often the case in the middle states. Peaches, plums and apricots often bear the first year after being planted, and produce large crops during the second year. Southwestern Colorado is now almost wholly supplied with fruit from San Juan county, and the apples grown here have gained a reputation for fine flavor and freedom from blemishes not excelled by any other locality in the United States. In the Chicago markets they have sold as high as \$5 per fifty-pound box. Besides the fruits mentioned, San Juan is a good country for all kinds of nuts, especially peanuts, almonds and black walnuts. The cottonwood, willow and cedar are native growths, while in ornamental trees the Lombard poplar, the maples, the weeping willow, the locust and the catalpa naturally flourish, and a great variety of roses, the honeysuckle, the snow-ball and a world of other flowers adorn the lawns and beautify the gardens.

Bee culture has passed the experimental stage, and there are several profitable apiaries of 100 hives and upward. The orchards and alfalfa fields, and especially the clover, or wild bee weed, furnish inexhaustible food. The quality of the honey is superior, while the mild winters render it easy to carry the bees through with comparatively small loss. Dairying is a rapidly growing industry, and several creameries are about to be established at central points.

The colleges of agriculture at Fort Collins, Colorado, and at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, have made tests of the percentage of saccharine matter

in the sugar beets raised in the western states and territories, which have demonstrated that San Juan and Santa Fé counties stand at the head of the list.

San Juan county was without railroads until 1905, when the Denver & Rio Grande constructed a standard-gauge branch line from Durango south through Aztec and Farmington. The main irrigable areas of the county are thus brought into close touch with the general markets of the west. The Colorado & Arizona Railroad has made three complete surveys through San Juan county—one up the San Juan river to Pagosa Springs, Colorado; one up the Animas, via Durango, to Pueblo, and the third crossing the San Juan river at Jewett, and thence through the Meadows, the La Plata valley and the coal fields of that locality to Durango and Pueblo, Colorado. The Southern Pacific, of which system this line is really a part, has acquired title to large tracts of these coal lands, and has begun the construction of its main line from the copper district of Arizona to Denver. The road will follow the coal belt in the western portion of San Juan county, cross the San Juan river at Jewett, tapping the Meadows and La Plata valley on its way to Pueblo and Denver. As these coal fields constitute the largest body of the mineral of convenient access, not only to Arizona and Mexico, but to the southern sections of the Pacific coast, the opening of this line will mean much for the future development of the county.

Telephone Connections.—The people of San Juan county have been supplied with another means of communication, almost as important as the railroad. In 1904 a telephone line was completed from Durango through the county by way of Aztec and Farmington, and on to Fruitland and La Plata valley, its entire circuit being about 150 miles. This connects with the long distance telephone line to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Santa Fé, Albuquerque and other points in New Mexico, as well as with the mining towns and lumbering camps of southwestern Colorado.

Scenery and Ruins.—Along the valleys of the San Juan, Animas and La Plata rivers are extensive, interesting and picturesque ruins of the ancient civilization of the Aztecs. Besides the irrigating canals are castles of stone, mortar and massive masonry and huge apartment houses that must have contained more than a thousand rooms. Buried deep in these ruins are found petrified corn-cobs, turkey bones, stone mortars and other articles which give a fragmentary idea of the domestic life of our ancestors. Long before the advent of the Spaniards the entire region evidently supported a vast and an advanced population. In the Chaco canyon, which empties its waters into San Juan from the south, are the ruins of seventeen villages, of which those near the Pueblo Bonito are the most wonderful. Several of the larger structures are of dressed stone and contain 1,200 rooms. At the pueblo itself there is a lower city in the valley and one two hundred feet higher on the mesa, connected by a stone stairway, which leads up the face of a bluff over one hundred and fifty feet high. In the exploration of this locality an archaeological company excavated five hundred rooms, in which it found 50,000 pieces of turquoise, 10,000 pieces of pottery, 1,000 stone implements and many skeletons.

At the town of Aztec the foundations of more than a dozen large ruins are to be found, while directly across the river was a large pueblo, of



Ancient Pueblo Ruins



Ancient Ruins in Chusco Canon

First explored by Major Powell. Engraved from photographs taken in 1893 by George S. Orth, of Pittsburg, Pa., in company with Scott N. Morris, of Farmington. These buildings are believed by archaeologists to have been erected by the progenitors of the Aztecs, and afford an excellent example of the character of pre-Columbian architecture.

which one three-story house still remains, over six hundred of its rooms being still in a good state of preservation. In the neighborhood of Fruitland and Olio the whole valley is covered with ruined structures. These pueblos differ from the others in New Mexico in that they are not built in inaccessible places, but on the open mesas. On the Mancos, however, and at other points are clustered cliff dwellings so difficult of access that modern ingenuity has been unable to reach them.

The Hyde Exploring Expedition of New Mexico, with headquarters at Farmington, was incorporated January 17, 1903, with a capital stock of \$250,000, for the purpose of exploiting the ruins in the sections of the county above described. This corporation began operations on a large scale, and its work was so destructive that in 1906 Congress passed an act prohibiting similar research—particularly the excavation of ancient Indian dwellings and ruins—unless done under the supervision of agents of the government, if the scene of operations be government land. The Hyde company closed its affairs in February, 1904, after heavy losses, and was succeeded by the San Juan Stores Company, which likewise suspended operations in the following winter.

From the standpoint of nature, San Juan county has a grandeur peculiarly its own. There is one view from near the center of the county which is especially grand. To the west and far down the San Juan valley towers Ship Rock, a beautiful peak of 1,200 feet, rising like a giant ship with all sails set. In the far southeast, on a high crag, stand two stone figures, carved by nature into the semblance of "Angels," as they are called. All along the southern horizon stretch either high, rolling mesas or weather-beaten cliffs, while to the north tower the cloud-crowned summits of the blue La Plata mountains. This is only one of the many delightful prospects for tourists, but it embraces a stretch of country fully one hundred miles long.

County Seat Fight and County Officers.—Like all other counties in the United States, San Juan had its fierce contentions before the seat of government was located with any degree of permanence. When the county was organized in 1887 the legislature named Aztec as its county seat, and the first meeting of the board of commissioners was held there on March 7th of that year. In the same month the citizens of the older town of Farmington petitioned for a removal to that place, and similar requests were received from Junction City, Largo and Mesa City. At the election held in 1890 for the location of the county seat Junction City received 255 votes, Aztec 246 and Farmington 1. The county officials refused to move until they received peremptory orders from Judge E. P. Seeds to do so. No building had yet been provided by Junction City, and after considerable delay in securing accommodations the county functionaries occupied their new quarters February 14, 1891. But the case was taken to the Territorial Supreme Court, which, in August, 1892, decided in favor of Aztec.

Following are the officers of the county since its organization:

1887:—Governor Ross commissioned its first officers, viz.—Commissioners, Moses Blancett (chairman), Daniel Rhodes, David Lobato; probate clerk, J. G. Kello; sheriff, Daniel Sullivan; assessor, J. G. Wullett; treasurer, C. H. McHenry. Since this year the choice has been by election.

1888-9,—Commissioners, Henry Hull (chairman), L. F. Willmers, H. J. Kiffen;

probate judge, Salome Jaquez; probate clerk, J. G. Kello; sheriff, J. C. Carson; assessor, Nestor Martinez; treasurer, Frank M. Pierce.

1890-1:—Commissioners, Henry J. Kiffen (chairman), Simon Martinez, C. J. Moss; probate judge, Santiago Martinez; assessor, Lawrence Welch; probate clerk, J. W. Berry; sheriff, J. C. Carson; treasurer, J. N. Jaquez.

1892-3:—Commissioners, J. G. Kello (chairman), Simon Martinez, T. J. Arrington; probate judge, Ricardo Archuleta; probate clerk, C. F. Jones; sheriff, A. E. Dustin; assessor, C. C. Pinkney; treasurer, Frank M. Pierce.

1894-5:—Commissioners, P. M. Salmon (chairman), J. E. Manzanares, John Real; probate judge, Chrisostomo Dominguez; probate clerk, William McRae; sheriff, A. H. Dunning; assessor, Teofilo Jaques; treasurer, Monroe Fields.

1896-7:—Commissioners, John Real (chairman), J. E. Manzanares, P. M. Salmon; probate judge, Ramon Lobato; probate clerk, William McRae; sheriff, J. W. Brown; assessor, Leonor Garcia; treasurer, Monroe Fields.

1898-9:—Commissioners, T. J. Arrington (chairman), J. A. Jaques, A. J. Gil-mour; probate judge, M. Pacheco; probate clerk, C. V. Safford; sheriff, J. C. Dodson; assessor, John R. Young; treasurer, C. H. McHenry.

1900-1:—Commissioners, C. A. Chubb (chairman), J. V. Lujan, C. Brimhall; probate judge, Juan B. Valdez; probate clerk, Charles V. Safford; sheriff, J. W. Brown; assessor, D. J. Donovan; treasurer, Monroe Fields.

1902-3:—Commissioners, J. E. McCarty (chairman), J. R. Williams, J. V. Lujan; probate judge, Marcelino Garcia; probate clerk, Joe Prewitt; sheriff, James E. Elmer; assessor, Boone C. Vaughan; treasurer, W. G. Black.

1904-5:—Commissioners, J. R. Williams, (chairman), J. V. Lujan, Frank M. Pierce; probate judge, Frank Mir; probate clerk, L. G. Eblen; sheriff, Boone C. Vaughan; assessor, Richard Hendricks; treasurer, W. E. Williams.

School Districts.—As now organized there are thirty school districts in the county. At Farmington and Aztec the terms are from eight to nine months, and the schools are graded, with from three to four teachers. At Jewett there is a large Indian mission school, and about fifteen miles down the San Juan valley the government has just established the Ship Rock institution for the education of the Navajo Indians. The plan includes both mental training and practical education in farming, fruit-growing and other industrial pursuits. Large irrigating canals are being constructed in this locality and large tracts of land are being reclaimed and placed under cultivation. It may be added that almost since the establishment of the Navajo Indian reservation the national government has maintained several schools thereon.

Towns and Villages.—Aztec, on the southeast bank of the Animas, and near the center of the voting population, is the county seat. It stands on the site of a native pueblo, has a population of 500 or 600 people and is twelve years old. The place has a good \$10,000 court house, a high school building, three churches (Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian), a modern flour mill, a bank, four or five general stores, two hardware stores, a hotel and drug store, a number of lawyers and physicians and sufficient tradesmen to meet the demands of the community. Of the fraternities, the Masons, Odd Fellows and Maccabees are represented by lodges.

Farmington, the oldest and largest town, has a population of about 750, and is situated on the San Juan river between the Animas and La Plata. It was an Indian trading post thirty years ago and was for some time the county seat. From Farmington the full scenic beauty of the valley reveals itself, at this locality being the densest population of the county and the widest spread of cultivation. Every branch of trade and business is well represented in the place, besides the ordinary establishments of the region there being a flour mill, a distillery and evaporater and

two lumber yards. It has a national bank, two weekly newspapers—the *Farmington Times-Hustler* and the *Farmington Enterprise*—a commodious brick school building, three churches, and lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Woodmen and Workmen. Farmington is an incorporated town, has a system of waterworks and an electric light plant. At the present time it is the terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Largo may be considered the center of population on the upper San Juan. Taking with it the settlements on Pine river and at Bloomfield, the population is between 1,000 and 1,200 persons, the majority of whom are of Spanish descent.

Olio, Jewett and Fruitland are situated on the San Juan below its junction with the La Plata, west of Farmington. Fruitland, the largest of the trio, has a population of about 400. They lie in a rich fruit belt, which is thoroughly irrigated by the well-known Coolidge ditch, or the Animas, La Plata & San Juan Canal.

Ten miles north of Aztec is the village of Cedar Hill, and six miles south, on the Las Animas river and in the heart of a fair agricultural and fruit country, is the pretty little town of Flora Vista, or Flowery Vale. The latter is a station on the Denver & Rio Grande.

History of the County.—In the early days of white settlement the region now embraced within the limits of San Juan county was occupied chiefly by cattlemen, most of whom came down from Colorado with their herds. George Thompson was probably the most extensive cattle operator in the county during the pioneer period. He occupied the ranch in the upper San Juan valley as early as the spring of 1882. Though at one time he refused a cash offer of \$320,000 for his cattle and horses, he lost everything during the hard times following the panic of 1893. He now resides in Trinidad. Mr. Thompson's herd at one time numbered fully 8,000 head. "Uncle" Washington Cox was also an extensive operator in the early days. He once refused \$100,000 for all his branded stock, but died a pauper in Aztec. John and Charles Pierson, brothers, occupied the San Juan range about the same time and owned large herds.

For many years this region was a portion of the Jicarilla Apache Indian reservation. On the 4th of July, 1876, this portion of the reservation was thrown open to settlement, and a large number of whites, principally from Colorado, entered the new country and located claims, but few of these first settlers held their land. Some of those who came prior to 1886 and remained in the valleys of the San Juan, the Animas or the La Plata for any length of time were Joseph Howe and Daniel Howe, William Locke, Peter Knickerbocker, H. M. Sharp, Joseph Crouch, Moses Blancett and his son, "Sel" Blancett, James Ferguson, G. W. McCoy, B. H. Millison, J. R. Williams, Alfred U. Graves, Captain W. B. Haines, P. M. Solomon, Orange Phelps, Joseph Starriett, J. C. Carson, the Carlisle brothers, George Spencer, A. F. Miller, Frank M. Pierce, Isaac Stockton, "Port" Stockton and men named Kiffen, Slane, Roff, Clayton and Eskridge. Most of the above brought horses or cattle, or both, into the country, which at that time was regarded as practically worthless for agriculture.

"Ike" and "Port" Stockton, brothers, and Eskridge were three leaders of a notorious band of cattle thieves who caused the early ranchers endless trouble. Their operations were primarily responsible for the so-called

war between the white settlers and the Indians. Not only were the depredations of the "rustlers" a serious drawback to peaceful conditions, but the cowboys themselves, while honest, ran wild at times and were the cause of serious misunderstanding. "Shooting up the town"—such town as there was at Farmington at the time—was a not uncommon form of diversion. Some of these rather too free-and-easy cowboys afterward settled down and were numbered among the best citizens of the county. The Indians, who suffered most from the depredations of the rougher element among the cowboys, regarded all white men alike, and the responsibility for the troubles between the two races, and especially for one or two unprovoked murders of Indians, so wrought up the Apaches that for a time it looked as if the white settlement would be annihilated.

The first permanent white settlement on the land now forming a portion of the site of Farmington was made in the late summer of 1876. In the spring of 1877 a general store was opened there by A. F. Miller, who was succeeded as proprietor by Frank M. Pierce. George Spencer opened trade with the Indians in 1880, his "establishment" being a tent. The first physician there was Dr. Steughton Mingus, who came about 1883. George Spence was the first lawyer in town, and Rev. Hugh Griffin, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, held the first preaching services in the school house.

The land now occupied by Aztec, the county seat, was first owned by J. A. Koontz, who homesteaded it, and in 1890 sold forty acres to the Aztec Townsite Company, composed of Colonel W. H. Williams, G. W. McCoy and others, to the number of twenty-five. The town made little progress at any particular period until 1905, when its growth became marked. Koontz, the original settler, came from Pennsylvania in 1871, developed a farm on land which included within its limits two large Aztec ruins, opened a general store and became wealthy. He was utterly lacking in public spirit, being entirely governed by considerations of personal gain. In 1890 he sold his store to Colonel W. H. Williams, a public-spirited gentleman, who has done much for the upbuilding of the community. Ex-Judge Granville Pendleton, who located in Aztec in 1898, became the best "boomer" the town ever had, though his methods were generally criticized.

For several years the government maintained an agricultural experiment station about a mile northwest of Aztec. This property was turned over to the county when the station was abandoned, and from the proceeds of its sale the present court house was erected in 1901-02, after a bitter fight between the supporters of Aztec and the champions of Farmington.

Mormon Settlements.—That portion of the San Juan valley between the mouth of the La Plata and the Navajo Indian reservation is occupied chiefly by the Mormon pioneers and their descendants. Its irrigation was first made possible by the construction of a community ditch by Judge S. T. Webster, L. C. Burnham, Walter Stevens, Henry Slade, Jefferson Slade and J. E. McCarty. Upon the construction of the "Coolidge ditch" farming land lying under the canal was at once developed by W. L. Kennedy, A. D. Coolidge, A. C. Huniker, A. C. English, Mr. Carman, William White and Albert White.

This section of the country, including Fruitland, Jewett and Kirkland,

contains the largest Mormon settlement in New Mexico. The pioneer settlers were Luther Burnham, John R. Young and Walter Stevens. Among those who followed them at an early day were J. B. Ashcroft, Ira Hatch, Asa Pipkin, J. K. P. Pipkin, Thomas Evans, all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Among the pioneers who were not members of the Mormon church were T. C. Bryan, the first merchant of Fruitland; J. E. McCarty, Schuyler Smith, W. L. Kennedy, Frank Coolidge, A. D. English, W. S. Weighman, A. D. Coolidge, Judge Webster, Cyril J. Collyer, John Moss and Mr. Woolery. The Mormon settlement in the San Juan valley was entirely voluntary, and not under the direction of the church authorities. The total Mormon population is now estimated at about 650, and it certainly is not in excess of 700. The total Mormon vote is estimated at about sixty—thirty-five in the Fruitland district and twenty-five at Jewett. All are included in one ward, called the Burnham ward, which is embraced within the San Juan stake under the presidency of Walter C. Lyman; its first bishop was L. C. Burnham, who was successively succeeded by James B. Ashcroft, Clayborn Brimhall and J. T. Nielson (the present incumbent). The *Fruitland Tribune* was established by William Evans and Frank Staplin on January 15, 1906, and is published semi-monthly. It is the pioneer paper of the valley west of Farmington.

A reliable member of the Mormon church at Fruitland states that in all the history of the valley settlements but three men have had a plurality of wives. Of these, one is dead and one has removed from the community. The Mormons have been in a slight majority at Fruitland for about fifteen years, but during that time no intoxicating liquors have been sold there until June, 1906, when a saloon was opened. The children are educated in the public schools, no school having been established under the direction of the church. There are two meeting houses, one at Fruitland and one at Jewett.

The settlement in and near Bloomfield, northeast of Farmington, while made originally by stockmen, has since become largely composed of Mormons, who, as in the west end of the valley, have done the pioneer agricultural work.

Among the earliest residents on the present site of Farmington were William and Marion B. Hendrickson, who arrived in 1876. The former died in Colorado in 1904. Orville Pyle (now of Colorado) was here in 1876-77 and Os Pewett (now away) in 1877. A. F. Miller came in 1878 and Seth Welfoot (now deceased) and Ben McGalliard in 1877. The Virden brothers, Charles and Milton, now in Colorado, also arrived in 1877 and William Locke on the 10th of October, 1878. The last named was the most prominent among the pioneers, contributing most largely to the substantial improvement and development of this part of the Territory. The strip of land upon which these men settled originally belonged to the Apaches and was open to settlement in 1876, although no lands were surveyed until 1880. The usual experiences, hardships and privations of pioneer life were endured. Mrs. Mills, now deceased, the mother of the Virden brothers, arrived in 1877. The Virdens, however, were afterward run off by Indians, who burned their house down. They then settled on other lands further down the river. Wright Leggett, now of California, was another early settler, who arrived in 1877, and all these took up squat-

ter's claims. Later, however, Wright Leggett sold his claim to William Locke for three ponies, but there was no written transfer of title. Oliver McGordon, now deceased, a newspaper man, visited this district in the spring of 1878, and early in the fall of that year returned and located where a part of the town now lies. He afterward sold his property there to McGalliard and located another claim. He was hanged in the state of Washington in November, 1905, for the killing of his wife.

The first settlers turned their attention to common farming, and the Virden brothers built the first ditch in connection with McGalliard on the north side of the river. This ditch carried water for a distance of two and a half miles, and the Virden brothers had about three or four acres thus irrigated. They had no money, but each owned teams. When William Locke arrived the above mentioned were the only people in the district and they had done almost nothing for its reclamation. The first families were those of Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Simeon Hendrickson, Mrs. Hendrickson's daughter, the wife of Orville Pyle, and the family of A. F. Miller, arriving in 1878. These located in the vicinity of the present site of Farmington, near the forks of the San Juan and Animas rivers. Farmington started with only a name, the town having no real existence, but after the arrival of William Locke in 1879 the school house was built. The first merchant, F. M. Pierce, also arrived in that year. The first church services were held in the old school house, which was eighteen by twenty-four feet, and when this became too small a Methodist Episcopal church was erected about 1886 or 1887 and used for both church and school house.

A. F. Stump and family arrived here in July, 1879, and settled between the Animas and San Juan rivers, where in 1880 he burned the first brick kiln. C. H. McHenry arrived in the fall of 1879, and he and his father-in-law, a Mr. Williams, built a flour mill. They also built a large, substantial brick residence. These buildings were put up in 1880.

This section of country was claimed by the Apaches, although the Navajo Indians had occupied it for a number of years. The latter had been at war with the Mexicans for a number of years, until Uncle Sam took them in hand and quieted them. When the whites settled here they had no serious trouble with the Indians. The cowboys proved worse enemies to the farmers than the Navajos, and trouble frequently occurred between various factions of the herders. The first trouble was occasioned when a drunken cowboy shot an Indian on the streets of Farmington in the spring of 1883. Although the man was not killed, the Indians threatened to go on the warpath, and two days later several hundred Navajos surrounded the town, but Gregorio, a friendly Indian, came and warned the settlers and said if the plowmen and the ranchers staved in their homes they would not be hurt, for the Indians were after the "tejanas," or cowboys. After considerable parleying the Indians agreed not to begin hostilities until the war chief came for conference, and then it was decided not to make the attack. Another time, in 1885, Largo Pete, a sub-chief, turned his horses loose in W. P. Hendrickson's grain field. The whites held a meeting, securing an Indian, Costiano, for interpreter, and Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Locke sent to Fort Lewis for troops, who came and finally brought the Indians under subjection, the red men promising to behave.

In the meantime the Virden brothers had established a trading post.

which they enclosed with a wire fence. Largo Pete, in 1886, rode into this fence and cut his leg badly, his death resulting from the injuries. The Indians then became hostile again. A military company then came from near Fruitland. Gregorio had warned Locke, who attended the conference with the troops, and the Indians were bought off with a small amount of provisions. The first physician in the valley traveled about from place to place. The first resident physician was Dr. Brown, who was not a graduate, but was a ranchman, and practiced to some extent, his title being one of courtesy. The first graduate physician was Dr. Stoughton Mangus. The first preacher (holding services in the school house) was Rev. Cutshingle, a Baptist minister, who came occasionally, and the first regular preacher was Rev. Griffin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He came about 1885 and preached at Farmington for a long period, but had a hard time on account of the cowboy troubles. When he first arrived he preached one Sunday at what is now Bloomfield. On the preceding Saturday three or four hard characters, cowboys, asked Rev. Griffin to drink with them, and when he refused they finally began shooting the floor near his feet; but he was from Texas, accustomed to the wild scenes of the frontier, and, being a man of courage, he did not show any feeling of cowardice and still refused to drink. His persecuters were Tom Nance, afterward killed at Halbrook; George Lockhart, later killed at Gallup; Sherman Hilton and others, but they finally respected Hilton, who commanded them to cease their persecutions. The first "show" was held in the school house with a stereopticon about 1885 and displayed pictures of Bible characters. A number of cowboys were standing in the rear of the room. When the picture of Christ was displayed, Tom Nance, Lockhart and others began shooting and shot the canvas to pieces, and the showman jumped from the window. Such were some of the wild scenes which prevailed in early days, when lawlessness and disorder reigned.

The first county seat was established temporarily at Aztec, but by law, through the votes of the people, was removed to Junction City, near Farmington. The election was contested and the Aztec crowd came down and carried off all the records one night to that town, while some time later the court house at Junction City was burned down.

Farmington is an incorporated city and owes much to the efforts and influence of William Locke, who came in October, 1878, from Florence, Colorado, bringing with him peach, walnut and other seeds. He found no fruit trees. After locating a farm he returned to Florence. In April, 1879, he again came, bringing with him the first fruit trees ever brought to the San Juan valley. These included plum and peach trees, also blackberry and raspberry bushes. He was likewise the first to introduce apples and pears, and brought the first nectarine tree to this locality. For years he devoted his time to fruit-growing, and he had at one time eighty-four acres of fruit, constituting the largest and best orchard in the valley. This he afterward sold to W. N. Kight. He regards apples and peaches as the most profitable crop, but all deciduous fruits thrive here, and seeding olives grow well. Almonds can also be raised profitably. The first peaches were grown by him in 1883 and as the years passed he demonstrated the possibilities for this valley as a fruit producing region and thus inaugurated an industry which has been of the utmost value and importance. In 1904 he planted corn which had been found among ruins in 1903. It is

a red corn on a blood red cob, totally different from any other corn known. This was found near the Arizona boundary line. Mr. Locke obtained nine grains from Colonel D. K. B. Sellers. It had been found under about thirty-three feet of gravel in making an excavation. Mr. Locke planted his nine grains and raised a crop and in 1906 raised a considerable crop. The ears are six or seven inches long and it is dent corn, unlike anything ever known.

Mr. Locke was born in Michigan, October 20, 1839, and was reared in Indiana and Illinois. He went to Canyon City, Colorado, in 1860, one year before the organization of the territory, and there he engaged in ranching and the live stock business. He was elected to the territorial legislature of Colorado in 1867 and served as probate judge of Fremont county for four years. He was one of the organizers of the local government in 1860 before the organization of the Territory, and by popular election was chosen recorder and also clerk of the "land claim court," which was formed and conducted without the authority of law. He has also served as a member of the legislature of New Mexico for one term and has always been a Democrat, while in his fraternal relations he is an Odd Fellow.

A. F. Stump is a farmer and fruit grower living a mile and a quarter west of Farmington. He first came to this locality in 1878 and made permanent settlement in 1879, homesteading one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was born in Ohio in 1843 and when a young man of twenty-five years became a resident of Kansas in 1868. Soon afterward, however, he went to Missouri, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Colorado, where he resided until he came to New Mexico. He had served as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, with which he was connected until 1866, when he was honorably discharged after the close of the war. He served in Virginia, and when active hostilities had ceased was assigned to duty in South Carolina. He joined the army as a private and was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. He became a charter member of the local Grand Army post. He did further military duty by serving as second lieutenant of a company in the war in San Juan county in 1881.

Following his arrival in New Mexico Mr. Stump homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and now has a farm of one hundred and forty acres. It was all raw land when it came into his possession and there was no water and no ditch. He assisted in building the first ditch, which supplied many settlers. His attention was first given to stock raising and farming, but in later years he has made a specialty of horticultural pursuits. He raised his first peach trees from the seed. The first practical fruit-raising was done in 1882 and he soon demonstrated the possibilities of the district for fruit culture. His first location was the present place of A. E. Dustin and seven years ago he removed to his present farm, then practically unimproved. He now has forty acres principally devoted to horticultural pursuits. In 1882 he established the first brickyard of this part of the Territory and made the first brick in San Juan county. For several years he has engaged in the manufacture of brick in the summer months. He has some of the best land in the entire southwest and he is engaged in the raising of apples for the market, making a specialty of the Jonathan, Winesap, Grimes' Golden, Roman Beauty and White Winter

Parmain, which he regards as the best varieties for shipment. In his political views Mr. Stump is a Republican.

George E. Allen, living in Farmington, has been a resident of the southwest since 1880. He was born in Wyoming, Ohio, near Cincinnati, in 1860, and was about twenty-two years of age when he located permanently in New Mexico. Here he has devoted his time and energies to horticultural pursuits. He regards this as a fruit country, and peaches as the best paying crop. He has seven acres planted to twenty standard varieties of peaches and has experimented with many varieties. Peaches he believes to be a more profitable crop than alfalfa, and he thinks that money can best be made by cutting up the land into small tracts, which should then be thoroughly worked. The soil is also adapted for the production of grapes, pears, cherries, plums and berries, and in fact for all deciduous fruits, and through experiment Mr. Allen has learned that garden farming also pays well. He was one of the first to try garden farming, and has proved its success. He now has seventy-five acres of land under cultivation, of which seven acres is in fruit. The land is formed of the deposits of silt from the river and never can be exhausted. It is particularly rich in those properties which are demanded by fruit trees and all small fruits do as well here as anywhere in the southwest. He has shipped in small quantities as far as New York and San Francisco, and his name on a box of fruit is guarantee of its quality and perfection. Many thousands of acres in the Territory are still available for irrigation and no land has been cultivated to the limit. Peaches may, if properly handled, average a profit of five hundred dollars per acre annually and apples four hundred dollars per acre. Mr. Allen carries on his fruit raising along the most scientific lines and is regarded as one of the foremost representatives of horticultural interests in his section of the Territory.

David J. Craig, a farmer and fruit grower of Farmington, came to the Territory from Colorado in 1881. He was born in North Carolina in 1847, and at the time of the Civil war became a member of the Third Alabama Infantry of Confederate troops. He served in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other important and hotly contested engagements. He joined the army in 1862, and after the battle of Gettysburg became ill, and was honorably discharged August 18, 1863. In the meantime he was commended for gallantry by his colonel, C. A. Battle, of Rodes' brigade. He was also a member of Captain C. M. Hall's Company A, of the Second North Carolina Battalion Junior Reserves, was at the fall of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and with Johnston up to his surrender. In 1867 he went to Canon City, Colorado, and from that point to the mountains near Lake City in 1872, being there engaged in mining until 1880, when he came to New Mexico. He located on a squatter's claim in 1880, and has since made it his home. He has here two hundred acres of land, with alfalfa as his main crop, valued at \$125 per acre. He also has an orchard covering ten acres and he assisted in building and still operates the community ditch. His political support is given to the Democracy, but without desire for office. He was made a Mason at Farmington about 1895, and is a charter member of the Odd Fellows society at this place, but joined the latter order at Aztec. He still holds the old homestead farm of 640 acres in North Carolina, which at one time belonged

to his great grandfather. His ancestors were from Kentucky and were Scotch and served in the Revolutionary, Mexican and Indian wars. All the relatives were in the Southern army during the rebellion.

Joseph Prewitt, of Farmington, came to San Juan county in the spring of 1882, and in the previous year had visited Durango. He has been prominent and influential in community affairs and succeeded C. V. Stafford as probate clerk, when the latter was appointed clerk of the auditor and treasurer in April, 1901. Mr. Prewitt had been deputy clerk under Mr. Safford. In July, 1902, he was appointed treasurer to fill out an unexpired term, and in the fall of that year was elected county clerk and served a full term. He entered upon business relations in San Juan county upon his arrival in 1882 as a clerk in the store of W. G. Markley, with whom he formed a partnership, later in the same year, under the firm style of Markley & Prewitt. This relation was continued until the spring of 1886, after which Mr. Prewitt engaged in the real estate and insurance business until the fall of 1898. He then returned to Farmington, where he was again engaged in merchandising, and he is now engaged in the real estate business, and also deals in hides and wool. In connection with others he owns a very extensive tract of land in the county, which they intend to put upon the market, and they have a ditch bringing water from La Plata. Seven thousand acres of the land is patented and plans are made for the erection of reservoirs to furnish water to from fifteen to twenty thousand acres. Mr. Prewitt is a native of Lincoln county, Missouri, born in 1859, and has always lived in the west. In politics he is a Democrat. He is closely associated with the business and public interests of his county, and his efforts are proving of direct and far-reaching benefit in the development of this part of the Territory.

Almon E. Dustin, a fruit grower of Farmington, was born in Iowa in 1861, and came to New Mexico in 1880. In the fall of that year he engaged in the cattle business, in which he continued for several years. He ran cattle until the fall of 1892, when he was elected sheriff, holding the office until March, 1895, when he retired. He was then again engaged in the cattle business for two years, and in the fall of 1896 he turned his attention to merchandising in Farmington, carrying on business for three years in partnership with G. L. Cooper. In 1899 he sold out to the Hyde exploring expedition, and in 1902 he joined others in organizing the Pierce Mercantile Company, with which he was connected for three years, when, in the spring of 1905, he sold out. He owns one hundred and forty acres of ranch land in the Las Animas valley, which he purchased in the summer of 1905. It was principally wild and unimproved at that time, but he has since made many changes and improvements, and is now carrying on horticultural pursuits and general farming. In public affairs he has been somewhat active, and for some years was a member of the town board. He was made coal oil inspector in June, 1906, and he gives his political support to the Republican party.

J. A. Duff, D. D. S., postmaster and dental practitioner at Farmington, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1870, and continued his literary education, gained in the public schools, in the University of Toronto, while his dental course was pursued in the Royal College of Dental Surgery of that city. He came to Farmington in 1896, making Durango his headquarters, from which place he made periodic visits to Farmington, thus

controlling his practice for three or four years. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster at this place, and is still holding the office. He joined Montezuma Lodge No. 22, K. P., at Durango, and is now taking an active interest in the work of organizing a lodge in Farmington. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

C. M. Hubbard, of Farmington, was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1842, and in 1878 came to San Juan county, New Mexico, from Iliion county, New York. He settled five miles east of Farmington upon a ranch which he still owns, and there he resided until about 1904, when he removed to the town of Farmington and purchased his present residence. Till the railroad reached Durango he engaged in freighting from Alamoosa, and for two years conducted a meat market in connection with his son. During the period of the Civil war he was employed in the Remington Sons gun factory in Iliion county, New York, but during the greater part of his residence in the Territory he has been connected with freighting and ranching. He was made a Mason in Mohawk Valley Lodge No. 276, A. F. & A. M., in New York, about forty years ago.

Foster Blacklock, of Farmington, was born in Cumberland, England, in 1851, and has been a resident of the United States since 1865. He spent some time as a coal miner and brickmaker in Geneseo, Illinois, and subsequently removed to Colorado, where he resided until 1879, when he came to Farmington, New Mexico. Since 1880 he has resided upon the ranch which he still owns, and which, carefully conducted by him, has become a valuable and profitable property.

W. N. Kight, proprietor of the Sunnyside Orchards, has resided at Farmington since 1896, at which time he purchased the horticultural interests of William Locke, owner of the largest and best orchards of the county, covering eighty acres. The property altogether comprised three hundred and fifty acres of land, for which he paid ten thousand five hundred dollars, and since that time he has figured as one of the most prominent fruit growers of the Territory. He was born in Ohio in 1848, and left that state for Iowa in 1866. He removed to Colorado in 1887 and was a resident of Durango and that vicinity until 1896, when he came to New Mexico and purchased the fruit-raising interests which he has since owned and conducted. He has won prizes on his fruit wherever he has made exhibitions. The apples which he largely raises for market are of the Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Winesap, Beauty and White Winter Parmain varieties. He believes that apples and peaches are the fruits that may be produced most profitably in this part of the country, and the apples raised are of particularly fine quality and size, owing to the iron in the soil. In the fall of 1904 he gathered thirty-six apples, the combined weight of which was fifty pounds. Mr. Kight has himself set out about thirty acres to fruit. During his second year on the ranch—1898—he handled one million pounds of fruit and sold all he could ship out of the county, and in all of his shipments there was not a single box that contained wormy fruit. In 1905 he gathered six hundred pounds of fruit from one peach tree twenty-five years old, which was set out by William Locke, and he has taken one thousand pounds of fruit from the same tree. His orchards are among the finest in the entire Territory, and he is accorded a foremost place among the fruit raisers of New Mexico.

Mr. Kight is a Republican in politics and he was made a Mason and

also an Odd Fellow at Burlington Junction, Missouri. He is now connected with the Durango lodge of Masons and with the Odd Fellows lodge at Farmington.

Frank M. Pierce, a merchant at Farmington, opened the second general store in that place in December, 1879. Soon afterward he sold the store to E. A. Clayton & Son, who failed, and Mr. Pierce again came into possession of the store. Subsequently he sold out to J. B. Hocker, who, a year later, disposed of the stock to Mr. Pierce, who has conducted the business continuously since. Mr. Pierce was born in Tennessee in 1851. After living about five years in Arkansas he went to Colorado for his health in 1875 and engaged in clerking at Florence. In October, 1879, he arrived at Farmington and has been one of the prime movers in the development of San Juan county. He has owned fruit ranches and herds of sheep, thus carrying on horticultural and stock-raising interests in addition to the conduct of his mercantile establishment. For four years he served as county treasurer and is now a member of the board of county commissioners, and his influence has been a potent factor in matters relating to general progress. He has two sons, Harry and James, who are his partners in business. In politics Mr. Pierce is a strong Democrat, and, fraternally, is connected with the Masons of Farmington.

R. H. McJunkin, a lumber dealer of Farmington, came to the Territory from Colorado in 1892, having been a resident of that state from 1888. He was born in Indiana in 1842 and was a member of the Eighth Illinois Infantry at the time of the Civil war, serving with the Army of the Tennessee, and participating in the march to the sea under General Sherman and in the grand review in Washington, D. C. He was with the army for a year after the close of hostilities, being sent to Texas to gather up government property, and in May, 1866, was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He then returned to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1876, when he went to Kansas, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his removal to Colorado. After four years' residence in that state he came to New Mexico and took up government land on the San Juan river. He lived there for two years, and later farmed in the valley. Since 1902 he has been engaged in the lumber business in Farmington. He holds membership in Lincoln Post No. 13, G. A. R., and in politics is a stalwart Republican.

J. C. Carson, who came to San Juan county in 1877, has been one of the most prominent men of this locality for nearly thirty years. Associated with others he built an irrigating ditch at Bloomfield, the first successful undertaking of this kind in the San Juan district. Mr. Carson was born in Ottawa, Canada, in 1853, and in 1872 went to Colorado, spending his time largely in the vicinity of Denver. He aided in the building of the Colorado Central Railroad and discovered Carson camp in Colorado about 1880. The summer months were spent in mining in that state and the winters were passed in New Mexico from 1877. In 1884 he began the general development of land, and now has a good ranch of two hundred and forty acres, of which about sixty acres is planted in hay. In 1906 he put in four acres in peaches, and he has a bearing orchard of five acres. He had previously experimented with peaches and had pulled out several acres of trees, but he feels now that he has an understanding of the busi-

ness that will enable him to reach success in this direction, labor and experiment having brought to him the knowledge necessary for successful fruit culture in this part of the country. His connection with public interests covers four years' service—from 1892 until 1896—in the office of sheriff. In politics he is a Roosevelt Democrat. He served as captain of the militia company which was organized in 1883 to suppress Indian uprisings, and he is a Master Mason, having served for two or three terms as master of the blue lodge.

Robert H. Woods, who carries on general agricultural pursuits at Farmington, has been a resident of New Mexico since 1889, when he purchased his present place. He was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1844, and there resided until twenty-two years of age, when, in 1866, he removed to Michigan. He served in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Regiment of Infantry, which command was assigned to the department of the gulf under General Banks. After two years' service in that department Mr. Woods was for one year under command of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley and witnessed General Sheridan's arrival at Cedar Creek, following his famous ride from Winchester, when he rallied his scattered forces and turned the tide of battle to the Union side. Mr. Woods joined the army in 1862 and served until the close of hostilities, becoming a corporal. He remained a resident of Michigan from 1866 until 1878, when he removed to Rooks county, Kansas, where he resided until 1889. He then came to New Mexico and purchased his present place of forty acres, three miles up the Animas valley from Farmington. Of this, seven acres had already been improved. He is engaged in the raising of fruit on an extensive scale. In 1905 one acre of peaches netted \$400, each tree yielding five or six boxes of fruit. Apples are also productive, and the orchards are bothered little by worms. He believes that fruit can be more profitably raised than cereals, for it averages a net profit of about one hundred dollars per acre, and he now has about twenty acres planted to fruit.

R. E. Cooper, residing in Farmington, was born in Michigan in 1850 and came from Colorado to the Territory in 1901. He has been connected with the sheep industry throughout the greater part of his life, and now, in partnership with his sons, is engaged in the breeding and raising of sheep on an extensive scale, keeping only blooded stock, his specialty being French Rambouillet Merino sheep. He is one of the leading representatives of this line of business in the San Juan valley and is meeting with success in his undertakings. Mr. Cooper was made a Mason in Milbrook Lodge No. 281, A. F. & A. M., in Graham county, Kansas.

Abraham Howe, of Farmington, became a resident of Colfax county, New Mexico, in 1873. He was born in Iowa in 1851, became a resident of Kansas in 1865, and remained in the Sunflower state until his removal to New Mexico. He spent nearly fifteen years in Colfax county, riding the range, and afterward went to Santa Fé in charge of the day guards in the penitentiary, at the time T. P. Gable was warden. In 1890 he left Colfax county and spent two years in traveling in Utah, Nevada and other western sections of the country. He afterward settled near Pagosa Springs, Colorado, and in 1902 came to Farmington, where he has since engaged in trading in lands.

Wayne Walling, a resident agriculturist of Farmington, came to this

place in the fall of 1904, settling about a mile and three-quarters east of the town, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land. He was born in Tuolumne county, California, in 1858, and when fifteen years of age became a resident of Texas, where he was largely engaged in farming for a number of years. He lived in Indian Territory from 1889 until 1896, and then again went to Texas. He spent the year 1900 in the San Juan valley of New Mexico, and for three years, from 1901 until 1903, inclusive, was engaged in railroading in Texas. In 1904 he arrived in Farmington and made purchase of one hundred and twenty acres of land, a mile and three-quarters east of the town. Of this, twenty acres is devoted to fruit raising, while the remainder is principally given to the cultivation of alfalfa. He expects to largely engage in the raising of Jonathan apples, of which he planted eight acres in 1905, and it is his purpose to have twenty acres devoted to the raising of that fruit.

Orville S. Evans, who has been a resident of Farmington since 1899, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1868. In young manhood he removed to Nebraska, where he was engaged in business until coming to New Mexico. He is now engaged in the jewelry trade, and maintains the largest business of the kind in San Juan county. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and in 1901 and 1902 served on the Farmington school board.

William T. Shelton, superintendent of the San Juan Training School, and acting Indian agent for the Navajo Indians at Shiprock, New Mexico, was born at Waynesville, North Carolina, in 1869, and became connected with the Indian Department in 1894, as industrial teacher among the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina. In 1897 he was transferred to the Santa Fé Indian School, New Mexico, as industrial teacher and agricultural instructor, and was there for nearly four years.

He was afterwards transferred to the Hava Supai Indian reservation, Arizona, in charge of the school and reservation, remaining there for three years, when he was promoted and transferred to the San Juan Navajo reservation, as superintendent and acting agent in August, 1903. Soon after his arrival he began the construction of the San Juan agency and the San Juan Training School, which is now nearing completion. The total cost of the complete outfit will be about \$100,000. Under his charge are more than 8,000 Navajo Indians, and the reservation covers 6,000 square miles, extending into New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

John T. Nielson, bishop of Burnham Ward, San Juan Stake, with post-office at Kirtland, came to New Mexico in 1898 from Ramah. He was born in Utah, May 5, 1867, and went to Arizona about 1881, spending several years thereafter near Winslow. He then went to Ramah, and for two years was engaged in missionary work in Kansas. In Arizona he was made an elder, and in November, 1905, was ordained bishop, which is his present ecclesiastic connection, and in which relation he is doing splendid service for the moral education and development of the territory. He also has fruit raising and farming interests in this locality.

C. H. Algert, who, as a merchant of Fruitland, is numbered among the leading business men there, was born in Pennsylvania in 1857. He removed to Albuquerque, New Mexico, from Pennsylvania in 1880, and acted as first night telegraph operator there for the Santa Fé Railroad. In 1885 Mr. Algert went to Arizona as an Indian trader on the Navajo

reservation, and was prominently identified with the development of that country until 1904, when he retired to New Mexico and engaged in the general merchandise and Indian supply trade at Fruitland, in the capacity of president of the C. H. Algert Company, Incorporated.

J. E. Stevens, a merchant at Fruitland, was born in Millard county, Utah, in 1876, and came to this place in 1880, with his father, who conducted an Indian trading store some eight years. The parents are still living at Fruitland, and his father is one of the "seventy" in the church. His brothers, David A. and Walter J. Stevens, are now in old Mexico. They raised the first bushel of wheat and the first watermelons in San Juan county. The son, J. E. Stevens, has been in the stock business and in general farming and still owns a ranch. He entered merchandising on the 1st of February, 1906. He is an elder in the Mormon church and spent two years as a missionary traveling, in accordance with the customs of the sect, without purse or scrip, through Colorado and Nebraska.

Cyril J. Collyer, of Fruitland, owning and controlling a ranch of two hundred and forty acres, was born at Ware, Herefordshire, England, in 1871, and came to the United States in 1892, settling at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The following year he made his way to San Juan county and purchased his present ranch of two hundred and forty acres, whereon he has since lived, his attention being given to the raising of fruit, alfalfa and stock. He has one of the well improved ranch properties of this district. He was made a Mason in Animas Lodge No. 15, of Farmington.

J. K. P. Pipkin, living at Fruitland, was born in Tennessee in 1840 and became a resident of Arkansas when a youth of eleven years. He resided in that state for twenty-six years, beginning in 1851, and in 1877 came to Savoya (now Ramah), New Mexico. Since 1892 he has resided at Fruitland, and at the time of his arrival the only residents of the valley were Luther Burnham, Walter Stevens and Judge Webster. Mr. Pipkin has since been identified with ranching interests and has contributed in substantial measure to the reclamation of the wild lands of this district for the purposes of civilization. He is a member of the Mormon church.

Benjamin D. Black, engaged in the cultivation of fruit and hay at Fruitland, was born in Utah in 1859, a son of William Morley Black, who, in 1849, went to Utah, arriving at Salt Lake City on the 24th of July. In 1889 he removed to Mexico and has since resided in the state of Chihuahua. He has four sons living in New Mexico, namely: John M., of Fruitland; W. G.; Benjamin D.; and George H. There are also two daughters in the Territory: Mrs. Martha Gale and Mrs. Tamar Young. In the year 1897 William G. Black, of this family, established a mill at Fruitland, and the following year Benjamin D. Black came to the San Juan valley, where he has since resided, being now engaged in the raising of hay and fruit, having a well developed ranch.

William G. Black, who built the first grist mill in the San Juan valley in 1897, and in connection with its operation is engaged in horticultural pursuits and general farming at Fruitland, was born in Utah in 1857. In 1879 he removed to St. Johns, Arizona, and in 1896 arrived in Fruitland, where the following year he built the first grist mill in this section of the Territory. He has since developed a ranch which is devoted to general farming purposes and to the raising of fruit. In community affairs he has been somewhat active and influential and served as county

treasurer in 1893-4. He belongs to the Mormon church and is first counsellor to Bishop Nielson, of the Fruitland ward. His father has always been an elder in the church, and about six years ago was ordained a patriarch.

Boone C. Vaughan, of Aztec, serving as county sheriff, came to New Mexico September 11, 1878. His father, James L. Vaughan, arrived in December, 1877, and died on the 11th of August, 1879, his being the first interment in Farmington cemetery. He had taken up a claim of government land between the Animas and San Juan rivers, at the junction of the two rivers, and he brought teams and wagons with him to the new ranch. In September, 1878, he was joined by his family. His family, bringing stock, cattle and horses, numbered a wife and eight children. Mr. Boone C. Vaughan has two brothers and two sisters, older than himself: Nettie C. Lock, Boyd L. Vaughan, Newton L. Vaughan and Mrs. Sarah Pierce, all of whom came to Farmington subsequent to 1878, and still reside there, except Boyd L., who lives in Routt county, Colorado. The younger children are James K., Alman W. and Gracie E. The daughter is now the wife of Thomas Morgan, of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, Routt county.

Boone C. Vaughan was born in Fosterburg, Illinois, February 8, 1861, and in 1868 accompanied his parents on their removal to Cedar county, Missouri. The family home was established in Colorado in 1873, and in New Mexico in 1878. After his father's death Boone C. Vaughan became manager of the farm, which he operated until 1885, when he went to northern Colorado, Routt county. Since returning to New Mexico in 1892, he has lived upon his present ranch at Farmington and has largely engaged in the raising of horses. In 1902 he was elected assessor on the Democratic ticket, and in 1904 was elected sheriff, being the present incumbent in the latter office. Since being elected sheriff he has lived in Aztec. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Price Walters, a farmer of Aztec, was born in Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1863, and in 1881 became a resident of southeastern Dakota. He had been reared in Cherokee, Iowa, and in 1885 he removed from Dakota to Colorado. In early life he followed the profession of teaching in both Iowa and Dakota, was for a time a teacher at the Willows in Custer county, Colorado; principal of the Rosita school, and county superintendent of schools of Custer county for two years. In 1887 he went to Montana and for a few months was in the commissary department of the Great Northern Railroad Company. He spent several years in Colorado, engaged in teaching in the La Jara schools and in other business interests, and in March, 1894, he came to Aztec, since which time he has been engaged in general farming. He was also principal of the Aztec school from 1896 until 1898, and largely built up the school, grading the work and doing much for the improvement of the system of public instruction here. He was one of the organizers of the populist party, but is now a stalwart Republican and he has served for two terms, in 1898-9 and again in 1905-6, as justice of the peace. He was made a Mason in Silver Cliff Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Colorado, in 1890, became affiliated with the Odd Fellows in South Dakota in 1884, and is a charter member of the lodge of that order in Aztec.

Jacob T. Hobbs, living three miles north of Aztec, first located on La Plata, where he bought a squatter's right. He afterward homesteaded

one hundred and sixty acres of land, and in 1901 he removed to another farm, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres which he sold in 1906. He then bought a place across the Animas river from Farmington, and is now identified with ranching interests.

Mr. Hobbs was born in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1839, and in 1852 went west to California with bull teams, taking one thousand head of cattle from Bates county, Missouri, to the Pacific coast. He spent fourteen years in California engaged in mining and farming in Sonoma county. He was one of the pioneers of the Ukiah, and in 1866 he returned to Missouri. He afterward went to Colorado, where he was engaged in the hotel business, in freighting and mining, but his attention was principally given to the raising of stock. Later he conducted a hotel in Montana for five years, and in New Mexico he has devoted his energies to farming and stock-raising.

George William McCoy, a rancher and fruit grower of Aztec, was born in Virginia in 1844. In his youth he became a resident of the west, and at the time of the Civil war joined the Second Nebraska Cavalry as a private, serving for fourteen months, from September, 1862. He then re-enlisted in the Third Colorado Cavalry and served for six months. He participated in the Chivington massacre under Colonel Chivington, and did other frontier service. Both before and after the war he crossed the plains with bull teams, making nine trips from Missouri river points to Montana, Salt Lake and Nevada. He abandoned that work in 1870, and in 1878 began cattle raising in the Animas valley. He turned his attention to farming in 1884, having entered his present place from the government in 1880. He helped build the first general ditch—a community ditch constructed in 1889. He helped put in the first fruit in this part of the valley, being associated with Peter Knickerbocker, the work being done in the spring of 1889. He was thus a pioneer in the inauguration and development of the horticultural interests of this part of the Territory, and has since been well known as a rancher and fruit raiser. Fraternally a Mason, he was initiated into the lodge in New Albany, Kansas, in 1870, and has since assisted in organizing a number of lodges in New Mexico.

Lemuel G. Eblen, probate clerk of Aztec, came to New Mexico in March, 1902, from Texas. He was born in Tennessee in 1859, and when nine years of age became a resident of Missouri, living for thirty years in Howell county, this state. For sixteen years he was an office holder there and acted as postmaster at West Plains during President Cleveland's first administration. In 1900 he went to California, but seven months later removed to Texas, and in 1902 came to Aztec. During his first year here he taught school. He was then appointed deputy probate clerk under Joseph Prewitt in February, 1903, and thus served until elected probate clerk in the fall of 1904 as the candidate of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Cyrus S. Cameron, a rancher of Aztec, first came to the Territory in 1888. He located permanently at Flora Vista and secured a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which he at once began to improve. He continued its cultivation until 1902, but in the meantime purchased eighty acres of land near Aztec, for which he gave nine hundred dollars. In the spring of 1906 he bought his present place of eighty acres that cost him sixty-five hundred dollars. He was the first to boom land values in Ani-

mas valley, and the Flora Vista place, or at least forty acres of it, is now worth more than one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. He has devoted all of his time to the development of the country and the exploitation of its resources and his efforts have been an important factor in the settlement and improvement of this portion of the Territory. He was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1845, but has spent most of his life since 1864 in the mountain country. He mined in Colorado and elsewhere prior to coming to the Territory. He has not only been a promoter of the interests of New Mexico, but also of the populist party in this section of the country.

William W. O'Neal is a rancher of La Plata, who came from Long Beach, California, to San Juan county, New Mexico, in 1903. He was born in Missouri in 1850 and removed to Kansas, where he engaged in business as a contractor and as a real estate dealer. He was also connected with the grain trade. He left Missouri in 1878 and Kansas in 1890, and after a sojourn on the Pacific coast came to New Mexico in 1903. He is now largely engaged in the raising of grain, having three hundred and twenty acres of land devoted to that purpose.

John Schwarten, a rancher at La Plata, was born in Germany in 1834 and in 1857 became a resident of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The same year he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, but he followed the sea as a sailor until his removal to the west. In 1876 he became a resident of New Mexico, settling in the town of La Plata. He has been on his present ranch of one hundred acres for twenty-three years, his attention being given to general farming. While still a resident of the east he served for nine months as a soldier of the Civil war in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry and was then honorably discharged. He has watched with interest the reclamation of the arid lands of this section of the country and their transformation into richly productive fields. When he came here there were only two ditches, the MacDermott and an Indian ditch. He purchased his place from the government and is now the oldest settler in the valley.

Newton A. Conger, a rancher of La Plata, was born in Illinois in 1862, and in 1870 became a resident of the southwest, settling in Texas, where he later engaged in ranching. He removed from the Lone Star state to the Territory in 1903 and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land. He also leases a similar amount of school land and is successfully conducting his ranching interests. He has forty acres planted to fruit, while the remainder of his place is about equally divided between hay and small grain. He believes that small grain is the most profitable crop and that oats pays best of all, and his ranch is well improved and brings to him a good return. Mr. Conger was made a Mason in Texas, and he also belongs to Carlton Lodge No. 356, I. O. O. F., of Texas, of which he is a past noble grand. He was also a member of the grand lodge in Texas and state instructor for two years.

Daniel J. Kennedy, of La Plata, was born in Ohio in 1856, and came to the Territory in 1901, since which time he has lived in San Juan county. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in La Plata, where he has a good clientage and in addition to the conduct of interests along that line he gives supervision to a ranch which he owns in the La Plata valley. As a real estate dealer he is contributing in substantial measure to the improvement of his town and district and at the same time promotes

individual success. He belongs to Lead City Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., in South Dakota.

Martin F. Curnutte, of La Plata, was born in Carter county, Kentucky, in 1849, and came to New Mexico in 1902, settling in San Juan county. He was engaged in mining in Colorado from 1879 until 1904, spending the winters, however, in New Mexico, and in the latter year he rented the Cunningham place, since which time he has been connected with ranch life.

H. H. De Luche, of Jewett, has resided in the Territory for more than a quarter of a century. He was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1857, and in 1863 was taken by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. De Luche, to Utah. The father purchased the Benning place in San Juan county, becoming one of the early residents of this part of the Territory.

H. H. De Luche came to the Territory in November, 1880, and has here since resided. He turned his attention to farming, and he assisted in building the first irrigation ditch in this locality in 1881. He also helped widen a ditch which was built in 1879, and in this work was associated with Adam Wiley, John C. Bowen, Pat McLaughlin, L. S. Welch, A. F. Koehler and Henry Benning. His attention is now given to general farming and horticultural pursuits, and also to stock raising.

John A. Hippler, of Bloomfield, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1861, and was graduated from the Boston School of Technology as a civil and mechanical engineer in 1882. He came into the Territory with the South Kansas surveying corps about 1886, and was located at Chama for about eighteen years, conducting a small Indian trading store. He also spent considerable time hunting relics. About four years ago he removed to San Juan county, taking up his abode at Bloomfield, and in 1903 he purchased a ranch of sixty acres, which he has since conducted. It is devoted to the raising of fruit and alfalfa and last year he cleared nine hundred dollars from twenty-two acres of land devoted to alfalfa, apples and wheat. He is practical in all of his methods and has made good use of his opportunities. At present he is justice of the peace for precinct No. 6.

John R. Young, of Fruitland, was born at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1837, a son of Lorenzo D. Young, who was the youngest brother of Brigham Young and who put up the first house on a surveyed lot in Salt Lake City. In his early youth John R. Young accompanied his parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, and in 1847 went with the Mormon colonists to Salt Lake City, from which region he made his way southward as a pioneer. He spent ten years in upbuilding the Dixie country, and in 1891 came to Fruitland. He traveled as an elder of the Mormon church and twice visited the Southern Pacific islands and England, making one trip as a missionary. He has also done much missionary work in the southwest, principally among the Utes. He made two trips to New Mexico in the '70s, visiting the Mokis and Navajos in 1874 and 1876, when they threatened war against the Mormons. Since locating in Fruitland he has carried on business as a horticulturist, having a fruit ranch of forty acres. He is a member of the Utah Indian War Veteran Association, and he presides over the high priest's quorum. For two years he served as county assessor.

Ira Hatch, who is living, retired, at Fruitland, San Juan county, is one of the well-known Mormons of the older generation. He was born Au-

gust 5, 1835, in Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, New York, and came to the west in 1840. In 1849 he became a resident of Utah, and in 1862 removed to Arizona, coming to New Mexico twenty years later, or in 1882. He was one of the earlier pioneers of the Mormons in all these territories, and has lived continuously upon the frontier, bearing his part in promoting the work of development and progress in these different localities.

Charles Blanchard, interested in the development of the coal fields near Fruitland, came to the Territory in 1864, when he made his way to Las Vegas. He was born near Montreal, Canada, of French parentage, in 1842, and studied law for four years in that country. He afterward made his way to Westport, Missouri, and thence overland by ox teams to Las Vegas, where he secured a position as clerk in a store, remaining there, however, for less than a year. On the expiration of that period he went to Lincoln, then Rio Bonito, with a cargo of goods and spent three years as a merchant there in partnership with Eugene Leitendorfer. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Las Vegas, where for two and a half years he engaged in merchandising. He built the first adobe mill on the Hondo known as Casey's mill, and while thus engaged had many of the trying and thrilling experiences incident to life on the frontier. On one occasion he was attacked by the Apaches and narrowly escaped death by their arrows by jumping across a very deep ravine of the Hondo, estimated to be nearly twenty-five feet across. In 1868 he hired as a wagon-master with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company for the overland trade, and that year his train was captured by the Cheyennes west of Fort Dodge at a time when the Indians were supposed to be at peace. He had a train of eleven wagon loads and because of the Indian outbreak he rode to Fort Dodge, where he obtained military assistance. This, however, delayed him for three months. The following year—1869—he engaged in business on his own account at Las Vegas, and thus continued until 1904, becoming one of the prominent and influential representatives of commercial and financial interests of that city. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Las Vegas, and was one of its directors for nine years. He established a meat market and general mercantile store in Socorro in 1887, and conducted an extensive business there for five years, after which he removed his business from Socorro to Albuquerque about 1892, continuing in trade at that point until a recent date, when he sold out. In 1904 he became connected with the coal business six miles from Fruitland, and has three thousand acres of coal lands, which he is operating in connection with others. There are three veins, one of which is twenty-six feet wide and in fact this is the largest known coal vein in the southwest. The lands yield both anthracite and bituminous coal as well as coking coal. Mr. Blanchard was three times elected between the years 1869 and 1884 to the office of county treasurer, and has been probate judge and county commissioner. He has been very active in political circles and is a recognized leader of public thought and action.

QUAY COUNTY.

This is one of the recently organized counties, being erected in April, 1903, chiefly from Guadalupe county, with small portions of San Miguel and Union. It is in the extreme eastern tier of counties, and until very recently was only known as a rough country of sheep herders and cow-boys, but, with the building of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific line through the county, in 1902, and the grading of Chocktaw, Oklahoma & Gulf road through Tucumcari, the county seat, the entire section took on new life. The El Paso & Northeastern, from the latter point, also crosses the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé at French, reaching into a fine body of coal at Dawson, and it is believed that that company will soon erect shops, round-houses and sidings at Tucumcari.

County Organization.—Judge Theodore W. Heman, of Tucumcari, took the initial steps in the organization of the county, during December, 1902, and received the hearty co-operation of all American citizens. A committee was finally appointed, consisting of A. D. Goldenberg, W. F. Buchanan and J. A. Street, to present the matter to the Territorial legislature, with the result that on April 1st, of the following year, Quay county was formally organized. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the entire cost of organization to the tax-payers of Quay county was only \$675. Tucumcari was fixed as the county seat, and the Board of Commissioners at once let the contract for the erection of the court house to local contractors. The structure was completed and accepted in January, 1903, the total cost of its erection being \$9,400; and for the price it is believed to be one of the best court houses in New Mexico.

County Officials.—Since its organization, the officials of Quay county have been as follows:

County Commissioners:—1903-4, I. C. Barnes, Alexander Goldenberg, Jose Pablo Martinez; 1905-6, S. R. Hendren, Pablo Medina, T. A. Wayne.

Probate Judges:—1903-4, Theodore W. Heman; 1905-6, J. V. Gallegos.

Sheriff:—1903-6, J. A. Street.

Treasurer:—1903-6, Donald Stewart.

Assessors:—1903-4, Harry R. Neal; 1905-6, Pedro Romero.

General Physical Features.—The surface of the county is generally an undulating prairie, dotted by low mountains, the drainage being effected through the Canadian and Pecos rivers, with their tributaries. Springs and pools of water occur along these valleys, and the soil—a sandy loam—is such as to retain moisture to a remarkable degree. This is quite fortunate, as the rainfall seldom begins earlier than June. There may not occur during the summer more than one or two general rains, although local showers may frequent the valleys. In only a few instances have dams been constructed to impound the run-off from the water-sheds. There

is only a limited amount of timber in the county, and it is confined to small areas of rough land which have a growth of pine and cedar.

Tucumcari.—Established by the Rock Island Railroad Company in 1902, Tucumcari has had a rapid growth, its estimated population being 1,300. Especially within the past few months its development has been somewhat remarkable, more than 1,000 of that number having arrived within this period: homestead filings before the United States Court Commissioner have been made at the rate of twenty a day. The platted site of the town now covers 500 acres.

The owners of the original site were Alex. O. Goldenberg, Zee Smith, J. A. Street and Jacob Wertheim, who organized a town company in 1901, and in the spring of the following year appointed Judge Heman town site agent. Naturally the center of a fine cattle and sheep country, with the coming of the railroads and its establishment as the county seat, the town was destined to develop. A project is on foot, backed by its enterprising Commercial Club, to develop artesian wells, as it is thought by experts that the flow can be reached at about 1,000 feet. If this should prove the case, agricultural and fruit products would soon be added to the resources of live-stock, besides furnishing the town with an invaluable supply of water for all domestic purposes.

Judge Heman appointed A. D. Goldenberg, W. F. Buchanan and Theodore D. Martinez as the first Board of School Directors, and chiefly through his efforts, five months after the county was organized, a magnificent school building was erected at a cost of \$8,000. This, with the \$10,000 court house, are the town's most pretentious structures. It has also a telephone system, a First National Bank, three hotels, two weekly newspapers and substantial business houses.

One of the strongest forces behind this unusual exhibition of town development is the Commercial Club of Tucumcari, organized in September, 1904, and reorganized in September of the following year. The present officers are as follows: President, W. F. Buchanan; vice-president, Donald Stewart; secretary, Col. T. W. Heman; board of directors, W. F. Buchanan, J. A. Street, Donald Stewart, C. C. Davidson and A. D. Goldenberg.

J. A. Street, serving as sheriff of Quay county, residing at Tucumcari, came to this place October 28, 1901, and stretched the first tent in the town. In fact, he was one of the locaters and owners of the town site. He had been a resident of the Territory in 1897, at which time he began working as a cow puncher on the Bell ranch. He was instrumental in having the county of Quay established, being one of the committee that went to the legislature for this purpose. He was appointed the first sheriff of the county by the governor, and in 1904 was elected to the office, in which he is now serving.

Mr. Street also has profitable business interests. On the 1st of October, 1905, he established a livery business, which he is still conducting. He is also engaged in cattle raising and ranching. He had considerable trouble with the rustler element when the county was first organized, but he has been prompt and fearless in the performance of his official duties, standing as a strong conservator of law and order, and he has thus become a menace to the evil-doer, while the law-abiding citizens look upon him with a feeling of security and protection. In his social relations he is

connected with Tucumcari Lodge No. 29, K. P., and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Lodge No. 408, of Las Vegas.

The rapid growth of New Mexico finds illustration in the history of Tucumcari, which has had an existence of only five years, and yet is a thriving and enterprising town supplied with many of the modern improvements known to the east. The rapid advancement of this section of the country has offered an excellent field to the real estate dealer and operator, and Col. Theodore W. Heman is now successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Tucumcari. He located here in 1901 and engaged in railroad construction work, and later was appointed agent for the town site company. He had previously resided in White Oaks, New Mexico, where he had taken up his abode in 1881. He is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and, removing to the Territory, spent twenty years in mining interests at White Oaks. He has done much for the substantial improvement of Tucumcari, and is now serving as secretary of the Commercial Club. He is active in all branches of development, and was largely instrumental in having the county cut off from Guadalupe county in 1903. He was appointed the first judge of the Probate Court of Quay county. He is especially interested in educational matters, and the public school system has found in him a warm and stalwart friend. He was a soldier of the Civil war and was lieutenant-colonel of a Missouri regiment, and is now serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of New Mexico, and is the department commander of the G. A. R. of New Mexico. Having the prescience to discern what the future has in store for this great and growing section of the country, rich in its natural resources and possibilities, he has allied his interests with a new, but rapidly developing district, and is garnering in the fullness of time the harvest of his labors, while the community is benefiting thereby, his efforts in behalf of public progress being an elemental and beneficial force in the rapid growth of this section.

James A. Tomlinson, M. D., engaged in the practice of medicine in Tucumcari, is a native of Indiana. He came to the Territory in 1877, making his way to Las Vegas, and in January, 1878, removed to Lincoln, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, being the first practitioner of that place. He continued there until 1880, when he removed to White Oaks and built the first house in the town. He was the probate judge that authorized the town site of White Oaks, being elected to the office in 1880 and serving for one term. On the expiration of that term he returned to Lincoln in 1884 and continued in the practice of medicine there until 1890, at the same time conducting a drug store. He likewise spent four years in Eddy in the drug business and in the practice of medicine, and for two terms served as probate judge of Eddy county. He afterward practiced in Hagerman, La Luz and other places, and in 1902 came to Tucumcari, where he opened a drug store in connection with his office and has continued in merchandising as well as in the practice of medicine to the present time. His professional education was acquired in Fort Wayne (Indiana) University, and by subsequent reading, investigation and research he has kept in touch with the onward march of the profession, and is an able and well read member of the medical fraternity.

Donald Stewart, a resident of Tucumcari, who is serving as county

treasurer of Quay county, came to this place in charge of the Gross-Kelly Mercantile Company, which established business here at the planting of the town in 1901. The company sends its supplies over a radius of fifty miles. The store is well equipped with a large line of general goods, and the trade is constantly growing as the country becomes settled.

Mr. Stewart was first called to the office of county treasurer by appointment, and in 1904 was elected to that position, which he is now filling. He is also the vice-president of the Commercial Club and one of its directors. He is active in public development and is a promoter of many progressive measures. Bringing to the southwest the enterprise and activity which dominate other sections of the country, there are found here men of marked business activity and with progressive ideas concerning citizenship, and to this class Mr. Stewart belongs. His efforts are of a practical character, and those who know him recognize his worth as a citizen and individual.

A. B. Simpson, a merchant of Tucumcari, came to this city in 1901 and established a store on the organization of the town. Although he carried a general line of goods his stock was more largely hardware. He has continued in the trade to the present time and supplies the country for a large radius. His business has constantly grown with the settlement of this part of the Territory and his trade is now extensive and profitable. In addition to his mercantile interests he is vice-president of the First National Bank of Tucumcari. He is a native of Missouri and was reared to the occupation of farming. He resided on a ranch in Texas for some time, and came to the Territory where he established his home in the newly organized town and opened the store which he has since conducted. He now resides on his ranch, ten miles south of Tucumcari.

The business interests of Tucumcari find a worthy representative in M. B. Goldenberg, who dates his residence in the Territory from 1876, in which year he went to Santa Fé. In 1880 he turned his attention to the sheep industry as manager for Charles Ilfelds, extensively engaged in sheep raising, and was thus engaged for a number of years. In 1900, with the capital he had acquired through his own labors, he invested in a stock of merchandise and established a store at Tucumcari under the firm name of M. B. Goldenberg & Company, his partner being his brother, A. D. Goldenberg. This relation has continued to the present time, and their trade has increased with the growth of the county, the business being now large and profitable. Mr. Goldenberg was also one of the incorporators and is agent of the Tucumcari Town Site Company. He is one of the best authorities on sheep in the Territory. His mercantile enterprise is a distributing point for a section of country covering a wide area. Public spirited, Mr. Goldenberg is interested in educational matters and public improvements and co-operates in many progressive measures that have been of direct benefit to this section of the Territory. Fraternally he is connected with Tucumcari Lodge No. 29, K. P., and is esteemed in social as well as business circles.

ROOSEVELT COUNTY.

Roosevelt county was organized March 31, 1903, being cut off from Chaves and Guadalupe. It lies in the easternmost tier of counties south of Quay, which was erected at the same time. Its western portions are included in the valley of the Pecos and its numerous tributaries, the celebrated Llano Estacado, or staked plain, extending from Texas into its eastern section. The western part of Roosevelt county is also the scene of the important irrigation project, now being prosecuted by the Reclamation Service of the Interior Department, and which centers in the Urton Lake reservoir. The land in that locality has therefore been withdrawn from the market by the general government until the irrigable area has been defined and the preliminary surveys been completed. The plan contemplates the taking out from the Pecos river, north of Roswell, a canal running to a large natural reservoir north of that place; from this reservoir the water will be conducted south and distributed over the rich lands between the reservoir and Roswell, and will bring under cultivation 75,000 acres of land tributary to Roswell. This Urton Lake proposition has been thoroughly investigated by the government engineers, all preliminary work done, and the reservoir passed upon most favorably. It now only awaits action, pending the completion of the Hondo reservoir.

The Portales Forest Reserve was established by proclamation of President Roosevelt, October 3, 1905, and consists of about 181,000 acres in the central part of the county. At present there is no timber on this great tract of land, but the government foresters intend soon to commence the planting of such trees as black locust, pine, cottonwood and poplar. A. Z. Chester is the ranger in charge of the reservation.

The filings for homesteads have been gradually increasing since the organization of the county, about one-half the entire area being now taken up; the filings for the month of January, 1906, numbered 234. An especially large migration of homeseekers has been noted from Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Resources of the County.—The eastern part of the county is primarily adapted to the raising of stock. The pasturage is the native gama grass, which, although of short growth, is always nutritious, and seems to thrive as well in dry weather as in seasons of average rainfall. The result is that, unlike most range cattle, who do not have the benefit of this forage, those who feed on gama grass come from the pastures in the spring as fat as in the fall. The climate is also mild. In the Pecos valley both cattle and sheep are generally of the better breeds. Dairying is also making much progress in that section of the county.

It is in the western sections of the county, watered by the Pecos and its affluents, that the great development in all products of the soil and

the more advanced processes of stock-raising are progressing. It is also a district of living springs, and late experiments and borings give reason to believe that it is within the artesian field which has done so much to advance the country further to the south. It has been demonstrated that the Pecos valley, within Roosevelt county, is a fine country for melons, and that, on irrigated soil, such vegetables as sweet potatoes, beans and onions grow almost to perfection. Broomcorn, kaffir corn and maize have also been abundantly and profitably raised in the country surrounding Portales and in other sections. Indian corn ranges in yield from 23 to 53 bushels per acre.

County Officers.—Since the organization of Roosevelt county, in 1903, its officers have been as below:

County Commissioners:—1903-4, W. O. Oldham, Robert Hicks, B. Blankenship; 1905-6, J. D. Crawford, W. H. Montgomery, E. C. Price.
 Probate Judges:—1903-4, Charles L. Carter; 1905-6, H. F. Jones.
 Probate Clerks:—1903-4, W. E. Lindsey; 1905-6, B. F. Birdwell.
 Sheriffs:—1903-4, W. W. Odem; 1905-6, Joseph Lang.
 Treasurers:—1903-4, C. O. Leach; 1905-6, J. M. Faggard.
 Assessors:—1903-4, W. K. Breeding; 1905-6, J. E. Morrison.

Towns.—Portales, the county seat, was established by J. J. Hagerman, the promoter and builder of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railroad. The first house occupied on the town site was not erected there, but was brought on wheels and placed on the ground in November, 1898. The site of Portales was originally owned by the railroad, but has passed into the possession of a corporation known as the Portales Townsite and Land Company, with the following officers: President, W. K. Breeding; treasurer, W. O. Oldham, and secretary, W. E. Lindsey. The first mercantile house established in Portales was by Charles Woodcock and W. P. Seymour. The latter retired, and Mr. Woodcock continued alone until 1901, when he formed his present partnership with Mr. Blankenship.

The extension of the railroad from Roswell into Texas, via Portales, called attention of frontiersmen to the advantages of the locality, and in the fall of 1900 quite a number came from the Lone Star state. At this time there were three business houses within the town limits. The first rapid growth began with the formation of the county and the fixing of the county seat. Since then its development has been steady, a very good class of citizens having settled in Portales and the surrounding country from the country to the east and northeast. It is becoming quite an important shipping center for live-stock, feed, and agricultural and dairy products.

The contract for the court house at Portales was let to local contractors by the first Board of Commissioners. It was completed in 1905, at a cost of \$10,000, and is splendidly finished and furnished. The structure is composed of concrete manufactured in Portales, and the jail, now in process of erection, is of the same material. Another building which will greatly add to the substantial appearance of the town is the school house, whose cost will be \$11,000. Briefly, Portales is a town of good prospects, in the extreme northeastern portion of the county, on the Pecos Valley & Northeastern road. It has three churches, two banks, good schools, the usual mercantile establishments, a fine court house, and, although it is outside the artesian district, its supply of well water and con-

stancy of rainfall give assurances of substantial agricultural development of the surrounding country.

The town of Elida, a station on the Pecos Valley & Northeastern line, southwest of Portales, was founded by W. E. Lindsay and John H. Gee, in 1902. The first business house in the place was erected in January of that year, and practically all the land within five or six miles from town has been homesteaded since 1902.

A. L. Chesher, a rancher and ranger in charge of the Portales Forest Reserve, came to New Mexico in 1900, and entered ranching and stock-raising. He has since been engaged in these lines and has been very successful in developing the resources of the new county. He was appointed chief ranger in charge of the Portales Forest Reserve, and is now discharging the duties of the position in connection with the management of his private business interests. With firm faith in the Territory and its future, he is working along progressive lines for its advancement and development and his labors are proving of direct and immediate service-ability.

Judge W. R. McGill, who came to the Territory in October, 1900, from Seymour, Texas, where he had served as judge of the district court, has, during the past six years, been identified with territorial interests and his business activity has been of a character which has contributed to general improvement as well as individual success. He came with cattle and located eight miles north of La Lande in Guadalupe county, New Mexico. In February, 1905, he sold his cattle interests and removed to La Lande, where he became interested in the townsite of La Lande with the Santa Fé Railroad Company. He is now engaged in making improvements, building the town and developing the surrounding country, and is thus a pioneer of the locality whose efforts are directed toward the utilization of the natural resources of the Territory along lines that are proving fruitful with success for both the general territory and for himself as well. He is the United States Court Commissioner at La Lande, and is taking great interest in settling the country with emigrants from the states.

Manuel Abreu is one of the New Mexico's native sons and a representative of one of the old, distinguished and prominent families of the Territory. His maternal grandfather, Santiago Abreu, was governor of New Mexico under Spanish rule, coming here from old Mexico to enter upon the duties of that position. He was accompanied by his brothers, Marcialino and Ramona Abreu. His father, Henry Maken, was a Frenchman, who came from Canada and married a daughter of Governor Abreu. He died, however, when his son Manuel was but six months old, and the latter afterward took his mother's maiden name.

Manuel Abreu was born in Santa Fé, New Mexico, in June, 1857, and in 1873 went to Fort Sumner, where he engaged in the sheep business in connection with his brother-in-law, Pablo Beaubien, a son of Charles Beaubien, who was the original owner of the Maxwell land grant. Carlos Beaubien and Miranda were the original grantees from the Spanish government. Lucien Maxwell, a French-Scotchman, born June 24, 1829, married Luz Beaubien, a daughter of Carlos Beaubien, and Mr. Maxwell later bought the largest part of the grant from Mr. Beaubien, and after his death purchased the remainder from the heirs. About 1870 Mr. Max-

well sold the grant to a company for six hundred thousand dollars, at which time he removed to old Fort Sumner on the Pecos river, then located in San Miguel county. He purchased the improvements at the fort from the government and turned his attention to cattle and sheep raising and farming. He began to further improve the property, taking ditches from the Pecos river, and soon developed a beautiful place. He died in 1875 and Pete Maxwell, his son, took charge of the property, but did not keep it up very well, and about 1885 sold out to the Fort Sumner Land & Cattle Company, while he and others moved down the river, one mile, and started the town of Fort Sumner, which is in existence today. There Pete Maxwell, who was born April 27, 1848, lived until his death on the 21st of June, 1898.

Manuel Abreu began sheep raising in 1873, and has continued therein to the present time. He also conducts a store in Fort Sumner in connection with his sheep and stock business. He is a representative of one of the prominent old Spanish families of the Territory and is displaying modern business enterprise in the conduct of his interests here.

A. B. Harris, a native of Tennessee, became a resident of Texas, going to Colorado, that state, where he arrived on the 12th of July, 1879. In November of the same year he removed to New Mexico, locating in Colfax county, about forty-five miles south of Raton, where he engaged in the stock business until 1882. He then removed to Fort Sumner and became manager of the McBroom ranch, located forty miles north of the town and known as the Coniva ranch. He continued as manager of that place until 1891, when he engaged in the stock business on his own account on the Coniva ranch, being thus engaged until 1895. In that year he removed to Fort Sumner, where he continued in the stock business until 1904, when he sold out and devoted his energies to the conduct of a mercantile enterprise. He also had a branch store at Sunnyside, but has now combined the two interests, and is successfully carrying on the business at the latter place, having a well equipped store and drawing his patronage from a large area of the surrounding territory.

Charles H. Sims, who is engaged in merchandising in Elida, New Mexico, where he has resided since January, 1904, erected the first mercantile store in this place and has since continued in the conduct of the business. He is a native of South Carolina and lived in Texas before coming to New Mexico. On his removal to this county he took up a homestead and is carrying on ranching. He has also engaged in the banking business. The Elida Savings Bank commenced business May 28, 1906, officered by J. P. Stone, president; L. T. Lester, vice-president, and Mr. Sims, cashier. Many new towns have been established in New Mexico with the advent of the railroads, and are attracting to the various centers men of enterprise, ability and executive force, who, recognizing their opportunity, are developing towns along modern lines of progress and advancement. Of this class Mr. Sims is a representative and his enterprise is one of the strong and forceful elements in the growth of Elida.

SANDOVAL COUNTY.

By the creation of McKinley county, in 1901, and of Sandoval, in 1903, the original county of Bernalillo was reduced from one of the largest in the Territory to one of very moderate extent. Sandoval county located its county seat at the old established town of Bernalillo, a place of about 1,000 people, situated on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé road, in one of the fertile gardens of the Rio Grande valley.

Sandoval is the second county in the Territory, both from the north and the west. Rio Arriba and McKinley adjoining it in those directions, and Santa Fé and Bernalillo counties on the east and south. Its eastern portions are chiefly watered by the Rio Grande and the Rio Jemez, one of its western branches, while its central and western sections lie principally within the water-shed of the Rio Puerco, a still larger branch of that parent stream. Both of these branches have numerous smaller tributaries, and the country is also well supplied with living springs. The county is not only broken and diversified by innumerable river valleys, but by short ranges of mountains, such as the Jemez, in the north, the Valles in the northeast, the Chaca Mesa in the northwest, and the Sierró Chiboto and Navajo in the southwest.

The population is principally settled in the valley of the Rio Grande, which in this county is particularly adapted to agriculture, horticulture and viniculture. Here, without exception, the fruits of the temperate zone find a kindly home. Apples, however, thrive better on the uplands than in the low bottom lands. In the mountain valleys this fruit can be raised without irrigation on account of the abundant rain, and the heavy snows of winter seem to improve its quality and flavor, especially the late varieties. Peaches, plums, cherries and apricots thrive better in the lower river valleys. The rich soil of these localities is also well adapted to corn, eighty bushels to the acre being no uncommon crop. Wheat flourishes both in the valleys and on the mesas. Outside of the Rio Grande valley that of the Jemez produces profitable crops of the cereals, melons and all kinds of vegetables.

The areas outlying from the Rio Grande and its tributaries are generally well grassed, rolling or broken by hills and canyons, and clothed with considerable timber. It is largely a country of sheep and cattle ranges, the hills, canyons and timber affording excellent winter protection for the stock.

As to minerals, the districts covering the Jemez and Valles mountains are rich in silver and copper. The former region also contains a number of medicinal springs of great value, and when it becomes easier of access will undoubtedly become a favorite health resort. The Valles district developed, in 1893-4, into one of the most famous mining camps in the Southwest. Hundreds of locations were made and several villages

established, of which the most pretentious was Bland. The region was named the Cochiti district, from an Indian pueblo of the locality.

Beds of excellent bituminous coal are found in the Puerco valley. It is so easily mined and handled that it pays to team it with oxen to Albuquerque and sell it as low as \$4 per ton. The coal fields extend throughout the entire area of the valley, and in the northern part near Copper City (just over the county line), the veins are of unusual thickness, one of them showing twenty-five feet of clear coal, with no admixture of slate.

County Officers.—Since the organization of Sandoval county the following officials have served, those for 1903 being appointed by the governor, and those for 1904 being elected:

1903:—Commissioners, E. A. Miera, Ignacio Gutierrez, Esquipula Baca; superintendent of schools, J. B. Archuleta; sheriff, Fred J. Otero—Alfredo Sandoval, the first appointee, not being allowed to serve, as he was not a holder of real estate; treasurer and collector, Manuel Baca; probate clerk, O. P. Hovey; assessor, V. S. Miera.

1904:—Commissioners, Pantaleon Mora, Juan Dominguez, Pedro Castillo; superintendent of schools, J. F. Silva; sheriff, Emiliano Sandoval; treasurer, E. A. Miera; probate clerk, Marcos C. de Baca; assessor, Abel E. Pecea.

Towns.—Bernalillo, on the Santa Fé road, eighteen miles above Albuquerque, is the principal town in the county, as already mentioned. Picturesquely and favorably located, in the midst of a wide area of fruitful fields and orchards, it has been the residence of some of the most influential citizens of the Territory for many years. The town, with the rich country immediately adjacent to it, probably contains 3,000 people. It is located in the midst of a broad valley of rich alluvial land, largely devoted to the production of grapes and fruits, as well as agricultural products. Wine-making, fruit culture and wheat raising are the representative industries; but outside the cultivable valley there is a wide stretch of admirable stock country, and the wool marketed at this point makes it one of the largest shipping points in the Territory. The Jemez river empties into the Rio Grande near Bernalillo, and the substantial bridge at this point leads to the road which follows the former stream to the Jemez Springs and Sanitarium.

Wallace was at one time the end of a railroad division, but is now best known as the station for the Cochiti mining district, and also for Santo Domingo Pueblo.

Peña Blanca is a flourishing community, largely Mexican, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, at the head of the valley in this county, and a few miles from the railroad line. Above this point the river flows through a narrow canyon for about twenty miles called the Caja del Rio—the “box of the river”; it is also known as the White Rock canyon. At this point the valley land is exceedingly wide and fertile. Peña Blanca has been settled for many years, and until the abolishment of Santa Aña county, in 1876, was its county seat.

J. B. Block, proprietor of the famous Block's Hotel at Jemez Hot Springs, New Mexico, where he has resided for the past twenty-one years, came to New Mexico from Colorado in 1880. A native of St. Louis, Missouri, his grandparents being among the first white settlers of that place when it was only an Indian trading post, he left St. Louis in 1874 and spent all the time from 1874 to 1885 in train service of the railroads

of the west, and running railroad eating houses. He opened up the first railroad eating house on the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in 1881, at Coolidge, New Mexico. He went to Jemez Hot Springs in 1885 and opened up a general merchandise store and hotel, and started a stage line to Albuquerque. He conducted the stage line during the summer season, until the last seven years, when he got the mail contract between here and Albuquerque. Since then, in connection with carrying the mail, the stage has been run all the year around. The mail contract expired July 1, 1906, so he is no longer running the stage. Mr. Block's hotel is known most favorably all through New Mexico and Arizona, Mrs. Block being the mainstay of the hotel. He owns the larger part of the townsite, which was laid out by Jose Francisco Archuleta in 1884. Mr. Block got the postoffice established here under Cleveland's first administration, and the office was called Archuleta, in honor of the founder of the townsite. Mr. Block was postmaster until some time during Harrison's administration.

Jose Felipe Silva, deputy treasurer and collector and superintendent of schools of Sandoval county, and postmaster of the city of Sandoval since May, 1905, was born at Las Conales, now Sandoval, in Bernalillo county, August 23, 1859. His paternal grandfather was Juan Jose Silva, whose wife lived to be one hundred and ten years of age. Their son, Jesus Maria Silva, father of our subject, served in the militia in the Civil war and had vouchers for land. He fought the Navajos during the period of hostilities and was actively connected with many events of importance during the early history of this portion of the country. He married Felicia Gutierrez, a daughter of Juan Jose Gutierrez. The father of our subject died in 1877 and the mother passed away in 1889.

Jose Felipe Silva was reared in his native city and has lived all his life here or in Albuquerque, having been a resident of the latter place from May 2, 1903, until January 6, 1905. He was employed there by the Gross-Kelly Company. He is the owner of thirty acres of land under cultivation, which is a part of the Alamada grant. This land was granted in 1710 and was approved by Congress. Part of the grant was sold by Francisco Montes y Vigil's heirs and the original tract was granted to Juan Gonzales, the great grandfather of Mrs. Silva. It contained about seventeen hundred acres. Mr. Silva has devoted the greater part of his life to farming and in addition has filled various positions of public trust. He was justice of the peace at Los Corrales for eight years and ditch commissioner for eight years. He has been school superintendent since January, 1905, and at the same time was appointed deputy treasurer and collector. He served as deputy sheriff in Bernalillo county under Santiago Baca for four years, and in May, 1905, was appointed postmaster at Sandoval, which position he has since filled. He received the appointment of notary public by Governor Hagerman May 15, 1906.

Mr. Silva married Adela Gutierrez, a daughter of Francisco Gutierrez and Sista (Gonzales), and they have become the parents of fifteen children, eleven of whom are living, namely: Carina, Emilia, Leandro, Clotario, Candelaria, Felicita, Edwina, Ambrosina, Celia, Lezandro and James.

TORRANCE COUNTY.

Torrance county was organized in 1904, from the eastern portion of the original county of Valencia. It lies almost in the geographical center of the Territory, and comprises some of the finest sheep lands in the West. Flowing springs are found in places, and water in wells is found from four to two hundred feet below the surface. As the water supply is evidently so near the surface irrigation by means of windmills has been inaugurated with most gratifying results as to the raising of vegetable and all garden truck. The average total precipitation is about fifteen inches per year, of which probably one-fourth is snow. Spring rains are common, but not certain, the rainy season beginning usually about the 1st of July. Altogether, the climatic and physical conditions are about the same as in other sections of Central New Mexico, which are developing into productive areas of fruits, cereals and garden crops.

The Estancia Valley.—The most prominent physical feature of Torrance county, and the chief source of its material development, is known as the Estancia valley. It is an "L" shaped basin, about fifty miles long, north and south, thirty miles wide on the north and sixty miles wide on the south, and, with the exception of a few miles on the north the entire valley lies within this county, on the eastern slopes of the Manzano mountains. For the most part the land is a gently sloping or rolling prairie, the steepest incline being toward the mountains on the west, the water flowing from all directions toward the salt lakes in the south central part of the valley. East of a depression, which is almost paralleled by the Santa Fé Central Railroad and which has every appearance of once having been the bed of a flowing stream, is a line of varying low hills, beyond which to the rim of the basin, alternate valleys and hills. To the west of this depression the ground gradually inclines toward the mountains, the surface being generally, comparatively smooth until near the mountains, where it is corrugated with arroyas, which gradually widen and spread as they approach the nearer level land of the prairie. On the south, it is bounded by a low range of hills or mesas connecting the Manzano with the Gallina mountains. The soil is generally a sandy loam, easily cultivated, and in the lower part of the valley it is quite light in color, resembling in appearance and composition the soil in the artesian belt on the Pecos river. This part of the county contains a growth of chamisa, a small evergreen bush almost impervious to drouth, which affords rich pasturage throughout the year. Elsewhere the valley produces the famous forage plant, known as gramma grass.

On the northwest boundary of the valley are located the famous Hagan coal fields, into which the Santa Fé Central Railway Company is now constructing a branch. Near the Manzano mountains, averaging in width about eight miles, is a fine body of timber, consisting of spruce, pine, juniper, cedar, pinyon, oak, cottonwood, quaking asp, willow, and hard or

sugar maple. The saw timber is confined to the spruce and pine.

In the lowest place the valley is within a few feet of 6,000 feet above sea level. The highest peak of the Manzano mountains is about 10,500 feet above sea level, and the mountains make an abrupt rise of about 2,500 feet from the surrounding country, which, with the gradual decline, gives the valley an altitude varying from about 6,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level.

Compared with other sections of the arid west, some of which are now supporting thickly populated communities, nature has been kind to the Estancia valley. With the exception of a few miles on the southeast it is surrounded by timber. In the timber belt, near the mountains, are located seven sawmills, which supply building material in abundance at a reasonable price. Twelve miles east of Estancia are located the celebrated Estancia salt lakes, which, from earliest history, have supplied the surrounding country, within a radius of one hundred miles, with salt of a very fine grade. These lakes are now owned by the New Mexico Fuel & Iron Company, composed of the same capitalists who built the Santa Fé Central Railroad, whose purpose it is to build a branch line to the lakes and establish refineries there. But the chief industry has been, is now, and will be until succeeded by agriculture and horticulture, that of live stock.

Railroads.—The Estancia valley is traversed its entire length by the Santa Fé Central Railway, whose termini are Santa Fé and Torrance, the latter, a station on the El Paso Northeastern Railroad. This road was completed in August, 1903. The same company is now building a line from Moriarty, a station seventeen miles north of Estancia, to Albuquerque, known as the Albuquerque Eastern, and a branch from this line into the Hagan coal fields. The same capitalists who built this road have organized companies to extend it from Torrance to Roswell and to build a line from Willard to El Paso. The line from Torrance to Roswell has been located and the plats filed with the secretary of the Territory. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company commenced the construction of the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, known as the "Cut-off," in 1903, and completed it in the winter of 1906-7. This line connects with the Atlantic & Pacific, a part of the Santa Fé system, at Río Puerco, twenty miles west of Belen, on the Río Grande, and with the Panhandle division of the same system, on the Pecos Valley line at Texico. It crosses the Santa Fé Central at Willard and the El Paso Northeastern at Llano.

County Officials.—The first Board of Commissioners of Torrance county was appointed by the governor, their service extending over 1904-5. They were: William McIntosh (chairman), Juan C. Jaramillo, and Blas Duran.

The following were elected for 1905-6: County Commissioners, Valentin Candelaria (chairman), Santiago Madrid, Pablo Maldonado; probate clerk, John W. Corbett; sheriff, Manuel Sanchez y Sanchez; treasurer, William McIntosh; assessor, Perfecto Jaramillo.

Towns of the County.—Estancia, the county seat, is a growing little town, located at the famous Estancia Springs, from which it takes its name, sixty-eight miles south of Santa Fé, on the Santa Fé Central Railroad. The New Mexico Fuel & Iron Company are owners of the town-site. The roundhouse and machine shops of the railway company are

located here, and the town has become the shipping point for thousands of lambs, who are annually transported to alfalfa districts for fattening, or to other feeding grounds in Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, with the advent of cold weather. Estancia has a money-order postoffice, a modern hotel and a number of business houses. James Walker's store, built of cement blocks in 1905, was the first structure of the kind erected in the valley. Although not yet incorporated, the town contains a good school house, and the Baptists and Methodists are about to build churches. A block of ground 300 feet square has been donated for a court house and county offices, and the New Mexico Fuel & Iron Company have enclosed sixty acres around the Estancia Springs, with the intention of donating the tract for park and municipal purposes, when the place shall have been incorporated. New settlers are rapidly coming into the valley, to Estancia over the Santa Fé Central, and also overland, in the good, old-fashioned prairie schooner. Colonel George W. Harbin, of Waterloo, Iowa, has lately located a colony of old soldiers at McIntosh, in the valley north of Estancia.

That Estancia is abreast of the rapid growth of New Mexico is not only evident in the fact that she has an up-to-date newspaper (the *News*), but that in the fall of 1905 she organized a Board of Trade, with the following officers: President, F. E. Dunlavy; vice-president, H. B. Hawkins; treasurer, William McIntosh; secretary, J. L. Norris. Besides the above, there is the Estancia Valley Development Association, organized, as its name indicates, with the purpose of exploiting the entire region, and of which John W. Corbett is president and A. H. Garnett, secretary. Between the three, as is well expressed by a "special correspondent," "if anything good gets around Torrance county, it will have to hurry."

The town of Willard, located near the center of Torrance county, at the junction of the Santa Fé Central and the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, better known as the Belen Cut-Off, while still in its infancy gives promise of becoming a prosperous town. It is about twenty-five miles from the Manzano mountains, and it lies at an altitude of over 6,000 feet. Willard is the natural trading point of a splendid grazing country, and the entire tributary country is a large producer of wool, sheep, cattle and horses. The Willard Town and Improvement Company which owns the townsite, was incorporated July 25, 1905, with John Becker as president; Wilbur A. Dunlavy, vice-president; William M. Berger, secretary, and Louis C. Becker, treasurer. The town was named in honor of Colonel Willard S. Hopewell, builder of the Santa Fé Central Railroad. The first lot was sold three days after the incorporation of the company, and the first school was opened in November.

Mountainair is located at the summit of Abo Pass, fifteen miles west of Willard, on the Belen Cut-Off. It is at the base of the Manzano mountains, in the timber belt of pine and cedar, and is attracting the attention of tourists. In this vicinity are the famous ruins of the ancient towns of Abo and Quarra which form a group with the Gran Quivera, as all show the same characteristics. The last named, however, are over the line in Socorro county. The site of Mountainair is controlled by the Abo Land Company.

Torrance is located near the southeast corner of the county, on the El Paso Northeastern railroad, and is the terminus of the Santa Fé Cen-

tral. It is surrounded by a fine grazing country, with indications of valuable mineral deposits in the adjacent territory. Duran is a station on the same line, east of Torrance, and Palma is a new town in the northeastern part of the county.

The above places are all new, and have come into existence with the railroads. The older places, near the mountains, commencing on the south, are as follows: Eastview, Punta de Agua, Manzano, Torreon, Tajique, and Chilili, all of which have public schools, and all, except Eastview, Catholic churches. At Punta de Agua are located the historic ruins of the Cuaro mission, the main walls of which are standing. Manzano is the Spanish word for apple, and at the town of that name are apple trees which the Spaniards found growing when they settled there more than a century ago. It is from these trees that both the town and the mountains derive their names. Pinos Wells, the oldest settlement in the valley outside of the mountain towns, is in the east central part.

J. W. Harling, a cattleman of Estancia, was born and reared in Giles county, Tennessee. He spent three years in Texas and came to the Estancia valley in charge of cattle of the New Mexico Land & Cattle Company in 1883. This company had purchased the Antonio Sandoval land grant of four hundred and fourteen thousand acres, the headquarters of the ranch being at Antelope Springs. The company went out of business in 1891, and Mr. Harling then located on his present ranch in Buffalo draw, near Moriarty, New Mexico, where he engaged in the sheep-raising industry for seven years. He then turned his attention again to cattle raising, in which he is now engaged.

RAILROADS IN NEW MEXICO

The advent of the railroad era in New Mexico in the year 1879 meant more for the permanent prosperity and rapid development of the Territory than any other event of the century. Transportation is now "the key to population;" upon efficient and convenient methods of transportation depend the forces of industry and commerce and all the numerous factors that are the very basis of modern civilization.

The following joint resolution of the Legislature, approved February 13, 1880, shows that the legislature did not underestimate the importance of the event:

"Resolved, That the legislature of New Mexico observes with pleasure and satisfaction the completion of a line of railroad to the City of Santa Fé, the capital of the territory, and the rapid extension of the same southward through the great valley of the Rio Grande.

"That this event may well be regarded as the most important in the history of the Territory, and as the beginning of a new era, in which, through development of its resources and the improvements which are certain to follow the establishment of means of rapid communication with other parts of the country, New Mexico may be expected soon to take the position in the American Union to which she is by nature justly entitled.

"That in the celebration of the advent of the road to the capital, which took place on the 9th of February, 1880, participated in by the representatives not only of the city of Santa Fé, but of the whole Territory, this assembly recognizes an evidence of the good will and progressive tendency of the whole people with regard to the important improvements and changes which are now at hand."

The importance of the railroad is well stated in Governor Otero's report for 1903, from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

"Early in the spring of 1879 it was the fortune of the writer to pass through the Territorial empire of New Mexico from Trinidad, Colo., to Las Cruces and Silver City, in the extreme southern part of the Territory, tediously traveling the entire distance of upward of 700 miles in old-fashioned stage coaches at the rate of about five miles an hour. Less than two years later he passed over part of the same route, but the slow going and toiling stage coach had disappeared, and he rode in the very heart of the historic and resourceful region in a palace car, which left the Missouri river less than two days before and conveyed its passengers with as much comfort and far less fatigue than is experienced in making the journey from New York to Chicago. The wonderful rapidity with which steel rails had been extended into this sparsely settled country of magnificent distances was not more marvelous than the many striking manifestations on every hand of an astonishing awakening from the slumber of two centuries, attributable to the inspiring and stimulating influence of railway lines, bringing the long-neglected Territory into close touch with the enlightened progress and fruitful modern methods of the Eastern states.

"In the early history of the utilization of steam for transportation pur-

poses it was supposed that a country must be settled and developed before it could support a railway, and those who projected new lines followed the great routes which internal commerce had already established for itself and whose facilities it had outgrown. The pioneer railway builders sought to connect the large towns, and to secure a traffic already important and likely to grow. Soon after the close of the Civil war this theory was abandoned, and the railway has since been the advance agent of civilization in the country. It has pushed out into countries that were almost destitute of population and which had not felt the stimulating influence of outside capital, following close upon the trails of government exploring expeditions, whose reports of developed natural resources and descriptions of scenic and climatic attractions have been among its most important guides.

"The men who have invested in the construction of most of the railways of the West have not done so because they believed the traffic of the regions through which they were projected was sufficient at the time to support the enterprises, but because they were persuaded that the roads would rapidly create a profitable volume of business for themselves. These remarks may be applied with peculiar propriety to the several lines of New Mexico. They have not only quickened the entire Territory into new life, attracting desirable immigration from all parts of the country, and giving a fresh and healthful impulse to all the useful activities of the people, but have actually created a large part of the traffic that is already making them more than self-supporting, and insures them large and steadily increasing profits in the future, thus satisfactorily demonstrating the wisdom of their projectors and affording substantial encouragement for the early construction of the important new lines projected in the Territory. Not one of the ten railway lines in New Mexico is in the hands of a receiver, and after passing through the various trying vicissitudes inevitably incident to the development of natural resources, all of them have reached a point where they annually show net earnings."

On the authority of W. G. Ritch, the first passenger train into New Mexico brought the Colorado legislature to Otero, February 13, 1879. This train ran over the New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad, now **part of the Santa Fé System**. By 1885 its main line had been constructed a distance of 481 miles, as far as Deming. Its Santa Fé and El Paso branches were 95 miles at the same date and other branches, to Las Vegas, Raton, Carthage, Silver City, Lake Valley, Magdalena, comprised 104 miles, giving, in all, this road a mileage of 680, more than half that of the entire Territory at the time.

The mileage of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé in 1891 is shown by the following table, with names of main and branch lines, date of construction, and length:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé:

Main line, north and south (1879-81).....	503.1
Lamy to Santa Fé (1880).....	18.
Rincon to Deming (1881).....	53.
Dillon to Blossburg (1881).....	5.9
Nutt to Lake Valley (1884).....	13.3
Socorro to Magdalena (1884).....	27.1

Magdalena to Kelley (1885).....	3.9
San Antonio to Carthage (1882).....	9.6
Las Vegas to Hot Springs (1882).....	6.4
Hot Springs westward (1887).....	1.9
Silver City Branch.....	48.

———— 690.20

In 1903 the Santa Fé System proper had 1,066 miles of railroad actually constructed in the Territory.

A part of the Santa Fé System is the line of the old Atlantic & Pacific, which was completed between the Rio Grande valley and the Arizona boundary, via Laguna Indian pueblo and Fort Wingate, in July, 1881, this being an addition of 167 miles to the railroads of the Territory.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, the pioneer railway system of the Territory, and owning almost one-half of the railway mileage of this commonwealth, in its main line and branches taps the most fertile and populous districts, and has done much for the upbuilding of the future Sunshine State. The railway enters the Territory a short distance north of the station Lynn, in Colfax county, at an elevation of 7,557 feet, and passes southward through Colfax, Mora, San Miguel, Santa Fé and Bernalillo counties, a rich stock, mining and agricultural country, to Isleta, the junction point with the Santa Fé-Pacific, at an elevation of 4,877 feet. The important towns of Raton, Springer, Wagon Mound, Las Vegas, Cerrillos and Albuquerque are on this division, besides a number of lesser settlements. The capital city of Santa Fé is connected with this line by an eighteen-mile branch line from Lamy. A short branch from Waldo taps the important Madrid coal fields, and a branch twelve miles long from Hebron Station, in Colfax county, taps the Willow Creek coal fields. From Dillon, in Colfax county, a branch five miles long enters the Blossburg and Gardner coal fields. From Las Vegas a branch a little over six miles long makes connection with Las Vegas Hot Springs and the famous Montezuma Hotel. The line has been leased and is now being operated as an electric railway. At Las Vegas and at Albuquerque the railroad company has built magnificent new depots and a new depot at the cost of \$30,000 at Raton. At French, near Springer, this division is crossed by the Dawson Railway, and at Kennedy, a few miles south of Lamy, by the Santa Fé Central Railway.

From Isleta south the Santa Fé Railway winds through the fertile Rio Grande Valley, an almost continuous garden, passing the important towns of Los Lunas, Belen, Socorro, San Antonio, San Marcial, Rincon and Las Cruces, entering Texas at the station of La Tuna, at an elevation of 3,770 feet. The distance from Lynn to La Tuna is 485 miles. The first branch line south of Isleta connects Socorro with the mining town of Magdalena, a distance of twenty-seven miles.

From Rincon a branch line touches the railroad center of Deming, where connection is made with the Southern Pacific and the El Paso & Southwestern Railway. The terminus of this branch is at Silver City, the prosperous county seat of Grant county. The length of this branch line is 101 miles. From the Rincon branch at Nutt a spur has been built to the mining camp of Lake Valley, thirteen miles. From Whitewater station a spur has been built to the mining camp of Santa Rita, in Grant county,

a distance of eighteen miles, while from Hanover Junction, on this branch, there is a spur to Pierro, a distance of six and one-half miles. This part of the system from Isleta to El Paso, with its branches, enters the counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro, Doña Ana, Luna, Grant and Sierra.

From Isleta the Santa Fé-Pacific Railroad strikes across the Continental Divide into Arizona, having its termini at San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal. Gallup, a coal mining town, is the principal city on this road in New Mexico. This line leaves the Territory near the station of Manuelito. The distance from Isleta to the Territorial boundary is 162 miles. The large railway shops of the Santa Fé-Pacific are located at Albuquerque, and shops and offices are maintained at Raton, Las Vegas and San Marcial for the Santa Fé Railway.

The Santa Fé Railway Company some years ago acquired the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway, which traverses the counties of Eddy, Chaves and Roosevelt, entering the Territory from the south on the Texas line, from there following the Pecos river to near Roswell, and from thence running northeast to Roosevelt county out of the Territory into Texas again, in which state a junction is formed with the Colorado & Southern Railway, as well as with the Southern Kansas & Panhandle division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway at Amarillo. The Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway commands an immense stock business, and in New Mexico passes through a rich stock as well as agricultural region. The beautiful and prosperous towns of Carlsbad, Hagerman, Roswell and Portales are on this line, which is 192 miles long in the Territory.

In connection with the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway, the Santa Fé Railway system has about completed an important railway project which will give it the shortest line of any transcontinental road to the Pacific coast from Chicago and Kansas City. This is the building of 250 miles of standard-gauge railroad from Texico, Roosevelt county, to Belen, on the Rio Grande, there to cross the river, and a few miles farther on to connect with the Santa Fé-Pacific at or near Rio Puerco, in Valencia county. This line connects with the New Mexico Eastern near Willard. The New Mexico Eastern is a subsidiary line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.

Passing or tapping as it does seventeen out of the twenty-four counties of the Territory, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway enjoys a commanding position in the railroad situation of the Territory, from which it draws a gratifying amount of passenger and freight traffic. The railway company in turn is fostering industries and encouraging immigration along its lines. The coal fields, mining districts, agricultural sections, stock ranges, scenic beauties, historic and prehistoric attractions reached via this line in New Mexico mean an ever-increasing traffic and revenue to the system which has done so much for the great "Sunshine" Territory.

It was an event of national importance when, on March 10, 1881, all-rail connection across the continent, via New Mexico and Arizona, was established by the junction at Deming of the two divisions of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Deming was also the point of junction of this road with the Santa Fé from the north, and the completion of these two roads placed New Mexico in communication by the shortest routes with the Pacific coast, the Gulf and the northern cities.

The Southern Pacific traverses about 170 miles in southern New Mexico, entering the Territory three miles west of El Paso, and running through Doña Ana, Luna and Grant counties, crossing the Arizona boundary near Stein's Pass. The principal towns on this road in New Mexico are Deming, where connection is made with the Santa Fé and the El Paso & Southwestern, and Lordsburg, where connection is made with the Lordsburg & Hachita and the Arizona-New Mexico railroads. The road passes through an extensive stock country and touches several important mining districts.

Almost simultaneously with the Santa Fé system the Denver & Rio Grande railroad entered the Territory from the north, near Conejos. A narrow-gauge road, it enters the Territory five miles south of Antonito, Colorado, traversing Taos and Rio Arriba counties, and near Embudo enters the fertile Rio Grande valley, leaving it again south of San Ildefonso and making its terminus at Santa Fé. Santa Fé and Espanola are the most important towns on this line, although it also carries freight and passenger traffic for the town of Taos, which is reached by stage, and other settlements in Taos and Rio Arriba counties. The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande, from Antonito to Durango, goes for sixty-nine miles through Rio Arriba county, the principal towns on this route being the coal camps of Monero and the railroad town of Chama. Near Chama a branch seventeen miles long traverses the timber lands on the Tierra Amarilla grant. The entire mileage of the Denver & Rio Grande in New Mexico was 225 miles in 1903.

The Colorado & Southern Railroad, which connects Denver, Colorado, with Fort Worth, Texas, crosses the northeastern corner of New Mexico, its mileage being entirely in Union county. The line enters the Territory near Emery Gap at an elevation of 6,462 feet and leaves the Territory, after traversing it for eighty-three miles, at Texline, Texas, at an elevation of 4,694 feet. The principal towns in New Mexico on the Colorado & Southern are Clayton, the county seat of Union county, and Folsom. The section traversed is mainly a stock country.

Next to the Santa Fé system, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, with its allied railroads, has the greatest amount of mileage in the Territory. This is of recent construction, the El Paso & Northeastern Railway having been built about 1898 and the other parts of the system during the following years. The Dawson branch was completed in 1902. The coming of this system is doing great work for the development of the hitherto somewhat neglected eastern and east-central portions. New towns have sprung up along the line, and population in the sections traversed has been doubled.

These lines cross or enter Union, Quay, Guadalupe, Valencia, Lincoln, Socorro, Otero, San Miguel, Mora and Colfax counties, passing in a greater part through a wealthy stock country, but also tapping the Dawson and Capitan coal fields, rich mining districts and fertile agricultural sections. After entering New Mexico from Texas the first town of importance on the Rock Island & El Paso Railway is Tucumcari in Quay county, near the Union county line. Here the Dawson Railway starts, crossing the Santa Fé Railway at French, in Colfax county. The line from French to Dawson is nineteen miles long, while the line from French to Tucumcari is 111 miles. After Tucumcari the only other important town on the

Chicago, Rock Island & El Paso part of the system is its terminus, Santa Rosa, where a high bridge crosses the Pecos river. At Santa Rosa connection is made with the El Paso & Rock Island Railway, which terminates at Carizozo, in Lincoln county, where connection is made with the El Paso & Northeastern Railway for El Paso. It passes through a stock and mining region. At the town of Torrance connection is made with the Santa Fé Central Railway. From Carizozo the Capitan branch of the El Paso & Northeastern runs to Capitan, a distance of twenty-one miles. This line taps the Capitan coal fields and the Nogal, Whiteoaks and other gold-mining districts. A short spur has been built to Nogal from Nogal Springs on the Capitan branch. From Carizozo the El Paso & Northeastern runs to El Paso, crossing the New Mexico-Texas line south of Hereford. The mileage of this road in New Mexico is 126 miles. The principal town on this line is the prosperous and progressive city of Alamogordo, founded only a few years ago. At this point the wonderful Alamogordo & Sacramento Mountain Railroad, which is an engineering marvel, starts, touching the settlement of La Luz, the summer resort of Cloudcroft, at an elevation of 8,650 feet, and having its present terminus at Cox Canyon. This road was built to haul the timber from the Sacramento mountains to the large sawmills at Alamogordo. In its course of twenty-eight miles it climbs from an elevation of 4,320 feet to an elevation of 8,800 feet. At Jarilla Junction a three-mile spur taps the Jarilla mining camp.

The Rock Island & El Paso, the El Paso & Rock Island and the El Paso & Northeastern railways give the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system the shortest line from Chicago and Kansas City to El Paso and Mexico, and by way of the Southern Pacific to Los Angeles.

The El Paso & Southwestern Railway is another new railroad in New Mexico, having been completed in 1903. Its western terminus is Douglas, Arizona, where connections are made with lines of the same system for Bisbee and Nacosari, the former in Arizona and the latter in Mexico.

The length of the El Paso & Southwestern line is 250½ miles in New Mexico. The road is finely constructed, having all the appliances of modern railroads, and nowhere has the work or material been skimmed or slighted. The steel weighs eighty pounds to the yard. The motive power and equipment are first class in every respect. The twenty miles from El Paso west has been the hardest and most expensive to construct, as it involved a grade crossing with the Southern Pacific, the building of an expensive bridge across the Rio Grande, and the overcoming of a heavy grade. The engineering of this portion of the road has been so skillfully done, and the grades and curves so distributed, that an engine can take an ordinarily loaded train over this line without the aid of a helper.

This magnificent piece of railroad building has been done by the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in order to put its copper mines at Bisbee, Arizona, and Nacosari, Mexico, in connection with competing railroad lines at El Paso, Texas. The same company has also built a railroad from Douglas, which is in Arizona, near the Arizona-New Mexico line, south to Nacosari.

The Lordsburg & Hachita road, 38½ miles long, runs from Lordsburg to Hachita, entirely in Grant county. It is a standard-gauge road, laid with eighty-pound steel. This road was built by the Arizona Copper

Company, of Clifton, Arizona, as a continuation of its road from Clifton to Lordsburg, to connect with the El Paso & Southwestern, which it does at Hachita. This gives the Arizona Copper Company a competing freight outlet.

While the copper mines that demanded the building of these roads are in Arizona and Mexico, the greater part of the roads themselves are in New Mexico. These lines always command large stock shipments and a heavy tonnage in addition to ore and fuel. At Deming the El Paso & Southwestern connects with the Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific lines, and at Lordsburg the Lordsburg & Hachita line connects with the Southern Pacific and the Arizona & New Mexico railways.

The Arizona & New Mexico Railway, from Lordsburg to Clifton, Arizona, is part of the El Paso & Southwestern system and has thirty miles of railroad in New Mexico. This line was within the past two years changed from a narrow to a standard gauge.

One of the most important railway projects for New Mexico in recent years is that of the Santa Fé Central Railway Company, which connects the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fé systems with the Rock Island system. The last spike on the main line was driven at Kennedy on August 13, 1903, and the road is now in operation between Santa Fé and Torrance. Its junction point with the Rock Island is at the town of Torrance, in Lincoln county, and its terminus is Santa Fé. At Kennedy the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway is crossed. The Santa Fé Central main line is 116 miles long, running on easy grades, varying in elevation from 6,050 to 7,000 feet. It is developing one of the richest sections in New Mexico. New towns have been laid out, the principal being Moriarty, Estancia and Willard.

The year 1900 witnessed the beginning of an era of remarkable railroad development in central New Mexico. In that year Colonel Willard S. Hopewell, who for many years had been engaged in mining and in the stock business in Sierra county, removed to Albuquerque and brought to a successful conclusion his efforts to organize a company for the construction of a line of railroad from Santa Fé to connect with the El Paso Southwestern road. The company, as originally organized, was known as the Santa Fé, Albuquerque & Pacific Railroad Company. It was incorporated December 7, 1900, under the laws of New Mexico as the Santa Fé Central Railway Company, its charter giving it a life of fifty years. The capital stock was \$2,500,000. Colonel Hopewell was assisted in the work of promoting this enterprise by Joseph E. Saint, T. J. McLaughlin and Thomas Helm. Upon the organization of the company William H. Andrews was elected president, Colonel Hopewell first vice-president and general manager, and W. C. Hagan secretary. In the spring of 1901 the construction of the road was begun at Kennedy, where the right of way crosses the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system, work being carried on from that point north and south. The work was completed and the road opened for traffic in August, 1903. It extends from Santa Fé to Torrance, a station on the El Paso Southwestern Railroad—a distance of 117 miles.

Soon after the beginning of work upon this line a new venture was promoted—the Albuquerque Eastern Railway Company—for the purpose of connecting Albuquerque with the Santa Fé Central. Those associated

with Colonel Hopewell in this enterprise and who, with him, became the incorporators were General Francis J. Torrance, T. Lee Clarke, Arthur Kennedy and W. H. Andrews. The company was chartered by the Territory, July 22, 1901, for a period of fifty years, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. General Torrance was elected president and W. C. Hagan secretary. Soon after the organization Colonel Hopewell was chosen first vice-president and general manager. The work of construction was begun at a point near the southern border of Santa Fé county at a station named Moriarty, soon after the completion of the Santa Fé Central, and continued westward toward Albuquerque. By the 1st of June, 1906, the grading had been completed over two-thirds of the route and most of the construction material was on hand.

Colonel Hopewell and his associates were also responsible for the organization of the Torrance, Roswell & Gulf Railroad Company, which was incorporated under territorial laws December 30, 1904, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. This road has been platted, the right of way improved, surveys made and a portion of the construction material purchased. The line will extend, when completed, from Torrance southeastward to Roswell, a distance of over one hundred miles, and from the latter point is planned to be continued ultimately into Texas.

On the 19th of December, 1904, the Durango, Albuquerque & Gulf Railway Company, capitalized at \$6,000,000, was chartered by the Territory for the purpose of constructing a line of railway from Durango, Colorado, southward to Albuquerque, where in due time the idea of its promoters is to make connections with the other roads, both those built and those projected, combining all into a system that will furnish better transportation facilities to the people of central and northern New Mexico and enable the New Mexico Fuel & Iron Company, a concern promoted and controlled by the individuals identified with these various railroad corporations, to handle the output of its great mines to better advantage. The latter company was incorporated at Santa Fé April 26, 1902, with a capital stock of \$600,000. The officers are: General Francis J. Torrance, president; W. H. Andrews, vice-president; Colonel W. S. Hopewell, second vice-president and general manager, and W. C. Hagan, secretary.

The Pennsylvania Development Company, a New Jersey corporation, is the construction company of all the railroads mentioned, and was organized for that purpose with Arthur Kennedy as president, Francis J. Torrance as vice-president, and T. Lee Clarke as treasurer. Some time after its organization Colonel Hopewell entered the company as its general manager.

Willard S. Hopewell was born in England in 1848, and in 1863 was brought to America, residing for one year in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In young manhood he engaged in mining in Central and South America and in Colorado, and subsequently, in 1881, organized the Las Animas Cattle Company, which invested a million dollars in land and cattle in Sierra county, New Mexico. This concern at one time owned as many as sixty thousand head of cattle. In 1882 Mr. Hopewell and others purchased the Fresno and Homestake mines in Sierra, and afterward developed the Caledonia, the Hibernian and other mines. In 1891 he organized the Albuquerque & Eastern Railroad Company, and the construction of this line will do much toward the development of the natural resources of the

central portion of New Mexico and directly benefit the entire Territory. He has enlisted the support of a large amount of foreign capital in New Mexico enterprises and has proved himself one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the Territory.

In 1905 Colonel Hopewell removed to Albuquerque, and while retaining his extensive stock and mining interests, most of his endeavor since that time has been directed toward the organization and erection of a number of public utilities of great benefit to the Territory, in which connection he is associated with the Santa Fé Central Railway Company, organized in 1900, the Albuquerque Eastern Railroad Company, the Albuquerque, Durango & Gulf Railroad Company, the Torrance, Roswell & Gulf Railroad Company, the New Mexico Fuel & Iron Company, which owns and operates the Hagan coal mines, and the Pennsylvania Development Company, a New Jersey corporation, organized for the construction of these various railroad lines. These companies were all promoted by Colonel Hopewell, and he acts as their general manager. He is also one of the stockholders in the Commercial Club of Albuquerque, of which he serves as president.

Mr. Hopewell is in his political views and adherence a Democrat. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners in Sierra county, assisted in the organization of that county, and has been its representative in the territorial legislature.

A large number of railroad companies have been incorporated in New Mexico, the majority of which have transacted little business beyond the filing of their papers with the secretary of the Territory. Some of these companies were little better than blackmailing schemes. Others were promoted by men who may have had serious hopes of building roads some time or other.

Two railroad enterprises that proved nothing better than "bluffs" were the following:

January 16, 1882, were filed with the secretary of the Territory papers of incorporation of the New Mexican Railroad. The capital stock was \$37,000,000, of which \$1,455,800 was then reported to have been subscribed. The incorporators were Henry L. Waldo and W. W. Griffin, of Santa Fé; F. A. Manzanares, of Las Vegas; C. C. Wheeler, Albert A. Robinson, George R. Peck, Edward Wilder, A. S. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.; W. B. Strong, I. T. Burr and Alden Speare, of Boston. The principal office was located at Santa Fé. Fifteen different routes were covered, embracing nearly all the settled portion of New Mexico.

February 6, 1882, the El Paso & White Oaks Railroad Company was incorporated, with these incorporators: I. F. Herlow, J. A. Miller, S. H. Newman, B. H. Davis, Charles Davis, J. F. Harrison, N. B. Laughlin and D. M. Easton. Capital stock, \$2,000,000; \$144,000 was then reported as subscribed. Road to run from White Oaks, Lincoln county, passing north of Carizo Peak to Carizozo Springs; thence southerly, passing Sierra Blanca, to Tularosa; thence east of the White Sands to a point about twenty miles northeast of El Paso, a distance of 144 miles.

A complete list of the various railroad companies, including those now in operation, follows:

Created by special act of legislature: Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, chartered January 24, 1857; amount of capital stock or life of

charter not given. Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona & California Railroad and Telegraph Company, chartered December 30, 1863, with \$50,000 capital stock. New Mexican Railway Company, chartered February 2, 1860; capital stock, \$500,000.

These roads chartered under the general incorporation laws, with the place of business, dates of the filing of their certificates and capital stock, were:

Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountain Railway Company, Huevo, March 24, 1898, \$75,000.

Alamogordo Street Railway and Land Company, Alamogordo, April 11, 1903, \$50,000.

Albuquerque, Copper City and Colorado Railroad Company, Albuquerque, September 5, 1883, \$1,000,000.

Albuquerque Eastern Railway Company, Albuquerque, July 22, 1901, \$2,000,000.

Albuquerque Electric Street Railroad Company, Albuquerque, April 25, 1891, \$90,000.

Albuquerque Railway and Improvement Company, Albuquerque, May 14, 1880, \$5,000.

Albuquerque Street Railway Company, Albuquerque, June 13, 1896, \$50,000.

Albuquerque Traction Company, Albuquerque, August 25, 1903, \$250,000.

Arizona and Colorado Railroad Company of New Mexico, Gallup, October 6, 1904, \$5,000,000.

Arizona Eastern Railway Company of New Mexico, Lordsburg, October 6, 1904, \$1,000,000.

Arizona and New Mexico Railway Company, Lordsburg, August 1, 1883, \$1,500,000.

Arkansas Valley and Cimarron Railway Company, Cimarron, November 12, 1872, \$2,500,000.

Atchison and Topeka Railroad Company (Kansas) Santa Fé, February 11, 1859, \$1,500,000.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company (Kansas) Las Vegas, December 12, 1895, \$233,486,000.

Atlantic and Pacific Extension of the Albuquerque Street Railroad Company, Albuquerque, January 11, 1881, \$5,000.

Brazos Valley Land and Railway Construction Company, Las Vegas, November 22, 1880, \$500,000.

California Short Line Railway of New Mexico, Las Cruces, December 16, 1902, \$1,250,000.

Central Pacific Railroad Company of California (California), Deming, August 8, 1881, \$8,500,000.

Cerillos Coal Railroad Company, Santa Fé, January 9, 1892, \$2,500,000.

Cerrillos and Southern Railway Company, Santa Fé, January 7, 1882, \$60,000.

Chicago, Rock Island and Choctaw Railway Company, Alamogordo, January 26, 1903, \$1,500,000.

Chicago, Rock Island and El Paso Railway Company, Alamogordo, December 18, 1900, \$7,500,000.

Chihuahua Eastern Railway Company, Albuquerque, February 2, 1892, \$1,500,000.

Chihuahua and Sierra Madra Railway Company, Deming, February 22, 1889, \$8,000,000.

Clifton and Lordsburg Railway Company, Lordsburg, February 17, 1900, \$500,000.

Cimarron River and Taos Valley Railway Company, Raton, November 5, 1904, \$1,000,000.

Cororodo, Columbus and Mexican Railroad Company, Deming, February 15, 1905, \$5,000,000.

Cochiti and Northwestern Railway Company, Thornton, March 24, 1900, \$1,500,000.

Colorado and Southern Railway Company (Colorado), Clayton, December 19, 1898, \$48,000,000.

Columbus, New Mexico and Chicago Railway Company, Columbus, February 23, 1893, \$5,000,000.

Columbus and Northern Railway Company, Columbus, March 14, 1899, \$525,000.

- Dawson Railway Company, Alamogordo, July 13, 1901, \$3,000,000.
 Deming and Clifton Railroad Company, Silver City, January 23, 1883, \$2,500,000.
 Deming, Sierra Madra and Pacific Railroad Company, Deming, October 21, 1887, \$1,000,000.
 Deming and Utah Railway Company, Deming, January 5, 1892, \$3,000,000.
 Denver and New Orleans Railroad Company (Colorado), Las Vegas, January 25, 1881, \$15,000,000.
 Denver and New Orleans Railway Company, Springer, December 22, 1881, \$1,200,000.
 Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, Santa Fé, November 28, 1870, \$2,500,000.
 Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company (Colorado), Santa Fé, April 13, 1871, \$2,500,000.
 Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company (Colorado), Santa Fé, February 8, 1878, \$2,500,000.
 Same Company (New Mexico), February 8, 1878, \$1,000,000.
 Same Company (Colorado), Chama, July 14, 1886, \$73,500,000.
 Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company (Colorado), Las Vegas, April 12, 1887, \$30,000,000.
 Denver, Texas and Gulf Railroad Company (Colorado), Las Vegas, May 29, 1885, \$15,000,000.
 Durango, Albuquerque and Gulf Railway Company, Albuquerque, December 12, 1904, \$6,000,000.
 Durango Southern Railroad Company of New Mexico, Santa Fé, June 2, 1883, \$1,500,000.
 Eastern Railway Company of New Mexico, Las Vegas, October 30, 1902, \$9,625,000.
 El Paso and Durango Railroad Company, Santa Fé, December 13, 1904, \$800,000.
 El Paso and New Mexico Railroad Company, Mesilla, October 14, 1882, \$18,000.
 El Paso and Northeastern Railway Company, Santa Fé, October 21, 1897, \$2,700,000.
 El Paso, Pecos Valley and Eastern Railway Company, Roswell, October 24, 1900, \$7,811,500.
 El Paso and Rio Grande Railroad and Telegraph Company, Santa Fé, November 18, 1871, \$50,000,000.
 El Paso and Rock Island Railway Company, Alamogordo, December 11, 1900, \$2,500,000.
 El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Company (Arizona), (formerly Southwestern Railroad Company of Arizona), Deming, October 19, 1900, \$7,000,000.
 El Paso, St Louis and Chicago Railway and Telegraph Company of New Mexico, Las Cruces, October 6, 1885, \$1,800,000.
 El Paso and White Oaks Railroad Company of New Mexico, Las Cruces, February 2, 1882, \$2,000,000.
 El Paso and White Oaks Railway Company, White Oaks, September 16, 1897, \$2,600,000.
 Gulf, Albuquerque and Northwestern Railroad Company, Albuquerque, November 5, 1886, \$15,000,000.
 Gulf, Brazos Valley and Pacific Railway, Las Vegas, January 31, 1890, \$10,000,000.
 Gulf, Rio Grande and Pacific Railway and Construction Company, Deming, July 13, 1896, \$6,500,000.
 Hanover Railroad Company, Santa Fé, May 1, 1890, \$70,000.
 Jemez Valley Hot Springs Railroad Company, Santa Fé, January 6, 1881, \$300,000.
 Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railroad Company of New Mexico, Las Cruces, June 19, 1888, \$2,800,000.
 Kansas, Texas and Mexican Railway Company (Kansas), Lawrence, Kas., January 27, 1888, \$50,000,000.
 Lake Valley Railroad Company, Santa Fé, September 25, 1882, \$600,000.
 Las Cruces and Organs Railroad Company, Las Cruces, April 5, 1890, \$300,000.
 Las Vegas Belt Line Street Railway Company, Las Vegas, April 13, 1882, \$100,000.
 Las Vegas and Gulf Railroad Company, Las Vegas, October 19, 1882, \$4,000,000.
 Las Vegas and Hot Springs Electric Railway, Light and Power Company, Las Vegas, May 2, 1901, \$350,000.

- Las Vegas and Hot Springs Street Railroad Company, Las Vegas, August 11, 1880, \$50,000.
- Las Vegas Street Railway Company, Las Vegas, December 20, 1880, \$100,000.
- Lordsburg and Clifton Railroad Company, Santa Fé, July 24, 1882, \$1,400,000.
- Lordsburg and Hachita Railroad Company, Lordsburg, August 8, 1901, \$500,000.
- Las Vegas Railway and Power Company, Las Vegas, September 13, 1905, \$200,000.
- Las Vegas, Mora and Taos Railway Company, Las Vegas, January 5, 1898, \$1,700,000.
- Lordsburg and Pyramid Railroad Company, Lordsburg, May 28, 1906, \$60,000.
- Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company, Cimarron, May 12, 1870, \$5,000,000.
- Mesilla Valley, White Oaks and Eastern Railway Company, Las Cruces, February 11, 1888, \$5,000,000.
- Mexican Northern Pacific Railway Company, Limited, Deming, July 5, 1892, \$1,000,000.
- Mexican Pacific Railway Company, Deming, February 24, 1891, \$1,000,000.
- Mexican Southern Railway Company (formerly Mexican and Guatemala Colonization and Railway Company), Santa Fé, \$10,000,000.
- Mississippi, Albuquerque and Inter-Ocean Railway Company, Albuquerque, December 28, 1881, \$35,000,000.
- Mississippi Valley and Pacific Railroad Company, Santa Fé, November 1, 1869, \$40,000,000.
- New Mexican Railroad Company, Santa Fé, January 16, 1882, \$37,000,000.
- New Mexico Central Railroad Company, Santa Fé, January 15, 1872, \$10,000,000.
- New Mexico Central and Southern Railway Company, Socorro, May 9, 1881, \$7,500,000.
- New Mexico, Chihuahua and Southern Railroad Company, Santa Fé, February 26, 1880, \$1,800,000.
- New Mexico and Colorado Grand Trunk Railway, Santa Fé, February 21, 1872, \$12,000,000.
- New Mexico and Gulf Railway Company, Santa Fé, February 21, 1872, \$20,000,000.
- New Mexico Midland Railway Company, Santa Fé, June 11, 1904, \$500,000.
- New Mexico Northern Railway Company, Albuquerque, December 1, 1902, \$1,000,000.
- New Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company, Raton, September 29, 1902, \$1,750,000.
- New Mexico Railroad Development and Land Company, Las Vegas, January 7, 1897, \$5,000,000.
- New Mexico Railway and Coal Company (New Jersey), White Oaks, May 5, 1897, \$4,000,000.
- New Mexico Railway Company, Santa Fé, December 24, 1877, \$10,000,000.
- New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Santa Fé, February 6, 1878, \$9,500,000.
- New Mexico and Western Railroad Company, Las Vegas, April 5, 1897, \$2,500,000.
- New Mexico and Western Railway Company, Maxwell City, December 9, 1895, \$2,500,000.
- Northern New Mexico and Gulf Railway Company, El Rito, September 21, 1905, \$300,000.
- Organ Mountain Railroad Company, Las Cruces, January 30, 1882, \$400,000.
- Pecos Railway Construction and Land Company (Colorado), Carlsbad, April 2, 1897, \$100,000.
- Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railroad Company, Carlsbad, June 14, 1897, \$6,324,000.
- Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railroad Company, Carlsbad, June 14, 1897, \$6,324,000.
- Pecos Valley Railway Company (Consolidation of Pecos Valley Railroad Company and Pecos Northern Railroad Company), Albuquerque, August 27, 1890, \$8,000,000.
- Ralston City and Gila River Railroad Company, Las Cruces, July 5, 1870, \$1,500,000.
- Rio del Norte and Santa Fé Railroad Company, Fernando de Taos, March 13, 1872, \$2,000,000.
- Rio Grande and Cochiti Railway Company (formerly Santa Fé and Cochiti Railway Company), Santa Fé, May 2, 1895, \$250,000.

- Raton Gas and Railway Company, Raton, November 11, 1894, \$100,000.
 Rio Grande Valley Electric Railway Company, Las Cruces, March 4, 1905,
 \$1,000,000.
 Rio Grande and Hot Springs Street Rail Road Company, Socorro, September
 17, 1883, \$25,000.
 Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Extension Company, Santa Fé, April
 18, 1881, \$1,000,000.
 Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company, Santa Fé, June 19, 1880,
 \$20,000,000.
 Same Company, Santa Fé, April 18, 1881, \$20,000,000.
 Rio Grande and Pagosa Springs Railroad Company in New Mexico, Rio Arriba
 County, February 4, 1895, \$25,000.
 Rio Grande Railroad and Telegraph Company, Santa Fé, February 1, 1870,
 \$20,000,000.
 Rio Grande, Silver City and Western Railroad Company, Silver City, June 13,
 1881, \$500,000.
 Rio Grande and Santa Fé Railroad Company, Santa Fé, July 1, 1895, \$375,000.
 Rio Grande and Southwestern Railroad Company, Lumberton, February 23,
 1903, \$150,000.
 Rio Grande and Utah Railway Company, Santa Fé, January 25, 1888, \$4,500,000.
 St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad Company, Raton,
 1905.
 San Antonio and Carthage Railway Company, Socorro, June 1, 1904, \$140,000.
 San Antonio and Eastern Railway Company, San Antonio, June 8, 1904, \$240,000.
 Santa Fé Central Railway Company (formerly Santa Fé, Albuquerque and
 Pacific Railroad Company), Santa Fé, December 7, 1900, \$2,500,000.
 Santa Fé and Denver Railroad Company, Santa Fé, May 4, 1880, \$250,000.
 Santa Fé and Mexican Pacific Railway Company (formerly International Grant
 Trunk Railway Company), Santa Fé, March 3, 1883, \$25,000,000.
 Santa Fé Railroad Company, Santa Fé, July 8, 1881, \$30,000.
 Santa Fé Railway Company, Santa Fé, October 6, 1900, \$250,000.
 Santa Fé and San Juan Railroad Company, Santa Fé, August 14, 1876, \$500,000.
 Santa Fé Southern Railway Company, Santa Fé, January 24, 1889, \$1,200,000.
 Santa Fé Street Railroad Company, Santa Fé, August 6, 1881, \$25,000.
 Santa Fé Street Railway Company Santa Fé, July 23, 1886 \$40,000.
 Silver City, Deming and Pacific Railroad Company, Silver City, March 23, 1882,
 \$10,000,000.
 Silver City and Northern Railroad Company, Silver City, March 13, 1891, \$100,000.
 Silver City, Pinos Altos and Mogollon Railroad Company, Silver City, August
 24, 1889, \$300,000.
 Silver City and Pinos Altos Railroad Company, Silver City, April 3, 1888, \$100,000.
 Silver City Railroad and Telegraph Company, Santa Fé, November 7, 1872,
 \$2,000,000.
 Santa Rita Railroad Company, Santa Fé, December 24, 1897, \$50,000.
 St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad Company, Raton, February 25,
 1905, \$2,250,000.
 St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway Company, Raton, June 26, 1905,
 \$3,500,000.
 Santa Fé, Raton and Eastern Railroad Company, Raton, February 9, 1905, \$300,
 000.
 Sloan, San Felipe and Western Railway Company, Santa Fé, December 19,
 1903, \$250,000.
 Socorro Railroad Company, Socorro, December 6, 1881, \$75,000.
 Socorro Street Railway Company, Socorro, June 11, 1881, \$50,000.
 Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua Railway and Development Company (California),
 Graham, November 16, 1899, \$1,250,000.
 Southern Pacific Railroad Company (California), Deming, March 10, 1902,
 \$159,455,000.
 Southern Pacific Railroad Company of New Mexico, Santa Fé, April 14, 1879,
 \$10,000,000.
 Southwestern Lumber and Railway Company (formerly United States Land and
 Colonization Company), Fort Bascom, August 28, 1875, \$1,300,000.
 Southwestern Railroad of New Mexico, Deming, May 21, 1901, \$2,000,000.

Torrance, Roswell and Gulf Railway Company, Albuquerque, December 30, 1904, \$2,500,000.

Texas, Santa Fé and Northern Railroad Company, Santa Fé, December 10, 1880, \$12,000,000.

Trinidad and Rocky Mountain Railroad Company (Colorado), Raton, December 11, 1888, \$3,000,000.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company (Colorado), Folsom, April 1, 1890, \$36,000,000.

United States Central Railway Company, Cimarron, July 14, 1871, \$10,000,000.

United States Railroad Development and Land Company, Mora, December 2, 1895, \$1,000,000.

White Oaks and Kansas City Railway Company, Santa Fé, January 19, 1898, \$4,000,000.

Western Pacific Railroad Company (California), San Francisco, August 8, 1881, \$5,400,000.

Zuni Mountain Railway Company, Albuquerque, August 29, 1891, \$1,000,000.

The total number of railroads chartered to transact business in New Mexico, including those which had previously been incorporated in another state or territory, has been one hundred and fifty-four, and the sum total of the authorized capital stock of all these corporations was \$1,218,234,000.

A corporation styled "The New Mexico Telegraph Company" was authorized by act of the legislature in 1867. The incorporators named in the charter were Theodore Adams, Thomas Wilson, Lucien Scott, John D. Perry, Miguel E. Pino, Francisco Perea, Charles B. Morehead, Jr., Miguel A. Otero, Thomas Carney, Ambrosio Armijo and their associates. The company was organized for the purpose of "buying, building, owning and operating a telegraph line from some point within a state or territory lying east of the Rocky mountains to Santa Fé and such other points as the said company may desire." This was the first telegraph company chartered in New Mexico. It was permitted to have a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The act was repealed January 18, 1868.

A BRIEF GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO.

BY W. G. TIGHT, PH. D., UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE.

In presenting a brief geological history of New Mexico in such terms that those who have not had special technical geological training may understand this history, through which the Territory has passed, it seems necessary to give a few fundamental facts of general geology as a basis for a more particular application to New Mexico.

Our historic records, dating back to the early Spanish occupancy, two or three hundred years ago, indicate that this region was inhabited by man, probably for centuries before that time, and there is still evidence of a people that inhabited this region in remote times, in the extensive and magnificent ruins that are scattered throughout this region. Perhaps this interval of time might amount to a thousand or two, or possibly ten thousand years, and yet long as this may seem, it takes us back into geological history but a day.

The features of the earth, the hills and valleys, the arid climate, the animals and the plants all were similar to those of the present time. It is necessary to properly understand geological history to almost lose sight of the question of time, as measured in thousands of years, and go back into hundreds of thousands, millions and perhaps billions of years ago. All geological processes are slow in their operation and while great changes have been produced in the structure and face of the earth's surface, it has taken great intervals of time to produce these changes. Again, the poet speaks of the eternal and everlasting hills, but the geologist speaks of the hills and the mountains as the most unstable and most rapidly destroyed of all of the land forms. Every rain storm passing over the great mountain lands, carries down more or less of the earth and sand and rock to the lower level. The higher the mountain, as a rule, the greater the precipitation on its sides and therefore, the more rapidly is the mountain torn down. This process, called erosion, continuing for countless centuries, will eventually wear away the mountain mass and reduce what was a great mountain system with its base, perhaps, resting upon a mighty plateau, hundreds or even thousands of feet above sea-level, to a more or less level plain, rising scarcely above the level of the sea. This process of erosion of mountain masses and mighty plateaus to nearly level plains has taken place not only once but many times in the history of the world. Erosion, then, is the great force which is constantly tending to reduce the elevations of the land, which are above the sea, to the level of the ocean. If there were no other forces operating in the earth, tending to elevate the great masses of its crust above the level of the ocean, its surface would be covered with a universal sea. Besides the erosion which is produced by the falling rain and the

running off of the waters in brooklets, streams and rivers, the ocean itself is ever beating its waves against the margins of the continent and wearing back the coast lines, carrying the sands and gravels out into the deeper waters and cutting off, like a great saw, all that part of the land, which is above the ocean.

In the course of long geological time, the ocean itself, through its wave action, would plane down the continent and so reduce the land area that all would be universal ocean. If a well is drilled into the earth at any point on its surface, to a considerable depth and then a thermometer is introduced into the well, it is found that the temperature of the earth increases toward the center. This increase in temperature amounts on the average to about one degree for every fifty feet of depth. It is therefore a well established fact that at no great depth below the surface of the earth, the temperature must be equal to that of molten rock, and that the very interior portions of the earth must have almost inconceivably high temperatures. If it were not for the fact that the pressure also increases with depth into the interior of the earth, it would be true that the interior of the earth would be in a molten condition. With the high increase of pressure it is probably true that the earth may be considered for all practical purposes as solid. However, if from any cause, such as the production of a great crack or fissure, running out into the earth, that pressure should be relieved, the interior portion would become immediately fluid and would be forced out upon the surface. That molten material from the interior of the earth has been in past geological ages and is at the present time being spread out upon its surface, is manifest from the great lava flows that cover certain portions of our own territory and are pouring out from great volcanoes of the earth today. The earth, itself, is a highly heated sphere, only cooled down upon its outer surface, and it is constantly radiating its heat into the space which surrounds it. It is the law of cooling bodies that as they lose their heat they contract in volume. The earth, then, must be also contracting in volume in obedience to this law, but it is such a large body that the loss of heat from its surface is not uniform over all areas. The heat would be given up to the water on the oceans' floors more rapidly than it would be given up to the air over the land areas, and from many other causes there might be a difference in radiation over large areas of the earth. This would mean that the areas which lose their heat most rapidly would be subject to greater contraction and therefore there must be developed through the mass of the earth great strains and stresses, as these great masses tend to approach the state of equilibrium the ocean areas contracting more rapidly than the land areas would tend to sink deeper into the body of the earth and the land areas to rise higher above the level of the sea. The outer portion of the earth being so much cooler and more rigid than the inner portion it is evidently true that as the whole earth contracts in losing its heat into space, the inner portion will contract more rapidly than the outer portion and therefore the outer portion must be wrinkled and crumpled in order to fit closely onto the interior portion. This wrinkling and crumbling on the outer portion of the sphere has resulted time and time again in the world's history in elevating great areas of its crust thousands and thousands of feet above the level of

the sea, or in other words has produced through geological time great systems of mountains over all parts of its surface.

It is known that the levels of the continent above the surface of the ocean are not constant, that sometimes the great continental land areas move upward and their elevation above the sea is increased, and again for long periods of time they gradually move downward and the sea gradually encroaches upon the continents, and that many times in geological history the ocean has covered that portion of the earth's surface which is now known as the great continents, so that it may be understood that there is only a limited portion of the continent which has not been many times, in geological history, below the surface of the ocean and again and again far above the level of the ocean. We have said that the ocean is constantly sawing away at the coastlines and carrying the sands and the sediments far out over its floors. The ocean is also the great mother of life. It is teeming with animal forms that secrete lime skeletons or shells. Countless generations of these forms live and die, and their skeletons and shells accumulate on the ocean floor to be later solidified into what is known as the limestone rocks of the mountains and continents. The ocean floor is therefore a great field of the earth where the sediments of the land and the remains of ocean life accumulate. Then in the history of geological time what is at one time ocean floor becomes land area. These sediments and deposits make what are known as the stratified rocks of the earth. On every continent if the thickness of these rocks is measured it is found that it amounts to hundreds of thousands of feet. It must be true, that in the building of the earth, when a good portion of its surface is below the ocean then the stratified rocks are being formed, and when that portion is elevated above the ocean these stratified rocks are again being worn down by erosion and carried back into the sea to form parts of other sedimentary beds. Such an area, passing the second time under the ocean, would again become a field of sedimentation, but there would be a line of demarkation between the first sedimentary beds and the second which would represent a long land period of erosion. Such a line of demarkation is called by geologists an unconformity. A plain of unconformity always represents the period when the region was above the sea as a land area.

From the foregoing it must appear that the first sediments or rocks to be formed must be at the bottom of the pile and those last formed at the top, so that the order of geological history of deposition can be determined by the relative position of the different stratified rocks. Geologists have studied most of the stratified rocks of the earth and have determined the order of super-position and it has been found that these rocks formed a more or less uniform series from bottom to top, interrupted at certain points by great plains of unconformity. The age when any particular rock was formed can be determined if its position in this series is known. There must have been a time in the world's history, away back in the beginning of things, when this present process had its start. This great series of stratified rocks, wherever studied on the earth, is found to rest upon older rocks which are called igneous, because they are not stratified and show evidence of having crystallized from the molten condition. Such rocks are known as granites, syenites and are called also crystalline rocks as distinguished from the

sandstones, slates, shales, limestones and marks of the sedimentary series. For convenience of reference, this great series of sedimentary rocks, resting upon the crystalline rocks below, has been divided into what is known as systems, and the division of time in which each system of rocks was made known as an era. This classification of the rocks is shown in the accompanying table. It will be understood that whenever any system of rocks was being formed, that particular region must have been under the sea. It is true that some deposits are made on the land surface, in lakes and by rivers and even by the action of the wind in dust storms, but these are small compared to the great formations that are built under the ocean.

We may recognize, then, three large classes of the rocks which compose the surface of our territory, e. g., the crystalline rocks, including granites, syenites, porphyry and sometimes basalt, diorite and the so-called green-stones; the volcanic lavas, known as pumice obsidian and trachyte; and the sedimentary rocks, sandstones, limestones, shales, clays and gravels.

GENERAL TABLE OF THE GEOLOGIC TIME DIVISIONS.

Group and Era.	Systems and Period.	Series and Epochs.
Cenozoic.	{ Quaternary.	{ Recent. Pleistocene.
	{ Tertiary.	{ Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene.
Mesozoic.	{ Cretaceous.	{ Upper. Middle. Lower.
	{ Jurassic. Triassic.	
Paleozoic.	{ Carboniferous.	{ Permian. Carboniferous, or Pennsylvanian. Subcarboniferous, or Mississippian.
	{ Devonian.	
	{ Silurian.	
	{ Ordovician. Cambrian.	
Archaeanzoic.	{ Granites and Shists.	

A glance at the above table will show that our geological time is divided into the archaeanzoic, paleozoic, mesozoic and cenozoic eras. In point of time the archaeanzoic era was probably longer than all of the subsequent eras, the paleozoic many times longer than all the mesozoic and cenozoic, and the mesozoic, than the senozoic. The paleozoic era is divided into the cam-

brian, silurian, devonian and carboniferous ages. The cambrian and silurian ages are known as the ages of invertebrates or mollusks, when only shell fishes lived in the oceans. The devonian is known as the age of fishes. The rocks of the devonian contain the first fish fossils of any in the sedimentary series and the fishes of the sea were larger than in any other time in geological history. The carboniferous is known as the great coal age or the age of amphibians. The mesozoic is known as the age of reptiles and the cenozoic as the age of mammals; the recent period, the period of man. Each of these ages is divided into certain periods of geological history and each period is divided into epochs. These epochs are again divided into certain groups of rocks, known as formations. All of the various rock series are not present in every particular area of the earth's surface, for in the building of the earth in the past ages as at the present time, while certain parts of the earth were land areas and subject to erosion, other parts of the earth were sea areas and fields of sedimentation.

Looking back as far as possible in geological times in the history of the Territory of New Mexico, it is found that the lowest rocks of the territory are represented by the archaeozoic. These rocks form the very foundations of the geology of our territory. They are present in the base of almost every mountain group. They are represented by a great system of granite formations, syenite and other crystalline rocks. Mingling with these crystalline rocks there are found in some localities great masses of metamorphic rocks, such as quartzite and schistose rock. This crystalline series of rock is often cut by other ancient lava intrusions in the form of dikes and flows. It is impossible even for the geologist to tell much of that remote time in geological history when these rocks were formed, but it is known that they were elevated above the sea level and subject to erosion for a long interval of time until the Territory of New Mexico was reduced to almost a level plain by this process of erosion. At the close of this great period of land area, this portion of the continent of North America began to sink below the level of the sea. The southwestern corner of the Territory went down faster than any other portion and the sea encroached upon the land from that direction. This period of subsidence, while very long in point of time, did not result in submerging but a very limited area of the Territory, along the southern and southwestern border, covering perhaps only parts of Otero, Dona Ana, Luna and Grant counties. This condition continued all through cambrian, silurian and devonian times, most of the Territory being great areas of crystalline rocks, not much elevated above the sea level, and contributing through their rivers their burden of sediments to the southern sea. During this long period of time, the elevation of the Territory was not constant. Sometimes these southern counties were below the sea, receiving their burden of sediments, and again the land was slightly elevated and the shore line receded to the southward and these silurian and devonian sediments were subjected to erosion. Along the beginning of carboniferous time there was inaugurated a downward movement of the land and the sea began to encroach again from the south, until in about mid-carboniferous time, it had covered the lower portions of the land in most of the southern half of the Territory, so that this region has distributed over it certain areas among which the sub-carboniferous rocks were formed. Parts of southern Lincoln, northern Otero, northern Grant and western Socorro

counties and perhaps some other extensive areas were, however, not as yet submerged beneath the encroaching ocean.

There followed then a long period of quiescence, in which there was almost no change of level of our Territory, or possibly a slight elevation. This period continued up through most of the so-called carboniferous, but toward the close of the carboniferous, there occurred a general subsidence of the Territory, which carried probably its entire surface below the level of the ocean and there it remained through the countless centuries of later carboniferous and permian times, until the sediments of sandstones and limestones accumulated on that floor of the ocean to a depth of thousands of feet. These sediments, as stated, were laid down upon the old land surface of crystalline rocks and therefore everywhere between them and the crystalline rocks there is a great plain of unconformity. During this period, then, were formed most of the sandstones and limestones, which are found in the present mountain ranges of New Mexico, resting directly upon the crystalline rocks and forming the great core of the mountains. Near the close of the permian times the Territory was again elevated so that scattered here and there over various parts of the Territory, especially in San Juan, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, McKinley, the southern part of Santa Fe, eastern Bernalillo, parts of Socorro, Leonard Wood, San Miguel, Taos and Colfax counties, where are at present located some of the great coal fields of New Mexico, there were great areas brought up just a little above sea level and over these areas where existed swamps, there under the moist tropical climate grew up a luxuriant vegetation, carpeting the earth with great forests where for centuries of time, the forest growth accumulated and formed the great coal beds of New Mexico. These are known to appear principally, in what are called cretaceous formations, but possibly some of them are triassic or jurassic. It is fairly certain that during the long period of the mesozoic, the general figuration of New Mexico was a gentle, rolling plain, fluctuating between just below sea level and just above sea level. So with slight warpings of the surface, certain areas received the sediments of triassic, certain other areas of jurassic and certain other of cretaceous times.

While the great coal fields of eastern United States were of carboniferous age, most of the great coal fields of New Mexico were formed, but yesterday as it were, in cretaceous times. During the permian and jurassic were formed many of the so-called red-beds or red sandstones of New Mexico. In some of the shallow lagoons and tide-covered interior basins of these times were laid down the great gypsum beds with many salt deposits which are found in so many parts of our Territory.

The close of the cretaceous period in New Mexico was marked by a very extensive elevation of the land above sea-level. At this time the great axis of the Rocky Mountains was formed, the southern end of which extends from Colorado southward nearly through New Mexico, and a long period of erosion was inaugurated. The deposits of the tertiary period which are found along the eastern side of New Mexico, east of the Rocky Mountain axis and in certain more or less separated basins west of that axis, indicate that they were derived largely from the materials eroded from the great mountain uplifts made at the close of the cretaceous times. It is with difficulty that the various members of the tertiary beds, which

are often easily distinguished in other parts, can be separated from each other in New Mexico, but it seems quite evident that most of the mountains of our Territory which now rise several thousand feet above the general level of the plateau had their origin along about the middle of the tertiary times, possibly at the close of the miocene period. At this time it seems that the whole plateau of New Mexico was perhaps several thousand feet higher than it is today and was a field of very extensive erosion. All the present inter-montane valleys of New Mexico were then eroded to much greater depths than they are at present. Wells which have been drilled in these valleys on the present valley floors pass through hundreds and even thousands of feet of clays, sands and gravel of river origin. The old inter-montane valley between the Sacramento and the Franklin Mountains has been penetrated to a depth of over two thousand feet in these river deposits, and a well in the valley of the Rio Grande at Albuquerque has penetrated over eight hundred feet through these deposits. The physical geography of New Mexico at the close of this great period of erosion was characterized by extreme ruggedness. The mountain elevations were much higher and the valleys hundreds and thousands of feet deeper than at present. Following this period of erosion there occurred another change in the general level of the Territory but this time the movement was downward, and it was sufficient to materially reduce the gradients of all great rivers of the Territory so that they were not able to carry away the vast quantities of material washed down from the sides of the valleys and the neighboring mountains. The result was that all of the large valleys of the Territory began to be filled up with these materials and this process was continued until the valleys were filled quite a little above that of many of the existing rivers of the present time. This falling from the valley sides and mountain slopes was so extensive over large areas of our Territory that the streams which flowed through the valleys were wholly unable to keep their channels open and were entirely buried under this great valley filling. During this period was formed most of the great mesa areas of our Territory. At the close of this period of great valley filling there was another considerable elevation of the Territory so that all of the streams that were able to maintain their course over the tops of the deposits which had filled their former valleys began again to carry their loads of sediments to the sea and to intrench into the old valley fillings, so that today most of the streams of New Mexico which cross the inter-montane valleys are found running in channel ways cut out of these deposits, but in those valleys where the streams were not able to maintain a continuous flow over the surface of the deposits no such erosion has taken place, but almost everywhere over our Territory it has been clearly shown by well drillings, that these ancient rivers are still flowing in the bottom of their valleys through these ancient deposits, and whenever they are tapped by deep wells they always furnish an abundant supply of excellent water.

Throughout most of the tertiary times, New Mexico, in common with the rest of the great basin region, was visited by very extensive volcanic action and one of the expressions of this volcanic activity is shown in the great lava flows and great dikes of igneous rock which are found distributed over almost all parts of New Mexico.

One of these periods of special volcanic activity occurred at about the time when the filling of the sand and gravel which was put in the ancient valleys had reached its highest point so that some of the extensive lava flows of the Territory occur on the surface of the inter-montane valley floors, as, for example, the great lava flow in western Valencia county, in western Lincoln, western Socorro and northern Otero counties, along the Rio Grande in Rio Arriba and Taos counties, eastern Sandoval county, on the western side of the river in Bernalillo county, on the eastern side of the river in southern Socorro county, on the west side of the river in Dona Ana county, and in various other smaller areas in other parts of the Territory.

During quaternary times in the latter part of the cenozoic, when much of the northern portion of North America was covered by a great polar ice cap which extended down into Mississippi valley between the Allegheny Mountains and the Rocky Mountains as far as the mouth of the Ohio River, and when the great mountain systems of western United States were covered by great mountain glaciers, New Mexico appears to have had about the same physical history which it has at present. There seems to be abundant evidence for believing that the conditions were much more humid and the annual rainfall much greater, so that the amount of erosion which took place over the mountain systems of our Territory was extensive. Sub-aerial plains deposits were laid down in the inter-montane areas during this period.

While in central and eastern United States, geologists are endeavoring to determine as to whether man existed in North America during the glacial period, in New Mexico the problem seems to be as to whether man existed in New Mexico at the time of the great lava flows and when the climatic conditions were such that the annual precipitation was greater and all sorts of agriculture possible without irrigation.

This briefly is the physical history through which our Territory has passed. But even a brief summary of the geology would not be complete without mention being made of the life which has existed in New Mexico during geological times. In the seas which occupied the smaller portion of the southern part of the Territory during the early part of the paleozoic there lived many forms of marine life which are represented by fossils which occur in the rocks of these periods. Perhaps the most common of all forms are the brachiopods, the trilobites, crinoids. In many of the limestones there also occur different varieties of corals and many coral shells which are often classed as mollusks. All of these forms belong to the great group of invertebrate animals. The devonian is known as the age of fishes but the rocks of this system are but slightly represented even in the southern part of our Territory. A few evidences of fish remains have been found in some of the carboniferous and permian beds, but they are of rare occurrence. In some small areas of the Territory during the carboniferous times there existed some swamp and land areas where the plants of the carboniferous age consisted largely of great tree ferns and tree-like mosses. They produced considerable forest growth but, as previously indicated, these areas were not of sufficient extent or duration to produce any coal of any value and as yet very little evidence has been collected concerning amphibian life of the carboniferous, which was so characteristic of the great coal swamps of eastern United States.

In some of the beds of the mesozoic age have been discovered the remains of the great reptiles that lived during that time. Most of these reptiles were land forms and many of them of huge size, perhaps the largest animals that ever lived upon the earth. In the quaternary deposits have also been found the remains of the mammoth and the elephant. The life history of New Mexico has been similar to that of the other portions of the United States during the corresponding geological period.

Only a very brief mention can be made of the economic geology of the Territory. Its mineral resources have been but very slightly developed. There are extensive coal beds, vast deposits of salt, vast quarries of building and ornamental stones with the lithographic stone, and abundant material for the development of the cement and coal industries that have scarcely been touched up to the present time. In most of the older and more eroded mountain systems there are undoubtedly extensive deposits of most of the metallic ores, and yet the mining industries of New Mexico are in their infancy.

While New Mexico is one of the oldest parts of the United States to be colonized by Europeans, the capital, Santa Fe, being the second oldest city in the Union, it has not developed with the same rapidity as the regions to the east and far west, and today it remains perhaps the least known of any part of the United States, as far as the carefully detailed geology of the region is concerned. Where other states have had their geological surveys for several years, New Mexico has yet to organize its first geological survey.

W. G. Tight, Ph. D., president of the University of New Mexico, was born in Granville, Ohio, in 1865. He was graduated from Denison University at Granville with the B. S. degree in 1886, received from the same institution the degree of M. S. in 1887, and was a member of the faculty of that school until 1901, occupying the chair of biology and geology. In the latter year he was graduated from the University of Chicago, which conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., and was at once elected president of the University of New Mexico. During the years in which he was identified with Denison University he was permanent secretary of the Denison Scientific Association.

Professor Tight is best known in the scientific world as a geologist and biologist, and has devoted many years to research along these lines. Since coming to Albuquerque he has made numerous reports on the geology of this Territory, one of which, a report on the holson plains of New Mexico, which was published in the *American Geologist*, being regarded as authoritative on that interesting subject. His principal contribution to geological literature is special paper No. 13 of the professional papers published by the United States Geological Survey. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of America, and in the meeting of that body at Berkeley, California, in December, 1905, he served as chairman of the Cordilleran section. He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the National Geological Society, and a member of the New Mexico Board of Education.

Professor Tight is the author of the chapter on the geology of New Mexico, which forms a part of this work. This is the first article of this kind in popular phraseology to be published.

MINING IN NEW MEXICO.

Prior to the '60s the mining interests of New Mexico were virtually confined to the "lost mines" of the Territory, to a few claims of Mexicans in Santa Fé county, worked in a lax way by Pueblo Indians; the lead-silver mines of the Organ mountains, Doña Ana county; and the bleaching bones of the little band who, in their search for gold, wandered into the rugged mountains of the continental divide, and in the vicinity of Pinos Altos (now Grant county) were massacred by the fierce Apaches. These miners were from California, Texas and Missouri, with a sprinkling of Mexicans, but during the early '60s most of the Americans abandoned the camp. About this period there were also a few Mexicans prospecting among the Sierra Blanca mountains, in the region of Nogal Peak, in what is now the southwestern part of Lincoln county, and the mines of the Organ district were being worked in a small way by the army officers of Fort Fillmore, sixteen miles distant, on the Rio Grande. It was not until the late '60s when American enterprise and capital commenced to organize companies and develop the mining properties of both the Ortiz district, southwest of Santa Fé, and the abandoned Pinos Altos region; it was not until this influx of life that the mining interests of New Mexico were really established.

Judges of mining prospects who had faith in the future of the Territory had taken note of the irregular production of gold in the widely separated camps, so that estimates are available since 1860. From that year until 1900 it is estimated that New Mexico has produced \$17,600,000 worth of the precious metal. From 1828 to 1860 the gold mining of New Mexico, for all practical purposes, was confined to the north slopes of the Ortiz mountains, Santa Fé county, that region being the oldest of the Territory in which the industry has been continuous.

As scattered indications of the state of mining and the prospects of the mineral wealth of New Mexico at various periods of the nineteenth century prior to 1860 may be adduced the following: In 1803 Governor Chacon said: "Copper is abundant and apparently rich, but no mines are worked." Although the Santa Rita copper mines had been discovered three years previous, their development did not commence until 1804. In speaking of what he had observed of mining during his expedition to the Territory in 1807, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike says: "There are no mines known in the province, except one of copper, situated in a mountain on the west side of the Rio del Norte, in latitude 34°. It is worked and produces 20,000 mule loads of copper annually. It contains gold, but not quite sufficient to pay for its extraction." This undoubtedly refers to the Santa Rita property, although its latitude is only slightly north of 33°.

Brantz Mayer, in his brief history of New Mexico (1850), refers to the mining industries in the following words: "Several rich silver mines

were, in Spanish times, worked at Avo, at Cerillos and in the Nambre mountains, but none are in operation at present. Copper is found in abundance throughout the country, but principally at Tijeras, Jemas, Abiquia and Guadalupita de Mora, but until a recent period only one copper mine was wrought south of the placeres. Iron, though also existing in very large quantities, has been entirely overlooked. * * * About one hundred miles south-southeast of Santa Fé, on the high tableland between the Rio Grande and Pecos, are some extensive salinas, or salt lakes, from which all the salt used in New Mexico is procured. Large caravans from Santa Fé visit this place every year during the dry season, and return heavily laden with the precious deposits. They either sell it for one and some times two dollars per bushel, or exchange a bushel of salt for a bushel of Indian corn."

Placer mining has been carried on in New Mexico by the Spaniards and Mexicans since the occupation of the country in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and although the amounts extracted by these old miners cannot be estimated, they were probably very large. From 1877 to 1900, inclusive, the Territory of New Mexico produced \$13,300,000 gold; from 1860, as stated, the amount was \$17,600,000. In 1877 the value of the production was \$300,000, which gradually increased to \$1,000,000 in 1889. It gradually decreased to \$400,000 in 1897, but again took an upward tendency, until the output in 1900 amounted to \$800,000. In 1902 the total gold production of the Territory was \$384,685, of which nearly a third was contributed by the placers of Colfax county. During the year named the value of the other mineral mined was as follows: Silver, \$148,659; copper, \$860,737; lead, \$94,936; a total of \$1,489,016. These figures do not include the production by individual placer miners or by prospectors not mining in a systematic manner. As to copper, the most valuable metal product of New Mexico, it should be added that Grant county produced the most of it, being credited with a valuation of \$793,000 of the total, \$860,000. In addition to these metals the Territorial mines put out a vast quantity of coal, iron, turquoise, gypsum and building material, of which the figures are only accessible as to the first-named mineral.

From June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1903, there were produced 3,710,004 tons of coal, valued at \$5,011,281, with 94,097 tons of coke, valued at \$252,7642. There were about thirty coal mines in operation. In 1905 this number had increased to forty-four, with a production during that year of 1,472,102 tons, valued at \$2,086,042. (For details regarding this most important of mining industries of the Territory see "Coal Mining.") It will be seen that coal and its side product, coke, had an economic value of nearly four times that possessed by the four chief metals of the New Mexico mines.

Generally speaking, the chief metal-producing districts of New Mexico are in the southwestern part of the Territory, and it is claimed at the present time that Grant and Socorro counties are yielding fully ninety per cent of the gold, silver, copper and lead which are being placed on the market. Grant is pre-eminently the banner county in the Territory. Much activity is also noted in Sierra and Doña Ana counties, which are contiguous to those before mentioned, as well as in the gold districts which lie at and near Elizabethtown, at Baldy mountain and in the Moreno valleys, near the western boundary of Colfax county, northeastern Mexico.

The greater proportion of the gold produced in New Mexico has been the result of the mining from 1860 to 1885, when the miners could take, with little labor, the rich surface ores. The country was famous then, but when the prospectors and pioneer miners of that period had gathered these easily accessible ores they rushed on to new and virgin fields. It is only in comparatively recent years that modern and legitimate mining has been inaugurated, and some of the famous old mines, as well as many new ones, are now attracting solid capital, skilled engineers and workers and experts in all departments of the industry, whether the operations are in gold, silver, copper or coal.

Mining Districts.—Although the classification is rather indefinite, for general descriptive purposes New Mexico is divided into more than a hundred mining districts, the grouping being determined both by physical features of the country and the time of discovery. These districts, in turn, are generally grouped around mining towns or settlements, from which they draw their supplies and to whose prosperity and growth they contribute. The life of mining towns and districts is notoriously uncertain, but if one proceeds upon the present status of the mining interests of New Mexico he should commence the general description of these districts at the southwest, or richest bullion section of the Territory, and advance in a northerly direction.

Pyramid and Virginia (Shakespeare) districts are those furthest south in Grant county and the Territory, and embrace a mineral-bearing area of about fourteen by five miles in extent, lying in the Pyramid range of mountains, south of Lordsburg. Shakespeare was the old camp of Ralston, the famous and unfortunate California promoter. Gold, silver, lead and copper are all mined, but the Leidendorf silver mines, once the most important in the Pyramid district, has lain idle for a number of years. The Gold Hill district is twelve miles northeast of Lordsburg and a few miles northwest of Gold Hill is the Malone district. About six miles southwest of the Hatchita postoffice, southeast of Lordsburg, is the old Hatchita mining camp, near which are ancient turquoise mines, which are still productive. Southeast of Hatchita, in the Fremont district, silver-lead is the predominating ore. The Apache district, No. 2, southwest, is quite an abundant producer of silver-copper.

Lying along the Arizona boundary from Stein's Pass, just south of the Southern Pacific road, to Steeple Rock, in the northwestern part of Grant county, are a number of mining districts which, within late years, have been prospected systematically, and some have been producers. The Southern Pacific divides the San Simon (on the south) from the Kimball district; lead is produced in the former and silver in the latter district. Some gold has been produced near Stein's Pass. Further west is the California district, the greater portion of which is in Arizona. The Steeple Rock and Black Mountain districts are in the extreme northwestern part of Grant county, and the quartz ore which prevails carries values in gold and silver. Midway between Steeple Rock and Silver City, on either side of the Gila river, are the Anderson and Telegraph districts, which lie so far away from transportation lines that they have been virtually unproductive; the prospects of the Anderson district are for copper, and of the Telegraph for silver, a stamp mill having been in operation for a short time in the latter district, some twenty years ago.

In the northeastern portions of Grant country are by far the most productive silver and copper mines in New Mexico. Silver City is the most important center of the entire field. The district is known as Silver, or Chloride Flat, and the phenomenal finds of silver occur about one and a half miles from the town; hence the city received its name. About seven miles to the northwest is Camp Fleming. Fifteen miles southwest of Silver City are the Burro mountains, and the copper-bearing district by that name covers an area of three miles by two; considerable turquoise is also mined in this locality. The Bullard's Peak, or Black Hawk, district is the north extension of the Burro Mountain district and has produced much native silver and argentine. A few miles southeast of the Burro mountain is the White Signal, or Cow Spring, district, and promises to become a producer of turquoise as well as gold, silver, lead and copper.

Immediately southeast of Pinos Altos and seven miles east of Silver City is the Central mining district, embracing the sub-districts of Hanover, Fierro, Santa Rita and outlying points. It is also two miles south of the military reservation of Fort Bayard, and is especially fixed on the map by the location of the postoffice known as Central. Santa Rita is one of the most noted copper districts in the United States, whether considered historically or from a productive standpoint. Since the early '60s the chief interest in this district has centered in the Santa Rita, Hanover and Fierro mines, which have made it by far the most important mining section in New Mexico. In 1902 nearly three-fourths of the metallic wealth of the Territory was from Grant county, and the greater part of it from the Central mining district. The Fierro district is the only important producer of iron in New Mexico. Some five miles southwest of Central postoffice is the Lone Mountain district, a silver camp, and a few miles to the northeast of Santa Rita is the Mimbres district, embracing the once lively camp of Georgetown. Near the south end and on the west slope of the Mimbres range is the Carpenter district, which promises to become one of the great zinc fields of New Mexico.

The Pinos Altos district, in Grant county, is one of the oldest gold fields in New Mexico, and, with the exception of the interruption to mining caused by the Apache raids of the '60s, has been continuously productive. Among the anomalies of this district is a high-grade silver mine (Silver Bell).

The Mimbres range forms a barrier between northeastern Grant and southwestern Sierra county, and in the latter section are several remarkable producers of gold and silver. In the Lake Valley district, in the southern part of Sierra county, is the world-famed Bridal Chamber, which gave to the world a body of silver ore never equaled in richness. The ore bodies throughout the district are somewhat similar to those at Leadville. To the south, along Macho creek, prospects of lead and silver exist in what is known as the Macho district; there are also indications of manganese deposits. Little has been done in the way of development in this region. To the northwest of Lake Valley, about fifteen miles, is a group of white-capped hills, in which some high-grade silver bromide was discovered some twenty years ago; hence the name of the district, Bromide No. 1, or Tierra Blanca (white earth). Some of the shipments from this section have been very rich in gold and silver. North of Lake Valley is the Las Animas, or Hillsboro, district, which embraces rich gold fields around the

town by that name. Both gold and copper mining is quite active, and the largest body of vanadium ore in the world has been discovered in this locality. The mountainous region east of Hillsboro, through which runs the Sierra de los Caballos, on the east side of the Rio Grande, is known as the Pittsburg mining district. Apache canyon was the scene of considerable placer excitement in 1903, but little gold was actually taken from the gulches. On the opposite or western side of the Rio Grande, in the vicinity of Palomas Hot Springs, is the lead-silver district known as Iron Reef. In the western and northwestern portions of Sierra county is a silver area. It lies along the eastern slopes of the Mimbres range, and the lofty Black range, heavily clad with pinyon and pine forests, stretches through its northern sections. The latter mountains derive their name from their dark and forbidding aspect, and the district was, in early days, designated as the Black range. More specifically, the region is now known as Black Range (Nos. 1 and 2) districts. Of its many camps, Kingston is the most noted; in the days of its prosperity it held the record of New Mexico in the production of silver.

The Palomas district, north of Kingston about twenty-five miles, and the Apache No. 1, still further north (which extends into Socorro county), are chiefly noticeable for their good prospects of silver, copper and gold, and for their records of silver production in former years.

The Sierra Oscura, San Andreas and Organ mountains form almost a continuous range, which extends through the eastern sections of Socorro and Doña Ana counties. No metal seems to decidedly predominate in the prospects or production of the Socorro county districts, while in the Organ district of Doña Ana county lead-silver is perhaps most prominent. The latter mining section lies about fifteen miles northeast of Las Cruces, and the northern limit of the district is the granite spire called San Augustine Peak, which, with the pass at its southern base, separates the San Andreas range from the Organ mountains.

In the north end of the Sierra Oscura, southeastern Socorro county, is the Jones district, in which abundant deposits of iron form the marked feature, and the Hansonburg district, near the center of the range, has some prospects as a copper-bearer. On the east side of the range, opposite Hansonburg, is a district which has produced small quantities of copper. It is known as Estey City district. Midway between Estey City and Jones districts is the unimportant Mound Spring district, and the San Andreas includes a number of sub-districts covering particular localities in the range by that name, in which lead and copper are the prevailing mineral characteristics.

But the great metal-producing districts of Socorro county, and among the very richest in the Territory, are in the vicinity of the Magdalena and Mogollon mountains, in the central and southwestern sections of the county. The Mogollon range begins near the western boundary of New Mexico, and for a distance of about ninety miles extends in a south by east direction. The western slope of the mountains is traversed by a number of deep canyons, which drain into the Rio San Francisco. The scene of the active mineral development in this region, which makes it one of the most promising fields in the southwest, is along this western slope, not far from the bases of the mountains. There are three mining districts in the Mogollon mountains—the Cooney, the Wilcox and the Tellurium. The

most important and northerly of these is the Cooney, which is situated about fifteen miles from the Arizona line, and, notwithstanding that its gold, silver and copper ores are hauled about ninety miles to Silver City, the district has shown a remarkable development for a number of years. Until recently the principal production of the camp has been from the gold and silver ores—pan amalgamation and cyaniding being the general methods of treatment. In the Wilcox district, fifteen miles to the southeast of Cooney, little development has been done. The same may be said of the Tellurium district, three miles north of the Wilcox, notwithstanding the fact that some very rich pieces of tellurium float were found there a number of years ago.

The Magdalena district lies west of the town of Socorro. It stands pre-eminent in New Mexico as a producer of lead and zinc. It is one of the oldest mining regions in the Territory, the uncovering and exploitation of its zinc deposits being of comparatively recent date. In some of the old lead mines, which were formerly most prolific, the ore is practically exhausted, and the discovery of large and profitable bodies of zinc has given the district a new lease of life. The Magdalena mines are now the greatest producers of zinc ores in the southwest, a trainload of the raw material being sent out every day.

Immediately north of the town of Magdalena is the Pueblo mining district. It is even older than the Magdalena district, but its early promise of rich silver findings has not materialized.

The Socorro Mountain district, west of the town by that name, was an active section of the mining country during the '80s, but its life was principally founded on the immense quantities of ore from the Magdalena mines, which were fluxed at the Rio Grande smelter. This establishment, which was situated two miles west of the town of Socorro, received its principal fluxing ores from the famous Kelley and Graphic mines at Magdalena, and the more flinty products from Socorro mountain.

At the north end of the San Mateo mountains, about fifteen miles west of the Magdalena range, lies the productive Rosedale gold district, whose name is derived from the principal mine therein. It is only within the past four years that this section has attracted much attention, but the Rosedale mine is now one of the leading gold lode producers of New Mexico, and some experts pronounce it the best gold mining property in the Territory.

Twenty miles north of Deming rises a solid granite shaft from the midst of a broad, alluvial plain, this stately column marking the southern extremity of the rugged Mimbres range. It is known as Cook's Peak, and around it lies the district by that name, which, up to 1904, was quite a famous producer of lead and silver. The ores from this and outlying districts are sent for treatment to a smelting plant in Deming. Twelve miles to the southeast of that town is the Florida district, in the mountains by that name; some silver has been produced here, and there are good prospects of copper. Fifteen miles to the southwest of the Floridas is a cluster of three peaks, which embraces the Tres Hermanos district, the prevailing ore of which is silver-lead. In the western part of Luna county are the Victoria mountains, immediately south of the Southern Pacific Railroad at its station of Gage, and in the district to which they give their name are the productive St. Louis and Chance mines; they, in fact, have

brought the Victoria district into notice. Their ores are principally a silver-lead product, and in some cases good values of gold have been found.

Adjoining Socorro and Doña Ana counties on the east are Otero and Lincoln, and although by far the most important mining district in this section of the Territory is that lying adjacent to White Oaks, Lincoln county, all the districts will receive a general mention, passing from south to north. The low Jarilla mountains rise from the desert region of southwest Otero county, and immediately to the north is the mysterious stretch of the "white sands." This patch of mountains, twelve miles in length by four in breadth, includes the Silver Hill, or Jarilla, district, and within the last two years has been the scene of considerable activity and actual development. In the southeastern portion of the district, near the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad, are placer deposits of considerable promise. A town site has been laid off at Jarilla junction.

In the midst of the White mountain country looms the celebrated Nogal Peak to a height of nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The district named after it is a portion of an old gold field, first rendered uninhabitable by the Apaches and then forming a portion of their reservation. The land was not thrown open to settlers until 1882, and considerable gold has been taken out of two of the mines since.

The White Oaks range gives its name to the district which earns Lincoln county its chief standing as a noted mining region. None of the camps of New Mexico are better known than this, and few have been more productive. The "Old Abe" and "Homestake" mines are known to every living gold miner of the United States. The former is said to be the deepest dry mine in the world, and virgin gold in gypsum is one of its remarkable occurrences. Of the White Oaks range, Baxter mountain seems to embrace the gold-bearing area: all the principal mines of the district lie in a very limited area on the east slope of the mountain. Lone mountain, to the northeast, is nearly encircled by a good class of iron ore. The Jicarilla mountains, ten miles northeast of White Oaks, in which are Ancho and Monument Peaks and Jack mountain, embrace a district by that name.

The mining section in Santa Fé county, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé road, embracing what are known as the New Placer (Silver Butte) and Galisteo districts, is chiefly interesting from its historical associations and not for its value as an actual producer. The former, which embraces the famous land grant of the Ortiz mountains, is the oldest gold mining district in New Mexico. Four or five miles south of the Old Placers, in the San Pedro mountains, are the New Placers, from which the entire district takes its name. Much gold has been taken from the gulches in this vicinity, and some of the mines are still producing. The Cerrillos (Galisteo) district, lying on the north side of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, at the little village of Los Cerrillos, near the center of Santa Fé county, is chiefly noted for its ancient turquoise mines. The mining districts of the Sandia and Manzano mountains, in the southeastern part of Sandoval county, are more or less mineralized, but their value is prospective. The Sandías, however, produce plenty of good building stone.

In the northeastern part of Sandoval county, on the west side of the

Rio Grande and in a line directly west of Santa Fé, is the Cochiti mining district, with Bland as its postoffice and main settlement. It was an early field for prospectors, and had its "boom" period in the early '90s. The general character of the ore is of rather low grade, the ratio of values in the precious metals being two of gold to one of silver.

Of the mining districts, including scattered localities, in western Colfax, Taos and eastern Rio Arriba counties, those which cluster around Elizabethtown are by far the most important. In this region are the greatest placer fields of New Mexico, which of late years have produced on an average one-quarter of the gold value accredited to the mines of the Territory. This productive mineralization has its origin in Elizabeth, or Baldy Peak, which rises from a spur of the Taos range, and is situated just southeast of Elizabethtown. The principal operations in placer mining have been conducted along Ute creek, on the southeastern slope of Baldy; at Willow creek gulch, on the southwest slope, and in the Moreno valley, on the western slope in the vicinity of Elizabethtown. The last-named locality is now the scene of the greatest activity. The mining districts which surround Baldy Peak are known as Moreno, Willow Creek, Ute Creek and Ponil. The coarsest gold is found at the headwaters of Ute creek, one nugget weighing nearly twelve ounces having been picked up a few years ago just below its source. The South Ponil is also a favored locality for nuggets and coarse placer gold. The West Moreno district lies in the extreme western part of Colfax county, five miles northwest of Elizabethtown, toward Red river, and as the ores found are usually of low grade its development has not been very extensive. Ten miles southwest of Cimarron is the Urraca and Bonito district, some placer gold being found in the gulches near Urraca creek.

Twelve miles northwest of Elizabethtown, through the Red River pass of the Taos range, lies the Red River mining district of Taos county. It is an offshoot of the Colfax county camp, and has produced some placer gold. Red River City, located in the early '90s, is a beautiful mountain town and is both a camp and a summer resort. Further south, on the east side of the Rio Grande, is the Cieneguilla district, better known (from its principal camp) as the Glen-Woodv. This famous camp, devoted to the mining of an enormous body of low-grade gold quartz, is at the point where latitude $36^{\circ} 20'$ crosses the Rio Grande in Taos county.

The mining interests of Rio Arriba county have been developed only to a moderate extent. The claims and few working mines are all in the eastern and southeastern sections. Bromide District No. 2 has attracted the most attention. It is situated fourteen miles west of Tres Piedras, a small village on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, in East Rio Arriba county. Until 1900 the cloud on the land grant which covered this district held back investment and work generally, but since that year, when the United States Supreme Court declared it public domain, it has attracted both mining men and capital. Generally speaking, the ores are sulphides, copper, silver, lead, and pyrites of iron carrying gold.

Early Explorations and Lost Mines.—The expeditions of the Spaniards, which penetrated into the present Territory of New Mexico, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were undertaken mainly from motives of rapacity, prompted by stories of Indian cities and kingdoms, somewhere in the interior, where gold and precious stones were as plentiful as air

and water. It is now believed by many historians that these tales were originated and kept alive by the natives themselves for the purpose of luring adventurers and invaders far into a strange land, where famine, hardships and their own arrows might work the ruin of their enemies. The shipwrecked wanderer Cabeza de Vaca, with his three companions, was the first Spaniard and white man to set foot in New Mexico. In 1534, while endeavoring to escape from his captors, a coastal tribe of the Gulf of Mexico, he ascended the valley of the Rio Grande, and at the furthest point north found rich deposits of turquoise. Five years after his adventure, Friar Marcos de Niza led a so-called religious expedition into a country which, from its description, was probably in the vicinity of the Zuni mountains; but it was the turquoise and gold which also made the main impression on the father. Coronado's expedition, of 1540, was one purely of adventure, discovery, conquest and plunder, having for its objective point the glorious city of Quivira. When he had reached a locality supposed to be in Kansas, he found a little Indian town which the natives pronounced Quivira, but he found no precious metal in the place. One of the chiefs had a small piece of copper around his neck, and some turquoise and gold had been seen on the march, but nothing whatever was discovered to warrant any enthusiasm or a longer continuance in the country. The magnificent princes and princesses loaded with ornaments of gold and silver, eating and drinking from massive vessels fashioned from the precious metals, did not materialize; but although he and his followers returned disgusted to Mexico, other like expeditions followed within the succeeding half century. Finally, Oñate, in the last few years of the sixteenth century, established a permanent Spanish colony at and near Santa Fé, and as the Spaniards had not been successful in collecting vast treasure from the persons of the natives, they set them to work to have them dig it from the mines.

In the gold and turquoise mines south of Santa Fé the Pueblo Indians became virtual slaves to their Spanish taskmasters. The Jesuits were said to have been the principal operators, and in 1680, when the natives arose in revolt against the hardships imposed upon them, it was upon these priests that they mainly wreaked their vengeance in a general massacre. The Spaniards fled the country, and during the dozen years in which it remained in the hands of the native rulers the hated mines were filled in and covered up. Final peace with the Pueblos was secured only upon the stipulation that the natives should not again be employed in mining, but only in agricultural pursuits.

Even at such cost, it is evident now that all the mining accomplished by the Spaniards and their unwilling allies was little more than surface scratching or prospecting. They were looking for vast wealth with little labor; but it has remained for the hard, systematic, scientific workers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to wrest the metallic and mineral riches of New Mexico from her soil and rocks.

Professor Fayette A. Jones, who has had exceptional opportunities to examine all the purported native and Spanish mines in the Territory, comes to these conclusions: "Some mining in a desultory manner has no doubt been carried on in New Mexico under Spanish rule, and a little perhaps done by the aborigines. Yet, aside from the turquoise mines at Los Cerrillos and the Burro mountains, the evidence is sufficient to satisfy

the statement that no true metal mining was ever carried on within the borders of New Mexico until about the beginning of the year 1800, with the possible exception of Mina del Tierra, in the vicinity of the turquoise mines near Los Cerrillos. (These were silver-lead mines.) Under Spanish rule prospecting for placer gold was carried on to a certain extent; yet no rich finds were ever brought to notice, excepting the Old and New Placers. There would be no good reason to claim that the Pueblo Indians, or the early Spanish explorers, were better qualified to find rich mines than the modern prospector. The Spaniard has been a gold hunter from the earliest times, and placer gold was the kind he knew most about; lode mines were not so alluring to him. There are a number of old workings in New Mexico of limited extent, and presumably of Spanish origin, which have been discovered by the modern prospector; but the richness of the ore or deposits has been almost invariably disappointing.

"It might be added that the traditional stories of lost mines are the *ignus fatui* that have held many a prospector spellbound and carried him into unknown regions, ultimately resulting in giving to the world a Cripple Creek or a Klondike. The enchanted Adams diggings, the legendary Pegleg lode, the mythical Log Cabin mine, and similar stories of lost lodes exist in imagination only; yet they serve as a stimulus to the prospector, who, with pick and pan, paves the way for civilization. Such fantasies, when viewed from an unprejudiced standpoint, are to be regarded as real and necessary factors in the successful hunt for gold."

One of the most curious developments tending to locate some of these lost mines of the early Spaniards is of quite recent date. In February, 1902, there died at Colorado, Doña Ana county, Don Luiz Amayo, a Mexican ninety years of age. His parents were killed in the state of Chihuahua during a rebellion of the early nineteenth century. Their grandfather, who was born in Spain, had received from his royal master the title to about thirty different placer fields and sites, scattered from Juarez, Mexico, to Santa Fé, on both sides of the Rio Grande, as well as from Juarez to the City of Mexico. Fortunately, through all the troublous times in Chihuahua, Don Luis retained possession of the royal papers, and during his later years in New Mexico buried them in the ground for safe keeping. Forming a friendship for John H. Allison,* a cattle man and miner of

*John H. Allison, a rancher and mine operator at Deming, Luna county, has been a resident of New Mexico since 1880, coming to the Territory from Denver, Colorado. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, June 4, 1847, but in early life went to Colorado, and since 1880 has been engaged in the stock business in Grant and Luna counties, New Mexico. He devoted his attention to cattle until 1905, when he sold his cattle and is now engaged in the breeding and raising of Angora goats. This is a comparatively new industry in New Mexico, but one which is proving very profitable, the sale of the fleece bringing excellent prices, while the value of the animals in other directions is well known. In connection with his live stock dealings Mr. Allison has for some time been engaged in mining copper, lead and silver in the Florida mountains in the southern part of Luna county. He is thus actively associated with the development of the natural resources of the Territory, and his business interests are of a character which promote the general improvement and prosperity as well



John H. Allison

Denning, the old man passed the papers over to him for the purpose of investigating the different locations mentioned, and the examination is still progressing.

The royal documents are dated March 10, 1650, and bear the portrait of the king of Spain. Mr. Allison has had them translated verbally, and, guided by the descriptions of the old mining properties which they present, has made one extensive trip, having become familiar with the whole trail from Santa Fé to Mexico City. He knows of the locations of some of the properties, which have since been covered by erosions of the soil; is satisfied that he has discovered at least one rich mine, and is quite positive that some of the mines opened in recent years are described in the documents in his possession.

Old and New Placers of Santa Fé County.—As stated, the placer gold fields were the first to come into notice in New Mexico. Even before the coming of the Spaniards it is probable that small quantities of gold were taken from the gravel beds near the Ortiz mountains, or from the beds of some of the streams in that locality. But nothing of any moment in the way of gold mining was accomplished until the discovery of the New Placers in the same old region of the Ortiz mountains. It is said that some time in 1828 a herder from Sonora strayed into the mountains in search of his lost sheep, and seeing a stone which resembled the gold-bearing rocks at home preserved his specimen, which proved to be rich in the precious metal. The following, from Professor Jones' "New Mexico Mines and Minerals," is a condensed and interesting picture of the early workings of this, the oldest gold-mining district in New Mexico, and, with the exception of the copper mines of Santa Rita (Grant county), the first really productive mining property in the Territory: "News of the discovery soon spread and the excitement was intense. The most crude appliances imaginable were used; notwithstanding, considerable gold was taken out. Winter seemed to be the most favored time for mining; by melting the snow with hot rocks they were able to work until the dry season of the year. The gold was washed or panned out in a batea—a sort of round wooden bowl, about the diameter of the modern gold pan. The mode of operation was first to fill the batea with the auriferous sands and gravels, and then, by immersing the whole in water and by constant stirring and agitation, the mass of sands and gravels was reduced until nothing but black sands and particles of gold remained in the wooden vessel. This mass of black sands and gold was then reduced in a clay retort to obtain existing values, after the largest nuggets and particles of gold were first removed.

as his individual success. In 1903 he built the Odd Fellows' hall in Denning, thus contributing to the improvement of the city. Above will be found an account of the historic mining claims in New Mexico and old Mexico, in which Mr. Allison is deeply interested, having in his possession papers descriptive of lost mines of great value left to him by Don Luiz Amayo, who died in Doña Ana county, New Mexico, in 1902, when more than ninety years of age.

On July 27, 1887, Mr. Allison was married to Miss Mary Charlotte Eby. Children: Laura M., Ida J., Andrew H. and William J.

"According to Prince's 'History of New Mexico,' between \$60,000 and \$80,000 in gold was taken out annually between the years 1832 and 1835. The poorest years about this period were from \$30,000 to \$40,000. About this time an order was given prohibiting any person from working the mines excepting the natives. Foreign capital and energy were thus excluded, which greatly handicapped development. Under this new régime each Mexican miner held one claim, the size of which was ten paces in all directions from the main discovery pit. Any claim not kept alive by labor after a certain length of time was subject to relocation.

"The gold was mainly in nuggets and dust. One nugget claimed to have been found was worth \$3,400, which netted the finder only \$1,400. If true, this was the largest nugget ever discovered in New Mexico. The fineness of this gold is 918. It would be hard to estimate the exact amount of gold taken from the Old Placers, but it must have been considerable."

In 1833 a vein of gold-bearing quartz was discovered in the Old Placer field, and in December of that year was recorded the Santa Rosalia land grant in favor of Jose Francisco Ortiz. This discovery by one Don Cano, a Spaniard who came to Mexico in the early part of the nineteenth century, resulted in the development of the famous Sierra del Oro, now known as the Ortiz mine. This mine, which has been worked at intervals ever since its discovery, is still the center of the Ortiz land grant, which embraces an area of ten square miles and covers the mountains by that name, as well as the choicest of the placer fields.

Jose Ortiz, the original owner of the property, took into partnership a Spaniard by the name of Lopez, who, in his day, was a skilled miner, and obtained so much gold from Sierra del Oro that Ortiz became ambitious to get a monopoly of its treasures. Lopez was not only forced out of the management, but out of the country; but the new management was entirely incompetent and failed to realize another grain of gold. The New Mexico Mining Company, which acquired the Ortiz grant in 1864, was organized in 1853 and incorporated in 1858. In 1865 this company completed the erection of a stamp mill at the Ortiz mine, which was the first mill in New Mexico. Additions were made in 1869, but later the mine closed down, and has since been operated by other companies. It has been estimated that gold to the value of \$5,000,000 was taken out of the old workings of the Ortiz mine.

The last organization to systematically work this historic piece of mining property was the Ortiz Gold Mining Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. It was capitalized at \$2,000,000. The output was treated at a plant on the ground. A shaft was sunk some 425 feet, from which five levels were run, the lowest being 400 feet from the surface. The third level connected with an old incline 425 feet long. There were the usual wings, crosscuts and air shafts, the total plant costing about \$75,000.

In the Old Placer district are also the Cunningham mine, which is among the early locations and belongs to the Sandia Gold Mining and Milling Company; the Candelaria lode, once owned by the well-known Colonel J. S. Hutchason, who was in the district as early as 1848; the Brehm lode, originally operated by the New Mexico Company, which also owned the Ortiz mine; the Hutchason, the Brown, and the Humboldt rooth. All of these lodes lie near Dolores. Indeed, the range of moun-

tains extending south from that point for eight miles is one vast upheaval of mineralized matter, and only awaits the proper facilities for development.

Much of the placer gold found is quite coarse. Years ago a nugget found near Dolores yielded about \$400, and after heavy rains nuggets worth several dollars are often picked up. Except for the absence of water the production of gold from the placers would be very abundant and continuous. Modern skill and enterprise have partly solved the problem, through the agency of deep wells and powerful steam pumps. Artesian well experiments have so far failed.

Five miles south of the Old Placers, in the San Pedro mountains, is the New Placers district, first opened in 1839. Of late years the most mining activity has been manifested at Golden, southwest of the deserted village of Dolores; this is the newest part of the placer district.

The Turquoise Mines.—All the historic and archaeological evidences point to the conclusion that the aboriginal workings of the turquoise mines at Los Cerrillos and in the Burro mountains long antedate the primitive mining for the precious metals. Immense hammers of the stone age, coiled pottery (the oldest known type), and other relics of antiquity excavated from the working pits, as well as lichen-covered rocks and century-old trees surmounting the heaps of refuse at the mouths of the mines, all tend to this conclusion. Mount Chalchihuitl, which lies to the north of the railway station at that point some three miles, is the site of what have been pronounced the most ancient workings. It is said that in 1680 some twenty Indians were killed at this point by the caving in of a large portion of the works, and that this casualty was the final spur which precipitated the native revolution of that year. It is believed that the aborigines and the Spaniards exhausted this particular locality of marketable turquoise, as any attempt to develop the mines in recent years has been unsuccessful.

Three miles to the northeast of Mount Chalchihuitl is the old Castilian turquoise mine, formerly worked by the Spaniards. About 1885 the property was partially developed, and a Mexican named F. Muniz made a claim in that locality in 1889. Three other claims were made by C. D. Storey in 1881, and in the following year the entire five properties were bought by the American Turquoise Company, whose headquarters are at Turquesa, a few miles north of Cerrillos. Many thousands of dollars worth of magnificent gems have been sent to New York and other sections of the country, the Tiffanys having had a representative upon the ground for several years.

There are only a few other localities in New Mexico where turquoise deposits have been discovered, and perhaps only one other place where they have been worked to commercial advantage; the other favored locality is in the Burro mountains, fourteen miles southwest of Silver City. There are abundant evidences to prove that before their discovery in this district, as in that of Santa Fé county, the deposits were quite extensively worked by the Indians. Beads and pendants are frequently found in the aboriginal graves, as well as in the ruins of the Indian pueblos, and it is claimed by some that turquoise was used by some of the early tribes as a medium of exchange. The extensive excavations made by these aboriginal gem diggers pointed to many of the deposits unearched by modern discoverers, and in opening the old workings in Grant county some hammers and ancient pottery have been taken out.

One of the earliest white men in the Burro mountain turquoise district was John Coleman, who located several claims in the late seventies and the early eighties. Nicholas C. Rascom was also among the pioneers. These men were followed by many other miners, most of whom were local prospectors, who did not possess the means to develop their claims. For some years little work was accomplished beyond meeting the annual assessments, and most of the stones were sold for small sums at Silver City and other local markets.

In 1882 Mr. Coleman disposed of most of his ground to Messrs. Porterfield and Parker, who afterward formed the Occidental and Oriental Turquoise Mining Company, absorbed in 1901 by the Gem Turquoise and Copper Company. In 1891 N. C. Rascom sold his holdings to the Azure Mining Company, which is also still in the field. These companies, with M. W. Porterfield, are now the principal operators in the Burros.

Mr. Porterfield may be considered the father of turquoise mining on a commercial scale in New Mexico, if not in the United States. Until 1888 practically the turquoise of the world came from the empire of Persia. In that year M. W. Porterfield, who a short time before had arrived in Silver City, while making excavations in ancient Indian ruins near that town found several turquoise leads and unfinished specimens of the stone. He gave the latter to an experienced prospector, with the request that he look out for that substance in his researches. The latter soon discovered some abandoned ancient workings in which the blue stone was found, and notified Mr. Porterfield, whereupon the two men returned to the spot and reopened the shallow shafts, in which they found immense quantities of ancient "finger nail" pottery, some charcoal, and a number of stone hammers which had been worn round by constant use. Carrying their investigations further, they found imbedded in the stone turquoise in quantities sufficiently large to induce them to develop the property. Thus was inaugurated the first turquoise mining in the United States under modern conditions, and Mr. Porterfield became the pioneer in that industry. The first exhibit of this stone was made by him at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and so rapidly has the business developed that Grant county now supplies perhaps three-fourths of the turquoise annually sold throughout the world.

Judge M. W. Porterfield, a druggist at Silver City, Grant county, and turquoise mine owner and operator, has in recent years become one of the most widely known residents of the Territory because of his activity toward the development of the great natural resources of this part of the country, especially in the line of its mineral deposits. He has resided in Silver City since 1888, at which time he and his brother, W. C. Porterfield, established the drug business which they still control.

M. W. Porterfield was born and reared at Fairfield, Illinois, his birth occurring September 6, 1855, a son of William H. and Elizabeth Porterfield. Obtaining his preliminary education in Fairfield, for two years he was a student in the scientific department of the Illinois University, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in the class of 1877. He became the pioneer turquoise miner of New Mexico, so far as commercial mining is concerned, and this means that he was the pioneer in that industry in the United States. He was in charge of the mineral exhibit at the World's

Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893—a fact which indicates his standing among mineralogists and experts. For a portion of the time he held a similar position at the Omaha Exposition and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1904, he served as executive commissioner or manager of the New Mexico exhibits, preparing all the exhibits from this Territory. One of the most interesting exhibits at the exposition was that of a turquoise mine in the mining gulch, for the erection of which he sent several tons of ore from his mines in New Mexico. Mr. Porterfield has become known in recent years as “the turquoise king.” He was probate judge of Grant county from 1890 to 1892.

Mr. Porterfield was married in Silver City, August 21, 1898, to Miss Carrie Steely, a native of Keokuk, Iowa. They have one child, a daughter, Ann Elizabeth.

Oldest Lode Mine in America.—Not far from the ancient turquoise mines of Mount Chalchihuitl, southwest of the center of Santa Fé county, north of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, is Mina del Tierra, pronounced by investigators and scholars to be the oldest lode mine in America. In fact, it presents the only real evidence of ancient lode mining in the entire southwest, and is supposed to antedate the first workings of the Ortiz gold mines and the Santa Rita copper mines by at least a century.

“The old working,” says Professor Favette A. Jones, “consists of an incline shaft of 150 feet, and connects with a somewhat vertical shaft of about 100 feet in depth. Extensive drifts of 300 feet connect with various chambers or stopes; these chambers were forced by stoping or mining out the richer ore bodies. The full extent of this old working has never been definitely determined, since the lower depths are covered with water, which would have to be pumped out to fully explore the mine. As late as 1870 the remains of an old canoe were still in evidence, which was used for crossing water in the mine, or as a carrier for conveying the waste and ore to the main shaft; from this latter point it was carried to the surface on the backs of Indians in rawhide buckets or tanates.

“The shaft had step-platforms or landings, every twelve or fourteen feet, which were gained by climbing a notched pole (chicken ladder), similar to what some of the Pueblo Indians use at the present day. Many crude and curious relics, such as stone hammers and sledges, fragments of pottery, etc., have been taken from both the mine and the dump. The labor involved, when we take into consideration the crude manner of doing the work, must have been something tremendous. It is thought that the Jesuits had this work performed by Indian slaves prior to 1680. The ore from this mine is a sulphide of lead and zinc, carrying rather high values in silver. Silver, no doubt, was the principal metal sought and utilized.”

It was in this district surrounding Mount Chalchihuitl that the mining excitement of 1879 so raged—an echo from the Leadville boom. The little boom was started by the re-discovery of the very metals which had been mined centuries before in Mina del Tierra. Two town sites, Bonanza City and Carbonateville, were staked out in the early eighties, and during the first wave of excitement fully one thousand locations were made.

Grant County Mining.—After the districts south of Santa Fé, the copper mine of Santa Rita, and the gold and silver fields near Pinos Altos and Silver City are the oldest mining sections of New Mexico. The Santa

Rita mine has the distinction of being the first really productive piece of mining property in the Territory, judged by modern standards. Unlike the status of the industry in the old districts of Santa Fé county, the copper silver, gold and iron mines of northeastern Grant county, after a century of productiveness and exploitation, still maintain their early bright promises and constitute the most valuable mining territory (as a whole) in New Mexico.

E. G. Maroney, of Silver City, interested in mining for turquoise, is a native of Mississippi, having been born and reared about forty miles above Jackson. His youth was passed upon a farm and he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He arrived in Silver City in September, 1898, and began prospecting. On the 14th of December, 1905, he sold out all of the copper interests which he had previously held, and is now directing his attention almost exclusively to turquoise. In conjunction with M. D. McKees and P. J. Farley he owns and is developing the Louis turquoise mine. He is also interested in the Azure Mining Company, connected with the operation of turquoise mines for about twenty-seven years. Mr. Maroney's mine lies about a mile and a half south of the Azure mines, and produces many perfect gems. He shipped seventeen stones to George Bell, a lapidary of Denver, Colorado, and from that number obtained five perfect stones, which is an unusually large proportion. The mine is located in the Burro mountain district in Nigger Gulch. Mr. Maroney is now operating a stage line between Silver City and Leopold. He has followed mining since his arrival in the Territory and has been quite successful in this venture, his turquoise mine proving a valuable property.

Some idea of the comparative position held by Grant among the counties of the Territory as a producer of the metals may be gained from the figures for 1902, gathered under the auspices of the United States Geological Survey. From them it is learned that of the 133,353 tons of ore mined during the year throughout New Mexico, Grant county produced 55,110, the great bulk of the balance being credited to Socorro and Lincoln counties. As to the stock of ore on hand at the last of that year, Grant had 120,753 of the total, 222,746 tons. In the matter of deep gold mining it produced 380,789 ounces, valued at \$78,710, as against 244,828 ounces (value, \$50,607) for Lincoln and 202,947 ounces (value, \$42,056) for Socorro, its nearest competitors. In placer gold mining no county in New Mexico approaches Colfax. The whole of New Mexico produced 285,205 ounces of silver, valued at \$148,659, and of the three counties which yielded the great bulk of it, Grant stood second with 48,513 ounces, and Socorro first with 146,503 ounces to its credit. In copper Grant county has no competitor, and as the value of its production is over sixty per cent of that realized from all the metals mined in the Territory, the significance of the statement is evident. In the year under consideration Grant county mined 7,251,757 pounds of copper, which was valued at \$793,028, while all of New Mexico mined only 7,979,167 pounds. The county is third in the production of lead, being exceeded by both Socorro and Luna. As a whole (including placer gold mining), Grant county produced, in value, over sixty-one per cent of the gold, silver, copper and lead mined in the Territory.

The Copper and Iron Mines.—Seven miles east of Silver City, ad-

joining Fort Bayard and immediately south of the once famous and now deserted silver camp of Georgetown, are the richest copper mines in New Mexico, and among the most productive in the country. The historical interest centers in the Santa Rita mine, which was discovered by an Indian in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and in 1800 turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Carrasco, a Spanish commandant in charge of certain military posts in this section of New Mexico. About this time the Spaniards settled Santa Rita as a penal colony, and it is probable that convict labor was first employed in the development of the property under the ownership of Don Francisco Manuel Elguea, a wealthy merchant of Chihuahua, who in 1804 had purchased the mine, or the right to work it, of Carrasco. It is said that the copper had been found to be of such fine quality that the entire production had already been contracted for coinage by the royal mint. Under the management of Elguea considerable metal was mined and transported to the City of Mexico, its means of transportation being pack mules. Three hundred pounds were loaded onto each animal, and it is reported that one hundred mules were thus constantly employed for some time. In 1807 Zebulon Pike, the American explorer, reports a copper mine in that part of the Territory which was producing 20,000 mule loads of copper annually, and James O. Pattie, a trapper of the country, describes the property as follows: "Within the circumference of three miles there is a mine of copper, gold and silver, besides a cliff of lodestone (iron). The silver mine is not worked, not being so popular as either copper or gold mines. The Indians were very troublesome, and the trappers did good service in keeping them in order by force and treaties."

Don Francisco died in 1809, and until 1822 the mine was worked under various leases made with the widow of the deceased. Robert Mc-

Jo E. Sheridan, United States coal mine inspector for New Mexico and a resident of Silver City, has been identified with mining in the west and southwest since 1867. In that year he accompanied the rush to Elizabethtown, New Mexico, attracted thither by the discovery of gold. In the winter of 1880 and 1881 he was engaged largely in mining operations in the Magdalena district with the Toledo Mining Company, being active there in the first important development work of that district. In the summers of 1880 and 1881 he operated in the Mogollon country, and there on Mineral creek he erected the Sheridan mill, one of the first mills in New Mexico for handling silver ores by amalgamation. He was also for some time engaged successfully in mining gold in California and Nevada, but since 1885 has made his home continuously in Silver City and has owned numerous mines in Grant county. Since 1900 he has been coal mine inspector for New Mexico for the federal government. He is one of the noted experts in the west and a recognized authority throughout the country. His reports to the secretary of the interior form the only real authority on coal mining in New Mexico. He likewise has intimate knowledge of the mineral resources of the Territory and their development to the present time, and his efforts have made him one of the prominent and successful men of this district.

Thomas S. Parker, who has developed and is sole owner of mining

Knight held it from 1826 to 1834, and under his ownership the property was profitable. Then for a few years the mine was abandoned on account of Apache raids, and from 1840 to 1860 it was worked by Siqueiros. Sweet & LaCosta were proprietors from the latter year until the Confederate invasion of 1862, when all the mines of the Territory closed down. At various periods from 1862 to 1870 the property was worked by Messrs. Sweet, LaCosta, Brand and Fresh, their labor being performed by Mexicans from Chihuahua, and their smelter, a small Mexican blast furnace, with a capacity of about 2,000 pounds of copper per month.

The development of the Santa Rita copper camp dates really from 1873, since which it has been under American management. Work was continued steadily until the early '80s, when, on account of the drop of copper to eight cents, the mines were closed down and lay dormant until the advance in the price of the metal in the late '90s. It was at this time that the Hearst estate secured an option on the mines from J. Parker Whitney, of Boston, and a few months later, in May, 1899, the option was sold to the Amalgamated Copper Company for \$1,400,000 cash. The new owners, operating under the name of the Santa Rita Mining Company, at once inaugurated extensive development works.

The territory owned by the Santa Rita Mining Company comprises an area of about one square mile, the central portion of which is reserved for development, while the remainder is thrown open to leasing shippers. The ore occurs in veins of native copper, varying in width from a knife-blade to bodies of low-grade of from six to eight feet. A leaching process has been adopted by which ore carrying as low as one and a half per cent copper can be concentrated into a product eighty-six per cent fine. There

properties for the Burro Chief Copper Company, maintaining his residence at Silver City, was born in Ohio, where the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He became familiar with mining properties through practical experience since coming to the Territory. He arrived in Silver City in 1883 and became connected with silver mining at Deming, New Mexico. Later he was at Bear mountain, afterward at Bald mountain, and is now operating in Burro mountain, having developed the mine of the Burro Chief Copper Company, of which he is sole owner and manager. The business was incorporated in May, 1905, with a group of claims adjoining the holdings of the Burro Mountain Copper Company. Mr. Parker is now developing property for sale, and is well known as a prospector and miner. He is interested in the Gem Turquoise and Copper Company, which was incorporated, its stock being placed upon the market by Mr. Parker.

The great majority of the pioneer residents of New Mexico have seen military service, and Mr. Parker is among this number. He became captain of Company B of the Seventieth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry and served in the first Sioux war and also on the frontier against the Indians during the Civil war. He belongs to Silver City Lodge No. 413, B. P. O. E., and to Silver City Lodge No. 412, K. P.

Thomas A. Lister, of Lordsburg, interested in mining operations as the president and manager of the North American Mining Company, was a resident of the Territory for seven or eight years before his removal to this locality. The company has done about eleven hundred feet of under-

are hundreds of thousands of tons of low-grade ore lying on the various old dumps. Moreover, the camp is equipped with a complete system of waterworks, an abundant supply having been obtained in sinking one of the shafts. The Santa Rita Mining Company has established the rule of throwing open good ground to leasers, and the output from this source is quite large; the entire production of the mines will average between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds of refined copper annually. Approximately the output of the property from the time of its discovery to 1906 is 90,000,000 pounds.

Another important property in the Santa Rita camp is the Wildcat group, consisting of eight claims. The company controlling it has developed large bodies of sulphide ores, which are treated at its 100-ton concentrating plant. The oldest mines in the district, with the exception of the Santa Rita Mining Company's lodes, are the San Jose and Ivanhoe, both of which have been worked continuously since the early '80s in the production of copper, lead and silver ores. The entire Santa Rita camp employs an average of over 1,000 men.

Natural Features and Ruins.—The Santa Rita mines occupy a depression, or basin, resembling a vast crater. On its eastern rim is an isolated and prominent column of stone, known, from its form, as the Kneeling Nun. Such a marked work of nature could not exist in a Spanish country without possessing its legend, which is this: "In the early days of the Spanish conquest of New Mexico, upon the mountain there stood a mission or cloister, wherein dwelt monks and nuns, and one of the latter, a Sister Rita, a nun professed, who had broken her vows, was turned to the stone, or monolith, now standing on its brow."

ground work, taking out gold, silver and copper, some running as high as five hundred and thirty-three dollars, but most of it is low-grade ore. The company is now putting in a big pump preparatory to sinking a deeper shaft, and the operations are carried on along modern lines and processes for the development of New Mexico's rich mineral resources.

The North American Mining Company has recently sold all its holdings to the North American Copper Company, and is now operating the Nellie Bly mine and shipping copper-silver ore to the Douglas smelter, Douglas, Arizona, as the following quotation from the *Lordsburg Western Liberal*, July, 1906, shows: "The North American Copper Company has shipped six carloads of thirty tons each to the smelter at Douglas this month, and is shipping nothing less than ten per cent copper. The ore all comes from the Nellie Bly, which is now showing more ore than ever."

John Deegan, local manager for the Santa Rita Mining Company and the Santa Rita Store Company, has been actively connected with mining operations in Grant county since 1900, when the company with which he is still identified began the development of mining properties in this section of the Territory. Benjamin B. Thayer was general manager and superintendent of all of the properties of the company at this point at that time, and Michael Riney was general foreman, and together they introduced and inaugurated the only systematic development work which had ever been done here. Mr. Thayer continued his connection with the company until the latter part of the year 1903, and Mr. Riney severed his

In the Santa Rita district are remains of the old Spanish prison, in which were confined regular convicts or slaves who had proved refractory workers in the mines. At each corner of the prison originally stood a circular adobe fort, or tower, with portholes near the top. Two of these, known as the Martello towers, are still standing in a fair state of preservation. The inside diameter is twelve feet, with an equal height, and the walls are three feet in thickness. When the mines were being worked in the early days the fierce Apaches vainly assaulted this stronghold of the hated settlers.

Hanover Gulch.—To the east of Santa Rita is what is popularly known as Hanover Gulch, in which and around which is a copper-bearing field exceeded in productiveness and historic renown only by the older camp. It received its name from its first thorough explorer and exploiter, Sofi Hinkle, a native of Hanover, Germany, who emigrated to the City of Mexico in the late thirties, where he obtained employment in the national mint. Although a blacksmith by trade, Mr. Hinkle was a skilled mechanic in other lines, and while in the employ of the Mexican government cut and engraved several dies for copper coins. While thus engaged he learned of the productive copper mines to the far north, and of the ease and cheapness with which the ores could be extracted and smelted. In the summer of 1841 he therefore set out with his own train, but joined a government pack-train before he reached his destination (Santa Rita) in August of that year. For several days after his arrival he made careful examinations of the mines then being operated by the Spaniards, and early in September visited the Arroya de Alamo, about four miles distant from the old fort at Santa Rita. The wealth of both native and red oxide of

connection with the company in the latter part of the year 1905. After the resignation of Mr. Thayer, Mr. Deegan was appointed local manager of the Santa Rita Mining Company and the Santa Rita Store Company, and has since continued in that capacity.

The Santa Rita Mining Company took over the J. Parker Whitney properties here and also some properties which had been controlled by the Hearst estate. The Romero mine was the main district of the Whitney properties, and the principal mine of the Hearst estate was the Carrasco. Both of these were old Spanish workings. In addition to these the Santa Rita Company bought up adjoining claims and all are patented now in a solid block. All property is being worked and the portions that are not being worked by the company are being prospected by lessees, there being about forty-five lessees on the ground now. Twelve shafts have been sunk by the Santa Rita Company, one of these being a large three-compartment shaft. All of the plants are supplied with modern equipments, including steam pumps, air connections, cages, etc. There are about thirty thousand feet of underground workings, including shafts, tunnels, cross-cuts, up-raisers, winzes, etc. The company owns a concentrator of a capacity of one hundred and twenty tons per day. Mr. Deegan is local manager of all properties of the company. He is a native of Illinois, and in 1898 went to California, whence he came to the Territory in 1900. He has since been located at Santa Rita.

Frank C. Bell, connected with the mining interests of Grant county

copper exposed there was so far beyond his expectations that he immediately began the erection of a stone cabin and the furnaces or smelter which have since been so conspicuously connected with the history of mining in the southwest, and whose picturesque remains still exist.

The further connection of this hardy mining pioneer with the establishment of Hanover Gulch as a great copper producing region is thus given by the *Silver City Independent*, in a valuable article published about a year ago:

Mining and smelting operations were in full blast by the end of the month and large quantities of copper shipped to Old Mexico, thence to Vera Cruz and finally to Spain. Raymond's statistics of mines and mining, published in 1870, credits the Hanover mine with having a greater production than the Santa Rita. Hinkle's books of accounts show several shipments ranging in value from \$25,000 to \$35,000 of ingot copper each. From the first blow-in of the furnaces in September, '41, until the fall of October, '43, the output was continuous and uninterrupted, and shipments were made regularly and as rapidly as the ingots accumulated into pack-train lots.

The fall of this year was an eventful one, not only in the history of Hanover gulch, but the Territory as well. On a bright October afternoon an Apache squaw whom he had befriended confided to Mr. Hinkle that a plot had been formed by the Indians to kill every person in the gulch, without regard to color, age, sex or condition, and advised him not to leave his house for the next ensuing three days, and place three white marks on the door post. The instructions were followed literally, and near the close of the third day the Indians, numbering hundreds, swept down upon the little hamlet, murdering everyone in sight. A defense was made, but to no purpose, and, seeing no possibility of winning, stopping or checking the fight, Hinkle and his storekeeper sought safety in flight. The storekeeper was killed as he was mounting his horse; Hinkle barely escaped, and en route to old Mexico, between Apache Tejo and Carazillo Springs, counted over one hundred dead bodies of whites and Mexicans who had fallen victims of the Apache raid. Remaining in New Mexico until after the conclusion of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and believing that the change in gov-

and living at Pinos Altos, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, and came to New Mexico, February 12, 1878. He had previously engaged in mining in Colorado, having gone to that state in 1869. Coming to the Territory from Denver, he journeyed over the narrow-gauge to southern Colorado and thence staged to Santa Fé, after which he journeyed on by private conveyance to Fort Bayard, traveling as one of a party of four, his companions being Ernest Brigham and George Shepherd, while "Happy Jack," of Santa Fé, was driver. He reached Pinos Altos, where mining was being carried on in the old way. Mr. Bell commenced operating the Pacific mine on a lease and also the Aztec mine, and has been connected with the development in this camp continuously since. In 1880 he went on a prospecting trip to the Florida mountains, below where Deming is now located, and camped on the Mimbres river on the night of December 30, 1879. The next night he camped on the west side of the Floritas, where he saw signs of the Indians. The following night, January 1, 1880, he again camped on the east side of the mountain, and on the morning of the 2nd of January the party was attacked by Indians. There were ten in the party to which Mr. Bell belonged, and in the encounter Ed Fulton was killed, while Jesse Baxter had a leg broken. Mr. Bell was hit three times, two bullets passing through his clothing, while two balls hit his rifle. This was a band of Apache Indians under command of their chief, Victorio.

Following this skirmish with the redmen, Mr. Bell returned to Pinos

ernments would have a beneficial effect and the stationing of United States troops at Santa Rita would minimize the Indian troubles, he again directed his course to the scene of his early success, and resumed operations about in the middle fifties, and continued the business of mining and smelting until 1861, when the Civil war and the invasion of New Mexico by the Confederates put an end to mining operations at Hanover and Santa Rita.

The Confederate invasion and the discovery of rich placer diggings at Pinos Altos caused a cessation of mining and smelting in the then only known copper region west of Michigan, and the stampede which followed left the northeastern and southern portions of the county practically uninhabited. Foreseeing the probable extent of the war, and fully aware that if he continued his business he would be situated as between the upper and nether millstones—the Apaches the one, and the Confederates the other, both a menace to life and property. Mr. Hinkle removed to the Rio Grande valley in the vicinity of San Marcial, where not only himself, but wife also, died of what was then commonly denominated as the Rio Grande fever, which nearly depopulated the valley during the year 1877.

In May, 1860, Robert Kirk, now a resident of Pinos Altos and well known throughout the county as a thoroughly reliable man, was an employe of Mr. Hinkle and worked in the Hanover mine, and was among the very first to go to the new gold fields at Pinos Altos after the announcement of the discovery of gold by Snively, Birch and Hicks in that locality, and was fortunate in securing a good claim. Another employe by the name of Leonardo Zapata, a resident of Santa Rita, now in his 76th year, was employed as a refiner of copper by Mr. Hinkle; and also Manuel Barela, who erected the furnaces at the junction of the west fork of Hanover gulch with the main gulch.

This enterprise of Barela's was conceived of and carried out at a much later date than that of his predecessor, Mr. Hinkle. The late fifties is the commonly accepted date of the inception and completion of the furnace and the second settlement of Hanover gulch. The ore supply for this furnace came in the main from the old Hanover mine, and a portion from the Rattler mine in the near vicinity of the Hanover claim. The product of the mine was very similar in character to the first mentioned property, which bears the distinction of being the first patented mine in the Territory of New Mexico, besides producing upward of one million dollars in copper from discovery to date.

Before the Civil war the copper from the Hanover mine was run into pigs of from 100 to 120 pounds and hauled by mule teams to the Texas coast, at a cost of six cents per pound; thence by sail to New York, at five

Altos, where he has been mining continuously since, and at the present time is contracting from the Comanche Mining and Smelting Company. He has some good properties here, including the Maggie Bell, St. Louis and Comstock, and also has the Philadelphia, Chicago and Maggie Bell at Hanover, now leased and bonded to the Comanche company for the sum of \$65,000.

Mr. Bell belongs to Silver City Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in politics.

Major B. W. Randall, who is connected with the rich mineral resources of New Mexico, making his home at Lordsburg, where he has charge of the interests of the Orin Mining Company and the Consolidated Copper Company, is a native of Morris county, New Jersey, where he was also reared. His education was completed by graduation from the Pennsylvania Polytechnic School at Philadelphia, and he served for four years in the United States navy as an engineer during the period of the Civil war, from 1861 to 1865. He was connected with the East Gulf squadron and the South Atlantic squadron, and was present at Dalgren's attack on Fort Sumter. Drifting into mining, he followed that pursuit in Mexico,

dollars per ton. At the time of the Confederate invasion and consequent suspension of work, all the machinery and equipments of the mine were confiscated and taken to San Antonio; the transported property also included 187,000 pounds of copper.

For a number of years afterward nothing was accomplished in the way of development. T. B. Catron, of Santa Fe, and C. F. Grayson & Co. then became proprietors, and in 1897 N. S. Berry, agent for F. E. Simpson, of Boston, obtained a working lease of the mine for one year. Eight months of the period was occupied in installing boiler, pumps, hoists and other working machinery, and during the remaining four months the lessee took out and smelted 6,000 tons of ore, running from 12 to 28 per cent. The owners refused to extend the lease, and in 1902 the property was sold to Phelps, Dodge & Co., the New York capitalists. This company now owns not only the old Hanover, but a group of half a dozen other copper mines.

Mines of the Hermosa Company, etc.—The completion of the Silver City & Northern branch of the Santa Fé road to Hanover and the development of the iron mining territory were the agencies which called special attention to various copper properties, some of which had been previously worked, but unsystematically and separately. With the advent of the railroad and the establishment of a new industry in the district, J. W. Bible became an active figure in all lines of mining development. His connection with the railroad company familiarized him with every location producing iron, copper-iron, copper or zinc, and secured him that practical knowledge, which was the foundation of his ability, after years of toil and large expenditure of capital, to organize the Hermosa Copper Company, one of the wealthiest mining corporations in the United States.

In this connection an instance may be given illustrating Mr. Bible's intimate knowledge of the territory in which the Hermosa operates. On the occasion of a sudden rise in the price of lead he was confined to his bed with an attack of rheumatism; but he summoned E. H. Simmons and told

Tennessee and Texas, and came to New Mexico in 1897, making his way to Gold Hill, where he engaged in mining for two years. In 1899 he removed to Lordsburg, where he has since made his home, and he now has charge of the business of the Orin Mining Company and the Consolidated Copper Company. His long experience with mining interests has made him thoroughly familiar with the business in every department and an expert in his estimation of the value of ore, and he now occupies a responsible position in connection with the two mining companies mentioned.

Major Randall has a family, consisting of a wife and two children, and they have maintained their residence in Lordsburg since 1890. He was made a Mason in New York, and he belongs to Utopia Lodge No. 23, K. P. He has intimate knowledge of the history of the southwest because of his long connection with mining interests in various localities in this part of the country, and has firm faith in the future of New Mexico, knowing that the value of its material resources must eventually be recognized by the world and utilized in matters of trade and commerce.

him that he knew where shipping ore could be found, and if he could be driven to the place he would indicate the spot. A horse and buggy were procured and the two men drove to the Surprise mine. Upon arriving there, without a moment's hesitation Mr. Bible indicated the place to look for ore, and, as he predicted, high grade mineral was uncovered in car lots. Following this, success with other mining ventures still further familiarized him with the conditions of the district, and he was among the first to observe that as depth is gained in the iron deposits and iron contacts, there was an increase in the copper values of the ore.

The group of mines which first attracted Mr. Bible's attention is situated on the west side of Hanover Gulch, and consists of the Surprise, Cinco Senora, West-Humboldt, Missouri, Duplex and the Ivanhoe, and the San Jose mill site. The litigation over the last named property was a serious stumbling block in the way of the organization of the Hermosa Company. But the difficulty was finally settled in court, and Mr. Bible effected the organization of which he is still general superintendent. The holdings of the Hermosa Copper Company are now said to constitute the largest mining estate in the west, comprising 125 mining locations, which embrace 2,500 acres of land, highly mineralized with copper, zinc and iron.

The Humboldt mine is located near the northern limit of the estate, and since the transfer of this old property the Hermosa Company surface exploitation was dropped, a working shaft was driven to a depth of 1,000 feet, and the most modern machinery and appliances installed. Both the iron and copper deposits will thus be worked to the best advantage. The Copper Queen and Copper Kettle are southern extensions of the Humboldt contact, and are being actively developed. The mines known as "90" and Ivanhoe are situated in the lower basin, the Humboldt and other properties of the company occupying the upper basin of the mineral bearing zone of Hanover Gulch. The latter is the oldest and most advanced in development.

The celebrated Ivanhoe mine was one of the earliest to produce in the district. It was profitably worked over thirty years ago for silver and lead. At the water level these ores gave way and were replaced by copper-bearing minerals. Besides this very important change, there was an increase in the width of vein material and ore values. The main shaft is now about 350 feet deep, and the drifts at the bottom expose large and valuable bodies of smelting ore, carrying a copper value of about seven per cent. The Copper Queen, a southern extension of the Humboldt; the Wild Cat group of eight mines, and the Treasure Vault, the latter properties adjoining the Santa Rita estate, are all in active operation, with working shafts which have been sunk from 300 to 400 feet.

The San Jose mill, which is planned to concentrate and smelt 1,000 tons daily from these and other mines of the Hermosa Company, is situated near the Santa Fé road, switches for the handling of ores and machinery running to the plant. The present capacity of the mill, which has lately been overhauled and repaired, is some sixty tons daily capacity.

Other Properties in Hanover Gulch.—The Red Hills lie north and west of Hanover mountain, and form a crescent-shaped ridge. The basin between the ridge and Hanover mountain has long been a favorite hunting resort, and the belief generally obtained among prospectors that it was not especially adapted to mining. But in this locality are now four dis-

inct groups of claims—the Waverly, owned by the McGregor brothers, of Georgetown; the Williamsport, the property of Wes. Welty; the North Star, owned by R. Bennett, and the Rattler, the owner of which is George Kresge, of Hanover. The leading ores are carbonates of copper, and most of the claims have been superficially worked. The Rattler group is old Spanish property, abandoned because of the inflow of water, and reopened during the nineties, with a fair production of copper.

The Gladstone is within the ore zone of the Humboldt contact, and this group of five claims lying parallel with the Humboldt at a distance of 1,200 feet belongs to McCarty & Co. It has been developed to some extent. East of it is Dewey No. 2, and south of it the Marblehead group. The Bryan and McKinley claims are neighbors, and have been tunneled to a small depth. The Max group of five claims belongs to Max Gaudina, an experienced miner, and adjoins the Gladstone on the east. The chief development is a 125-foot tunnel, which has exposed considerable values in copper, lead and zinc. Near the southern end of the upper Hanover basin is the Philadelphia, consisting of four claims and representing one of the oldest copper producers in the district.

Zinc Mining.—About half a mile east of the postoffice of Hanover is a zinc belt which is becoming quite famous. The direct cause of its development was the discovery of the rich silver ore at Georgetown. In 1878 the McGregor brothers located the Lone Star mine, now the property of the Empire Zinc Company, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. The mine was opened as a lead-silver proposition, but notwithstanding the ores yielded from 80 to 160 ounces per ton in silver, it was abandoned both as a silver and lead property on account of the refractory nature of the raw material. Following an unsuccessful experiment in silver mining, the owners shipped ten carloads of the ore to the Mineral Point smelters, with a handsome after-result in zinc. Ores of zinc carrying less than 40 per cent of that metal are not available for shipping purposes, the material of less than shipping value being now laid aside.

The opening of the Lone Star mine was the nucleus of the zinc industry of the Central district, which is assuming large proportions. The zinc-bearing zone is now described as stretching from the Anson S. mine westerly to a point nearly opposite Gold Gulch, or Central postoffice. Since the completion of the road to Hanover it has been conservatively estimated that 15,000 tons of ore have been shipped abroad for treatment, of which amount less than 500 tons have failed to reach the 40 per cent of metallic zinc.

Near the south end and on the west slope of the Mimbres range, twenty miles northwest of Lake Valley, in Sierra county, is an isolated mining district about which quite enthusiastic expectations are held as a zinc producer. It is known as the Carpenter district, and in area is about seven miles long by two miles wide. The deposits are immense quartites carrying sulphides and carbonates of zinc and lead, the contacts being between limestone and porphyry, and the veins from three to twenty-five feet in thickness. Some copper is found in the south end of the district.

Iron Developments.—The abundant outcroppings of iron ore were early noted in the Hanover Gulch, but prior to the completion of the railroad to Hanover the iron product of the region was only utilized as fluxes for the smelting of the other metals, quite large quantities for that purpose

being shipped to Arizona, Texas and Socorro, New Mexico. With the completion of the S. C. & N. Railroad in 1891, the Southwestern Coal & Iron Company began operations on an extensive scale, and the flourishing Fierro camp, two miles north of Hanover, is the result. This utilization of these immense deposits of iron heralded a new chapter in the history of mining in New Mexico. During the seven years preceding the transfer of their properties to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the Southwestern Coal & Iron Company shipped out 750,000 tons of iron ore, and since 1898, when the Colorado Company came into possession, some 650,000 tons have been sent to Pueblo for treatment. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company owns about twenty-five claims at Union Hill, and has a monopoly of the output, its present monthly shipments amounting to about 10,000 tons.

It is interesting to note that the first mining of iron for shipping purposes was done in 1882, by Dr. J. W. Welch, a pioneer of Hanover Gulch. The contract price for mining was \$2.50 per ton, and the cost of wagon transportation to Silver City was \$7.50. The contract called for 1,000 tons, and the doctor took the ore from Iron Head. Upon the completion of this contract he filled several contracts for iron on the Jim Fair and '86 mines, and from that time to the present he has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the iron camp. As he recently disposed of the Bull Hill group of claims for \$6,500, it is evident that he is commencing to get his share of the general prosperity.

Deserted Georgetown.—In the seventies the district north of Hanover Gulch and the scene of the present important developments in copper and iron properties witnessed a veritable boom in silver. The discovery dates back to 1866, and the storm center of the boom of the late seventies was Georgetown, then one of the greatest silver camps in the west. The Naiad Queen, the Quien Sabe, the Commercial and the Silver Bell, now idle, were prominent mines, or groups of mines, in those days.

A visitor thus describes the Georgetown of the present: "On entering Georgetown late in the afternoon of April 23, 1903, the writer and his companion were much depressed by the awful stillness that pervaded the premises. In fact, absolutely nothing was found doing. The streets were depopulated and grown up in weeds. Long rows of buildings casting their ghostly shadows by the lingering sun, impressed us with a feeling of indescribable awe and horror. The once bustling, moving throng of sturdy prospectors and miners who had 'struck it rich,' the incessant clattering of the stamps in the silver mills, and the sharp crack of the mule driver's whip—all have been forever silenced in the brief space of a decade by the magic touch of time. Oh, what utter desolation! The flitting picture before us is a realistic view through the kinematoscope of the past—it is the passing of a western mining camp. At the end of these series of depressing views we behold, towering above the wreckage and piles of waste, a beautiful monument of solid silver, glinting in the setting sun, representing a production of \$3,500,000 to the credit of the camp."

The Pinos Altos Gold Fields.—It is claimed, from the evidence of Mexican state papers, that gold was discovered in the Pinos Altos mountains (northeastern part of the present Grant county) in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The reported discoverer was General Pedro Aimendares, one of the commandants of the Mexican outpost at Santa Rita, but, like the discovery of America by the Norsemen, "noth-

ing came of it," and the honor must, therefore, be given to later pioneers, from whose labors came the actual development of the country as a gold mining center.

In May, 1860, Colonel Snively, with his companions, Birch and Hicks, all old '49ers of California, drifted into the region of the Pinos mountains. While taking a drink out of Bear gulch, just above its junction with Little Cherry, Birch detected evidences of gold, which led to some placers being located in the vicinity of what became known as Birchville. By June quite a number of prospectors had gathered, and by December fully 1,500 persons were at the diggings. This motley population of Birchville was drawn from Missouri, Texas, California and the northern provinces of Mexico, and for some time each man realized from \$10 to \$15 per day.

In December following the original discovery Thomas Mastin located the first quartz lode in the Pinos Altos district. His claim was on the Continental Divide, was bought by a brother (Virgil Mastin) in the following spring, and afterward developed into the well-known Pacific mine. It is now owned by the Hearst estate, with other large holdings in the camp. Of the chief lodes located in 1861 was the vein now being worked by the Mountain Key mine, under the ownership of Weld C. Chandler. The ore is a sulphide, carrying gold, silver and copper, and running especially high in the first-named metal. High-grade ore was first discovered in 1887 by Lunger & Company, and the property was shortly afterward purchased by General Boyle. The latter organized a company, erected a mill, and in a comparatively short time took out \$500,000. After laying idle for about a decade, in April, 1903, operations were resumed by the present owner.

The troublous times from 1861 to 1866, from which year the continuous development of the district dates, is thus described in "New Mexico Mines and Minerals" by Fayette A. Jones: "During the winter and spring of 1861 the Apache Indians constantly menaced the life and property of the miners. In the fall (September 27) a severe engagement took place between the miners and a band of 500 Indians under the famous Apache leaders, Mangas, Coloradas and Cochise. The miners were ultimately victorious, but Captain Thomas Mastin, who commanded a company of volunteers, lost his life, and several others were killed during the bloody conflict. After this engagement most of the people, through fear, quit the country. Only a few of the most reckless remained, Virgil Mastin being one of the number who refused to leave in order to avenge the death of his brother, should an opportunity be presented. Several years later Virgil Mastin was ambushed and killed near the Silver Cell mine.

"But little work was done during 1861-64, as most of the Americans had abandoned the camp. (The governor in his report of 1861-62 alludes to the fact that thirty gold lodes at Pinos Altos were working, employing 300 men, and that the ore was worth from \$40 to \$250 per ton.) During this interval of abandonment the Mexicans changed the name from Birchville to Pinos Altos. Owing to the forest of 'tall pines' which existed there at that time the name was very suggestive and has clung to the place ever since.

"About the close of 1864 the camp was attaining its former prestige by an influx of American miners, and mining was again on the eve of

prosperity, when another raid was made by the Apaches, who succeeded in terrifying all the inhabitants and driving off all their cattle and horses. Nothing further was attempted in mining until 1866, when the Pinos Altos Mining Company was organized and chartered under the laws of New Mexico. The members of the organization were Virgil Mastin, J. Edgar Griggs, S. J. Jones, Joseph Reynolds and J. Amberg."

The formation of the Pinos Altos Mining Company was the commencement of systematic and practical activity in the district. In 1867 it completed a fifteen-stamp quartz mill, the second in the Territory, and only preceded, by a few months, by the mill at the Ortiz mine, in Santa Fé county. Other mills followed, and by the fall of 1869 more than 200 quartz mines had been located in the district, to say nothing of placer claims.

In 1883 Peter Wagner built a five-stamp mill, with concentrator attached, the first in the Territory. Through his pioneer concentrator he was the first miner in New Mexico who was able to successfully handle refractory ores, and thus has a double claim to a leading place in the history of southwestern mining.

The property covered by the noted Silver Cell group of mines lies two miles southeast of Pinos Altos, and the remarkable discovery of high-grade silver here, in the midst of a pronounced gold field, was made by the three Dimmick brothers in June, 1891. They were Pennsylvanians who had homesteaded a tract of land in this locality, and, in a modest way, were engaged in the dairy business. The story goes that while herding one of the brothers threw a stone at a cow, and after the rock had left his hand he became aware of the fact of its unusual weight. The search which followed resulted in his discovery that the supposed rock was a piece of solid silver. He at once exhibited the remarkable specimen to his two brothers, and the trio soon discovered the lode, abandoning their dairy business for that of mining. Systematic development was prosecuted, and during the following twelve years the output of native silver from their various lodes amounted to \$100,000. Very little gold or copper was ever developed. Although thus productive, this veritable bonanza was never worked by the Dimmick brothers on a large scale. As necessity or desire prompted, they would take out a shipment, which never failed to net handsomely, some of the ores giving returns of 5,000 ounces to the ton.

In March, 1903, the Silver Cell mines passed from the Dimmicks into the hands of the Shamrock Gold and Silver Company, which is developing the property on an extensive scale. Free silver ore is being mined at a depth of 400 feet, and a sixty-ton smelting plant not only treats the product from the Silver Cell, but from surrounding camps. The same company is also operating the Pacific mine, one of the old properties already mentioned, which it leases from the Hearst estate.

Among the other important holdings of the Hearst estate in the Pinos Altos district are the former Bell & Stephens mines, which are being largely developed. Besides the mines mentioned and other smaller enterprises, impossible to enumerate, placer mining is carried on in the gulches of the Pinos Altos mountains, and the quantity of gold nuggets found every year is a considerable item. The fineness of the placer gold is 775. Most of this mining is now done by Mexicans, whose methods embrace dry wash-

ing, panning and the use of the arrastra. Of the placer claims, the Log Cabin and Adobe are the most important.

It has been estimated that the production of the Pinos Altos district from the time of its discovery to the present time will approximate \$4,800,000.

The Silver City District.—Although some of the precious white metal was mined west of the present site of Silver City in very early days—enough to fix that locality as the scene of the first modern silver mining—the discoveries in Silver, or Cloride Flat, about two miles from town, were so overwhelming in their magnitude as to constitute the commencement of the real mining history of the district. This prodigious find of silver was unearthed in 1871 by Jim and John Bullard, J. R. Swishelm, J. R. Johnson and several others, and within a few years about \$3,000,000 worth was taken from this circumscribed area.

John Bullard, one of the principal discoverers, and a popular character of the region, from whom Bullard's Peak (west of Silver City) is named, was shot through the heart by an Apache Indian in the winter following the exciting event. Immediately after killing Bullard the Indian, who had been wounded in the back, expired himself.

The first successful development work, on a commercial scale, done in the Silver City district was by M. W. Fleming in 1876. Besides Mr. Bremen, in the early active days such companies as the Wisconsin, the Tennessee Mining and Milling and the Cibola Milling were in operation, as well as the well-known Carrasco smelter. Compared to the '70s the mines of Chloride Flat are now unproductive, and the old Fleming camp, about seven miles northwest of Silver City, is deserted.

On April 20, 1883, while prospecting in the locality just named, J. H. Penrose (who had a partner, Frank Baxter) made what was then the largest surface silver strike in the world, finding two four-foot veins of native, horn and malleable silver. John W. Fleming, of Silver City, had staked various prospectors, such as "Dutch Henry" and "French Pete," and about this time, or shortly before, they made similar strikes and laid the foundation of Camp Fleming, which in the '80s was a considerable silver producer.

J. H. Penrose, mentioned above as one of the old-timers of this region, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1845. He spent several years in the employ of the British government on geographical surveys and as a mining engineer in the East Indies. Afterward a pioneer miner in Australia and Africa, he reached the United States in February, 1881, and traveled through Colorado and New Mexico as a mining inspector prior to his rich find near Silver City.

In May, 1883, the Silver City, Deming & Pacific Railroad was completed to the former place, which event marked the height of prosperity of the silver-producing district around it.

Alhambra (formerly Blue Bell) is situated in the north end of the Burro mountains, southwest of Silver City, and is a silver camp with working mines. A depth of 400 feet has been obtained here, and the native silver ore frequently runs as high as 15,000 ounces to the ton. The Solid Silver Mining Company has a group of claims in this district, and has a record of \$600,000 in production, with a development of 750 feet.

Since 1900 a region in the Burro mountains, about fifteen miles southwest of Silver City, has come into considerable notice as a good producer of copper. It covers an area of some two by three miles, and is also the site of one of the most productive turquoise mines in America. John E. Coleman, who made the first turquoise discoveries, and well known in the early days as "Turquoise John," is credited with being the pioneer of this copper country, as he made a number of locations of both the gems and metal as early as 1879. There was a spasmodic activity in copper during the early '80s, but neither mines nor smelting plants were profitable, and the real development has been reserved for the past few years. Several of the largest mines have smelters in operation at Silver City, while one (the St. Louis) has a one hundred ton concentrating plant on the ground.

As late as 1903 the Southwestern Copper Company, of Boston, the Comanche Mining and Smelting Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Alessandro Copper Mining Company, a Connecticut concern, were among the heaviest holders and most extensive developers in the camp. Since then there has been considerable consolidation of the mining properties, especially under the management of the Burro Mountain Copper Company. The most extensively developed mines were owned by the Southwestern Copper Company, the property consisting of twelve claims, the majority of which were patented. The deepest working in this group is the St. Louis mine, which has yielded several fortunes since its discovery; still the working shaft is only about 500 feet in depth. As a rule the ore is a high-grade copper, but there are large quantities of low-grade concentrating ore. Of the forty-eight claims held by the Comanche Company, the Klondike, the Comanche, Sulphide Boone, Oquiwka, Milton No. 2 and Canton are the best developed. It has a large smelter at Silver City, which not only handles the product of its own mines, but considerable custom ore. The Alessandro Copper Mining Company has a plant for the treatment of its ores by the leaching process, and the smelter of the St. Louis mine is, as stated, also on the site of the workings. The Sampson group, representing Canton and Pittsburg capital; the fifty claims controlled by C. Amory Stevens, and a large number of other private properties are features of this very busy and productive camp. It is said that the district embraces more individual holdings than any other in Grant county.

In the western portions of Grant county, both north and south of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with Lordsburg as their center, are a number of mineral districts which have seen better days than the present, but in which there are still some producing mines of gold, silver, copper and turquoise. The chief interest, perhaps, centers in the camp of Virginia, or Ralston, the almost deserted Shakespeare, just southwest of Lordsburg, being a pathetic memorial of high hopes laid low, and a mining boom, of international proportions, founded on fraud and ending in ruin and suicide. Ralston, the San Francisco banker, threatened with financial disaster at home, sent his prospectors and agents into the region to gather specimens, make maps and lay the foundation of the excitement which was to uphold his falling fortune. Bonds were readily sold in London, Paris and other European centers, as well as in the United States, and an imposing company organized; but with the coming of actual miners the glorious paper prospects did not materialize into actual nuggets and metallic ores;

some of those interested in the camp failed financially; Ralston himself committed suicide by drowning in San Francisco bay, and, to add to the bad name which the locality obtained in the early '70s, many investors were swindled by a purported discovery of diamonds. One valuable gem is yet said to remain in the sands near Lee's Peak, where it was buried and its location forgotten by the tricksters who perpetrated the fraud. The founding and disruption of Ralston camp is such a remarkable chapter in the early settlement of Grant county that the reader is referred to the sketch of that county for the details.

But before leaving the historical phase of the subject an illustration should be given of the methods by which the country was exploited by Ralston's agents—a leaf, or dodger, from the profuse literature which flooded the west depicting the glories of his camp of Shakespeare. The original print is upon a large sheet of blue paper, now in possession of Dr. M. M. Crocker, of Lordsburg, and is to this effect:

"HO FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES OF NEW MEXICO.

"Fortune hunters, capitalists, poor man, sickly folks, all whose hearts are bowed down and would live long, be rich, healthy and happy, come to our sunny clime and see for yourselves!

"The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad has struck the Rio Grande and is pushing down the rich valley, flanked by mountains full of gold and silver ores, sulphurets, carbonates, chlorides and rich placers not yet prospected. Daily main coaches and telegraph lines to all points. The whistle of the conquering locomotive will soon be heard in the newly discovered mining camps of New Placers, Silver Buttes, Galisteo district and the famous Cerrillos, the mountains around Albuquerque, the rich leads in the mountains back of Socorro, the mines near Belen and the mines near Fort Craig; then comes the world renowned Mesilla valley with its vines and fruits, encircled by the Organ and other mountains from which fortunes have been extracted.

"Westward lies Silver City, with its mills and mines; then comes Shakespeare, the crowning camp of New Mexico, with San Simon and its Carbonat mountains hard by—the latter named camp 4,000 feet above the sea on the Divide of the continent. Here the Rocky mountains end, and the Sierra Madre begin. Here the bold outcroppings towering fifty feet in the air, bearing gold, silver, copper and lead, greet the traveler twenty miles distant upon his approach—the eighth wonder of the world. Here the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railways have fixed their point of crossing.

"In full-view of Shakespeare tower the Florida, Burro, Steins peak, Dos Cabezas and Castillita peaks of Old Mexico, all full of mineral and not yet prospected.

"N. B. Information willingly furnished by all government, territorial and county officials, and citizens generally."

With the fall of Ralston and some of his associates, careless methods adopted in partially developed properties, troublesome Indians, inaccessibility of the camp and the decline in silver, the Shakespeare district came almost to a standstill. One of the latest producing properties was the Aberdeen mine, its production being mainly a high grade of lead. The Aberdeen Copper Company, which owns about sixty claims, also operates the Manhattan mine and has a forty-ton concentrator located on its property. Until 1899, for a number of years the Shakespeare district showed no signs of a revival, but in that year came the rise in copper, and future development promises to be in connection with that metal, which, although not classed as "precious," is proving the salvation of more than one old camp which formerly relied upon the mining of gold or silver.

Among the Pyramid mountains and adjoining the Shakespeare district on the south is what is known as the Pyramid district, these mining sec-

tions covering an area of about fourteen by five miles. The most important property in the latter district, lately developed, is the Viola group of silver mines, which embraces the Leidendorf property and is owned by the Pyramid Mining Company. At one time the Leidendorf mine was quite a large producer. Of late years the principal operator in the entire region south of Lordsburg has been the American Consolidated Copper Company, owning the Atwood and Miser's Chest groups. Their operations, however, have not proved very successful up to the present, and development rather than important production seems to be the order of the day, with a tendency toward deep mining for copper.

The country along the boundary between Grant county and Arizona has been more or less prospected and mined, the principal production coming from the region around Stein's Pass, just south of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Stein's Pass was one of the three mountain gaps which formed portions of the route of the old Butterfield stage line and of the early emigrant trains to southern California. It was while defending Doubtful Canyon, ten miles northwest of the pass, against a terrific onslaught of the Apaches that Captain Stein met his death; but although the savages were repelled and the passes remained in possession of the whites, the Apaches virtually cleared this part of the county of prospectors a few years thereafter. The first real prospecting in the region of Stein's Pass was not accomplished until 1883-9.

Mining in Doña Ana County.—After the great copper fields of Santa Rita and Hanover Gulch, Grant county, the next mining section of New Mexico exposed to the world, was fifteen miles northeast of Las Cruces, having the Organ range of mountains as its backbone. It has been for years an important producer of lead-silver and copper-silver, especially the properties which lie in the vicinity of Organ postoffice, which is near the center of the range. The district was first exploited and developed for its lead-silver deposits, the celebrated Stephenson-Bennett mines being the pioneers of that class. The Stephenson lode was discovered by a Mexican in 1849, who formed a partnership with Hugh Stephenson, residing on the Rio Grande, not far away. The American, within a few years, became sole owner of the mine, and although its development and working were sorely hampered by the Mexicans, who were bitter toward all of his nationality as a result of the war, it netted its owner handsomely for those times. Not only the Mexicans, but hostile Apaches, made the early years of the Stephenson mines most trying and hazardous. The fierce savages made not a few determined raids upon the works, and strong fortifications are still standing on the heights overlooking them, behind which the hardy miners defended the property.

In these early days the ore was extracted by the old Spanish-American methods, with the pick and shovel and without the use of powder. Up to 1882 no hoist or windlass was in operation, the ore being brought to the surface on men's backs, and the means of ascent and descent were notched sticks instead of ladders. After being crushed between large stones, the ore was transported sixteen miles on burros to an adobe furnace near Fort Fillmore, on the Rio Grande, where it was smelted with a loss of about 50 per cent of its silver contents and all of its lead.

During 1854-7 work was carried on somewhat systematically, and notwithstanding many drawbacks, the production was about \$80,000, and

in 1858 Mr. Stephenson sold the mine to army officers stationed at Fort Fillmore for \$12,500. The ore first mined came from a parallel ledge above the present main workings. Approximately, the Stephenson-Bennett mines have yielded \$1,000,000, of which \$200,000 was produced in the decade 1890-1900. The principal minerals mined have been galena, argen-tite and wulfenite, some of the finest crystals of the last named ever found in New Mexico coming from the Bennett lode. The property, which is one and a half miles south of Organ, is owned and operated by the Stephen-son-Bennett Consolidated Mining Company, which has a recent record of shipping fourteen cars of concentrates averaging \$1,000 per car. Its equip-ment consists of a sixty-ton concentrator, a hoist and compressor, and a double compartment shaft, which is being sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet.

The Torpedo mine, about 200 yards east of the Organ postoffice is the best developed property in the district, and holds the record for production in a given time. Its total output is placed at \$1,000,000. In 1900 the prop-erty was only considered a "good prospect"; now it is valued at a quarter of a million dollars and has between 3,000 and 4,000 feet of shafts and drifts. The ore is chiefly copper-silver, the silver being argentite. In June, 1902, the mine was temporarily abandoned on account of a sudden rush of water from the old workings, but the levels were soon unwatered and operations resumed under the ownership of the Federal Copper Company. Most of the copper ore was shipped to the company's smelter at El Paso. The property is now being worked under lease.

About eight miles south of Organ is the Modoc mine, which was lo-cated in the late seventies and has been producing at intervals since. Its record of lead-silver production is about \$250,000. The concentrates carry 60 per cent lead and some silver-copper and copper. The property is equipped with a wire rope tram for conveying the ore into a concentrating mill and shipping the high grade ore to the Deming smelter. It is also supplied with hoisting machinery, compressed air for drilling, and other modern improvements.

Mining Industries of Lincoln County.—Besides being one of the larg-est coal producers in the Territory, Lincoln county has for a number of years been second or third in the mining of gold ore. Socorro county is its closest competitor in lode mining for gold, the figures for 1902 being as follows: Output in ounces, Lincoln, 244,828, and Socorro, 202,947; value, Lincoln, \$50,607, and Socorro, \$42,056. The total ore mined during the year was, Lincoln, 23,500 tons, and Socorro, 23,734. Grant county, of course, far exceeds either in the product of its deep mines, while Colfax has no competitor in placer gold.

The gold producing area of Lincoln county lies around White Oaks and toward the south as far as Nogal peak, and was known among the prospectors and miners of forty years ago as the Sierra Blanca, or White Mountain region. It is believed that the first operations in this stretch of country were conducted by the Mexicans, as early as 1850, and consisted of placer mining in the Jicarilla mountains, about ten miles northeast of the present town of White Oaks. When the American miners came, thirty years afterward, their old pits and dumps were still visible, and, what is remarkable, although the locality has been thoroughly prospected, no pro-ductive lodes have yet been discovered. The fineness of the placer gold is about 920. Many placer companies and individual miners have operated

in this district of late years, but with indifferent success. Among the largest enterprises was that inaugurated by the American Placer Company, in 1903. It acquired 5,000 acres of ground, and during that season operated a large dredge; but the process proved too expensive and was abandoned. In recent years indications of a copper belt have been discovered which may prove worthy of development.

Further south, in the White Mountain district, many old ruins were noted by the early prospectors which pointed to the working of gold and silver mines by the aborigines. About 1800 is the time given as the earliest placer mining in this region by the Mexicans, and 1868 as the location of one of the oldest, if not the first, gold lode—viz., the Sierra Blanca. The vein is about thirty feet wide, but nowhere in the district is active work now progressing.

In the same year of the discovery of the Sierra Blanca lode, Billy Gill located the American mine in the Nogal district, some placers having been worked several years before in Dry Gulch above. This district covers about 240 square miles, and its elevation is from 5,800 to 11,300 feet. The surface is not rough and broken, but the mountains (Nogal) have even inclines, with very few rocks, slides or alluvial deposits. Timber, water and good wagon roads also exist, thus making prospecting easy.

The old and famous American mine was originally conducted from Fort Stanton, probably by the soldiers stationed there. As was the common experience with the miners of southern New Mexico, those who attempted operations in the region around Nogal peak thirty years ago were largely at the mercy of the relentless Apaches, and the graves of a number of these early adventurers bear mute witness to this hard fact. No systematic mining was done in the district until 1880, and at that time it formed a part of the Mescalero Indian reservation, which, two years later, was partially thrown open to settlement.

The Helen Rae and Cruss-Cut mines were located in 1880, and in 1882 came into possession of John Rae, from whom the property received its name. In less than a year, through shallow shafts and with mortar and pestle, the proprietor took out nearly \$15,000 worth of gold. The ores turned base at no great depth, however, although Mr. Rae sold his property finally to Rolla Wells for \$15,000, and in the first years of the 1900's it passed into possession of the American Gold Mining Company.

It is from the White Oaks district, however, that most of the actual production of gold has come, lode gold being first discovered by modern prospectors in 1879, on Baxter mountain. This was the beginning of White Oaks, which was surveyed in the following year. The story of the famous discovery is thus given: "A number of prospectors had been prospecting the immediate vicinity for placer gold, among whom were George Wilson and his partners, old Jack Winters and George Baxter. While the party were eating dinner, Wilson took his lunch in his hand and strolled up the side of Baxter mountain, where he climbed on the top of a large "blow-out" and with his pick chipped off a piece of the rock, and on examination was much surprised to find that it contained gold. He immediately reported his find to those below, and staked out the North Homestake, which was the first lode location made in the camp. On the same afternoon Wilson relinquished his rights in the property to his partner, Jack Winters, for \$40, a pony and a bottle of whisky. Not a great while after this

deal, the discoverer of the lode mines of White Oaks disappeared and was never heard of again."

North Homestake passed through various hands, the first few years of its existence netting its owners handsomely, both in production and the sums realized in the sale of the property. It has been quite a steady producer, and to the present is credited with about half a million dollars. Soon after the first strike, the South Homestake, Old Abe, Little Mack, Comstock and Rip Van Winkle mines were located.

Although discovered thus early, the true vein of the famous Old Abe mine was not located until 1890. As a total depth of nearly 1,400 feet has been reached without tapping water so as to interfere with the working of the mine, it is not only the deepest in New Mexico, but one of the deepest dry mines in the world. It is a free-milling gold mine, and the main streak, varying from three to twenty-two inches in width, is a sulphide ore which has averaged \$8 per ton. A number of rich strikes have been made, and among the remarkable geological occurrences encountered has been virgin gold embedded in gypsum. The old shaft, 840 feet deep, collapsed in March, 1896, the new shaft having been sunk, as stated, to a depth of some 1,400 feet. According to the latest figures, there are about 3,600 feet of new drift and about 4,000 feet in the old works. The daily output of Old Abe is about fifty tons of ore, which is treated on the ground, and the total production in value is given at not far from \$1,000,000. The South Homestake is also credited with a production equaling the latter figures.

The total gold production of White Oaks district is about \$3,000,000, five or six gold mills being in constant operation. There are also large iron deposits in the district, averaging from 58 to 68 per cent hematite ore, as well as coal, indications of oil, and quarries of excellent marble and building stone. All in all, it is one of the richest mineral regions in the Territory.

The Gold Mines of Baldy Mountain.—The most productive gold district of New Mexico is embraced by the slopes of Baldy mountain, or Elizabeth Peak, a short distance southeast of Elizabethtown, in the western part of Colfax county. On its western flank is the Moreno river, just below the town, and in its valley lies the greatest placer field in the Territory. With the exception of some placer mining conducted in the localities of Ute creek, on the southeastern slope of the mountain, virtually all of the fields are to the west, and in this direction the only productive district besides the Moreno valley lies along Willow creek. None compares, however, with the Moreno fields, which chiefly have given Colfax county its standing as a gold producer. Since the discovery in 1866 it is estimated that fully \$3,000,000 of gold have been washed out of the placer mines of the Moreno valley, and their yield has gone far toward maintaining the record of Colfax county as having yielded, within recent years, from one-fourth to one-third the total gold production of New Mexico. In 1902 her placers are credited with a production of \$117,680, as against a total output, throughout the Territory, of \$384,685. The principal lode mining has been conducted on the east side of Baldy, the chief producer, and the oldest and best known mine in Colfax county, being the famous Aztec, which has a record of \$1,500,000—\$1,000,000 of which was mined prior to 1872. It is therefore safe to say that since the opening of both

the placer and quartz districts around Baldy mountain, forty years ago, fully \$6,000,000 worth of gold has been mined.

The discovery of the placer fields was due to the Indians, who, in their quest for game, roamed over Old Baldy, and were in the habit of picking up rich copper float. On one of their trading expeditions to Fort Union they exhibited some of these specimens to the soldiers, and, as the metal was then in good demand, William Kroenig, W. H. Moore and others around the fort became interested. After paying the Indian for his information, as an earnest of his good faith, they sent a man out with him to locate the find, and the two proceeded directly to the top of Baldy, where an abundance of copper ore was found. This trip resulted in what was known for years afterward as the "Copper Mine," or the present "Mystic Lode."

Mr. Kroenig and his partners at once commenced to develop their claims, and in October, 1866, sent Messrs. Larry Bronson, Peter Kinsinger and Kelly to do the annual assessment work on the copper property. Late one afternoon they arrived on Willow creek, and camped for the night. While Messrs. Bronson and Kinsinger engaged in cooking supper, Kelly took a gold pan and commenced washing some of the gravel along the edge of the creek. To the surprise of all, he found gold—not in large quantities, but sufficient to spur them on to prospect further. All three now began to pan and dig, and to their astonishment the prospects became better as they advanced in their work. Several days were spent in the locality, many open cuts being run and holes dug in the banks of gravel; and the final results far exceeded their first expectations.

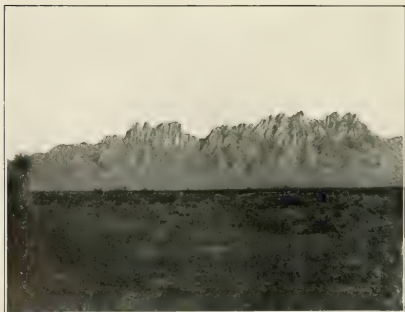
It being late in the season, and not having the proper outfit to commence placer mining, the men decided to return to Fort Union for the winter, and to say nothing of their gold discovery until the following spring, except to their most intimate and trustworthy friends. Although the trio had failed to perform the work which they had been sent to do, they faithfully marked the pine under which they had first encamped, naming it Discovery Tree, and it afterward served as a landmark from which claims were staked and consecutively numbered.

Although the intentions of the gold discoverers were wise, the temptation to exhibit their samples of coarse metal obtained from the pannings was irresistible, and the news spread so rapidly over New Mexico and Colorado that, long before the winter's snow had melted, a procession of prospectors was on its way to the new washings and diggings. — Bronson, with several partners, made the first locations on Willow creek, measuring their claims westwardly from Discovery Tree. Others followed thick and fast, Matthew Lynch and Tim Foley taking claims near by on the south side of the gulch. The latter two soon passed over to the eastern slope of Baldy, however, and discovered the famous Aztec lode, with whose early development they became identified. For a dozen years thereafter Mr. Lynch was known as the most successful hydraulic miner in the fields, and is acknowledged to be the father of this process in the Baldy region.

About the time the first locations were made along Willow creek, another party from Fort Union, consisting of J. E. Codlin, Pat Lyons, Fred Pfeher and Big Mich, made the first discovery of gold at what is now Elizabethtown. They found gold a few hundred yards east of the present town site, and as they called themselves the Michigan Company,



Dredge Mining at Elizabethtown



Organ Mountains

they named the locality Michigan Gulch. Then followed a general line of prospecting, which revealed the fact that gold existed in paying quantities in every gulch around Baldy mountain. Grouse and Humbug gulches attracted the most attention, probably because each had a stream of water. The placer fields were now known to extend from Willow Creek gulch north, along the foot of Baldy mountain, as far as Mills' gulch, a distance of eight or ten miles; and the ground in every gulch was taken. Humbug gulch was located from the Moreno river almost to its head, having received its name from the supposition that the dirt there would not pay for the working; but later developments proved it to be the richest of them all. Across the river, just in front of Grouse's gulch, was the famous Spanish bar, which was located by Messrs. Lowthian, Kinsinger and Bergmann.

With the great influx of people into the new gold field, civil organization and the protection of the laws became a necessity, and early in 1867 John Moore, George Buck and others got together to plan a town. To Mr. Moore's oldest daughter, Elizabeth, was accorded the final credit of giving it a name, and T. G. Rowe laid it out, as a surveyor. The god-mother of Elizabethtown is now Mrs. Joseph Lowrey, still an honored resident of the place. In the year after its founding (1868) it probably reached the high-water mark in population, although it was so shifting and variable that it has been estimated at from 1,500 to 7,000. It is also believed that more gold was extracted from the gulches along the western flanks of Baldy mountain, from 1868 to 1870, than during any period of equal length in the history of the region.

After it had been demonstrated that the placer fields were both valuable and extensive, and the settlers had organized themselves into a civic community, the problem of a sufficient water supply was one of the most serious nature. With this question unsolved, the immense beds of gravel could never be worked to advantage. Thomas Lowthian had taken in a ditch from the north side of Baldy to work his claims in Grouse gulch; the water of the Moreno river was ditched by the Michigan Company, and those working the rich diggings of the Spanish bar; another ditch had been brought to the Spanish bar from Comanche creek. This was all the water available in the Moreno valley previous to the inauguration of the Elizabethtown ditch, also known as the Big Ditch.

Parties from Fort Union and Las Vegas became especially interested in the water question, on account of their large investments in the district, and sent Captain N. S. Davis, a competent engineer, to look over the ground. It was on the strength of his report that the famous ditch, with branches and reservoirs, was built, circling along the edges of mountains, and bridging deep ravines and gulches, for a distance of 42 miles, although the main source of the water supply was the Red river, only eleven miles west of Elizabethtown. Considering the nature of the work and that it was completed from May 12 to November 13, 1868, it is one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering in the west. The Moreno Water and Mining Company, which had charge of the undertaking and was the original owner of the property, consisted of L. B. Maxwell, owner of the grant; William Kroenig, John Dold, W. H. Moore, V. S. Selby, M. Bloomfield and Captain N. S. Davis, the engineer.

The main ditch, whose eastern terminus is Grouse gulch, Elizabeth-

town, cost \$280,000 in the building, the first water being delivered in Humbug gulch July 9, 1869. Later the supply of water was increased by ditches seven miles long from Moreno creek and the Ponil river, the latter being on the east side of Baldy mountain. Three reservoirs, or lakes, were also built high up in the Red River mountains, these minor undertakings costing about \$20,000.

The construction company did not own any placer land, but it was expected that the receipts from the water rates would be sufficient to make the enterprise a profitable investment. First water was sold at fifty cents per inch, and second and third was usually let by contract. The main ditch had a capacity to deliver 600 inches of water, but it was found on account of the seepage and the evaporation in coming such a long distance, that really only a small amount of water compared to the capacity really reached its destination. The revenue was, therefore, not sufficient to reimburse the company in the earlier years, and it became financially embarrassed. A transfer of the property was then made to Colonel V. S. Selby, of Santa Fé, who had loaned the company a large sum of money. Shortly afterward Colonel Selby sold to L. B. Maxwell, and Matthew Lynch purchased the ditch from Mr. Maxwell in 1875, operating it successfully until his death in 1880. In the operation of the Aztec mine, of which he was one of the discoverers, Mr. Lynch had realized about a million and a half of dollars, but since 1872, when it shut down on account of legal complications, he had been engaged in placer mining at Grouse's gulch. When he became owner of the Elizabethtown ditch it had been neglected for several years, but he immediately put it in repair and made it carry a full head of water. The mining was carried on with considerable energy for the succeeding five years, Mr. Lynch himself, Joseph Lowrey, Thomas Lowthian and the Carr brothers being large hydraulic operators. The ground opposite Elizabethtown is still known as the Lowrey placers, Mr. Lowrey coming to the Moreno valley in 1867, the year of the discovery of the fields.

Until his death, in 1880, Mr. Lynch was the master spirit in the hydraulic development of the placer fields. During the five years in which he owned and operated the ditch their output was very large. The Lowthian ground yielded \$75,000 in one season's run, with only one hydraulic. A claim on Willow creek yielded forty ounces of gold to the box—that is, a piece of ground twelve by twenty-four feet. Spanish bar was equally as rich, while the tract in the Moreno river just below Spanish bar, owned by the Central Company and now in possession of the Oro Dredging Company, was then, as now, considered the richest ground in the camp. Lazy gulch produced as much as 120 ounces per week, while New Orleans Flats is known to have yielded as high as 228 ounces in one week, valued at \$19 per ounce.

After the death of Matthew Lynch, the ditch passed into the hands of his two brothers, James and Patrick Lynch, who operated it for a number of years, but it has gradually fallen into disuse and is now practically inoperative. Attempts were in the meantime being made to extract the gold by means of shovels and dredging machines. For several years these enterprises failed because the plants were crude and too light to perform the desired work; they were correspondingly expensive. It remained for the Oro Dredging Company, under the presidency of H. J. Reiling, of

Chicago, to put in operation a successful dredge. In August, 1901, it was christened the Eleanor and put to work. The great machine handles 4,000 cubic yards of dirt daily, and the electric plant on the boat makes it possible to operate it twenty-four hours continuously. Very little water is required for the operation of the plant, as the water in the sluice box is used over and over again. The values of the placer gold ground handled are from thirty cents to three dollars per cubic yard, and during the first year of its operation the dredge cleared over \$100,000, or about one-quarter the gold production of New Mexico. Mr. Reiling is a pioneer in this method of placer mining, introducing the first dredge into the gold fields of Montana.

As already stated, Matthew Lynch and Tim Foley went across to the east side of Baldy mountain, in 1867, and began prospecting on Ute creek. They first struck rich float, some of which was more than half gold, and finally in June, 1868, after about a year of hard work they uncovered the Aztec mine at the foot of Baldy, on a little ridge which separates Ute creek from South Poñil. At the time it was the richest gold lode discovery made in the west. A 15-stamp mill began operations October 29, 1868, and Aztec's richest vein yielded as high during the first few years of work as \$21,000 per week. According to a report made to the general government in 1870, the ore averaged \$68.85 per ton. The mine went into litigation and was shut down in 1872, after producing about \$1,500,000. The Aztec has since been spasmodically worked, although never since 1872 with pronounced success.

The Montezuma, another old lode producer on the Ute Creek side of Baldy, has a record of about \$300,000. In the Poñil district is the noted French Henry mine. In the Moreno Valley district the most important group of lode claims is perhaps the Red Bandana, consisting of eight mines which apparently center in one mother vein farther down. The Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining and Milling Company has also commenced what promises to be important developments on its 115 acres of property on the west slope of Baldy. It owns twelve claims in this locality, and its object is to develop both gold and silver prospects by running a tunnel directly east, 3,600 feet long and 2,000 feet deep.

The Aztec mine at Baldy, Colfax county, which has been in operation several years, has been worked under a lease for the past four years by A. G. Ward, who came from Colorado to Baldy and began operations in the fall of 1902. Mr. Ward has been engaged in mining in Colorado since 1875, and is well-known throughout central mining circles. He is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. To his new field of labor he brought enterprise and industry and has contributed largely to the development of mining resources in this part of the country. The Aztec is a lode mine located on the side of Baldy, the highest peak in Colfax county.

The only mining dredge in operation in New Mexico is that now employed in the development of the placer fields near Elizabethtown. It was constructed by the Oro Dredging Company in 1901 and began operations about September 1 of that year. It was at first located on the creek about two and a half miles below Elizabethtown. As it has proceeded upstream it has made its own body of water as the result of its operations, and is now nearly opposite the once prosperous mining camp. Its operation is confined to the spring, summer and fall months. This giant dredge,

named the "Eleanor," contains machinery weighing three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Its sixty-five buckets, weighing half a ton each, weighed eleven hundred and seventy pounds each when work was first begun. They have cut into the earth to the depth of twenty-two feet, bringing to the surface the gold-laden soil; and when attacking a gravel bank high above the level of the little stream they have cut through fifty feet of earth. The average capacity of this monster placer miner is fifty thousand cubic yards of earth per month. The Oro Dredging Company was organized with H. J. Reiling as president and F. Z. Hunt as superintendent. John S. Butler, of Chicago, is now president and treasurer, and J. H. Funk is superintendent. Their enterprise is unique in the history of mining in New Mexico.

The Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining and Milling Company, which is now operating in Mount Baldy, directly east of Elizabethtown, was incorporated October 20, 1900, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. It has driven a tunnel into Mount Baldy about two thousand feet and is finding gold and copper in paying quantities, the quality of the ore improving the further the mountain is penetrated. The promoters of this enterprise are confident that they will ultimately find the parent ore body which supplied the placer field below.

John H. Funk, superintendent of the placer dredge of the Oro Dredging Company, of Elizabethtown, was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1863; was reared in his native town, receiving his education in the common schools. He learned the trade of machinist with the Frick Engineering Company at Waynesburg, and was in the employ of that firm for thirteen years before coming west. It was in 1899 that he landed in New Mexico, having come to the Territory on a prospecting tour. His first work here was in the Anchor mine at Elizabethtown. The mine not proving profitable, he sought other employment, and soon went to work for the Oro Dredging Company, that had set up a dredge in the placer gold fields of Elizabethtown in 1900. By his ability and his faithful service he won the confidence of his employers, and May 15, 1905, was appointed superintendent of the dredge, succeeding L. N. Parks. Mr. Funk is a member of Montezuma Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias, at Elizabethtown.

Captain Thomas C. Sewell, Elizabethtown, New Mexico, is identified with the mining interests of this place. Captain Sewell first came to the Territory of New Mexico in 1892, and at that time bought six claims in Last Chance Gulch. Previous to this he had been at Cripple Creek. After remaining here a short time he returned to that place, and it was not until 1897 that he came again to Elizabethtown and took up his residence here. At present he is superintending the construction of a tunnel known as the Isabella B., for Homer C. Chapin, of Chicago, who owns claims or options on all land the tunnel will tap. For eighteen months the work has been under way and the tunnel now extends a thousand feet into the mountain. It has crossed numerous rich veins of ore and the prospects are bright for a rich mine when the railroad is built in the valley.

His own claims that he purchased in 1892 Captain Sewell still owns and contemplates developing as soon as railroad facilities and a mill are brought to the locality.

Orestes St. John, of Raton, for years geologist for the Maxwell Land

Grant Association, has been a resident of New Mexico during all the years of the modern practical development of the resources of the Territory. He is undoubtedly more familiar with geological conditions in the northern part of the Territory than any other man, having devoted the best years of his life to their study, and is recognized as one of the highest living authorities on the mineralogy of the southwest.

W. P. McIntyre, of Elizabethtown, superintendent of the Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining and Milling Company, was born in Brooklyn, New York, and was reared in Iowa, where he acquired his education and followed the occupation of farming. Leaving home he went to Colorado, where he became familiar with the processes of mining. In the fall of 1898 he arrived in Elizabethtown to look up the gold and copper properties. He is interested in five claims on the old Baldy mountain, and is conducting a profitable business as superintendent of the Gold and Copper Deep Tunnel Mining and Milling Company. This company was incorporated under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, in October, 1900, with a capitalization of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two hundred thousand shares of a par value of one dollar each, full paid up and non-assessable.

The company has one hundred and fifteen acres of ground, consisting of twelve claims in one body, lying parallel and running north and south on the west slope of Baldy mountain, Colfax county, New Mexico, about thirty miles south of the Colorado state line. A number of shares will be sold to provide capital to run a good-sized working tunnel through all the claims, a distance of more than one-half mile (thirty-seven hundred feet). Almost one-quarter mile of this tunnel is now completed.

Joseph Henry Lowry, mine operator, Elizabethtown, Colfax county, dates his birth in Detroit, Michigan, April 6, 1840. He is a son of John and Maria (Martine) Lowrey, the latter of French descent. When he was a child his parents moved to Montreal, Canada, and seven or eight years later to Troy, New York. Joseph was sent back to Montreal to attend school, and after he had been there about four months ran away from school and went to Stillwater, Minnesota. For about two years he was employed in rafting on Lake St. Croix, that state, and one year was in the pineries. The next two years he worked on rafts on the Mississippi river, going down as far as St. Louis, and after this he followed steamboating, on the lower Mississippi and Red rivers, for four or five years. He was in the south when the Civil war broke out, and in 1862 he joined the Confederate army, becoming a member of Colonel Neely's regiment of cavalry, under General Forrest, and was with General Forrest at the capture of Fort Pillow: was in the army three years, most of that time on the skirmish line. In 1864 he came from Fort Leavenworth to Denver, as teamster for Captain Caldwell, and subsequently worked in Central City and Black Hawk. In 1866 he started out on a prospecting tour in Wyoming, and spent two years in prospecting, after which, in 1868, he set out for Texas to buy cattle. Arrived at Patterson's ranch, his progress was delayed because at that time it was dangerous for small parties to cross the plains alone. After waiting two weeks, and as there were yet not enough men to organize for the crossing, he and seven others as venturesome as himself, struck out in the direction of Texas. After they had driven about forty miles they were met by a company of soldiers who compelled them

to return. Thus diverted from his original intention, Mr. Lowrey, after remaining at a ranch a week, decided to come to Elizabethtown, lured hither by stores of gold discoveries. And he has ever since been engaged in mining at this place. For a period of four years he was also interested in cattle ranching, on Ponil creek, but with this exception his whole time and attention have been given to mining operation, in which he has been reasonably successful. He now has a placer field and other mines and has a patent from the Maxwell Land Grant Company. Also, he has mining interests on Red river.

Formerly a Democrat, Mr. Lowrey now votes an independent ticket. He has served his district as school director. June 20, 1881, he married Miss Elizabeth Moore, who was the first white child born in Elizabethtown, and in honor of whom the town was named. She is a daughter of John Moore, who was a soldier in the United States army, and as such was stationed at Fort Union and other points in New Mexico, and who came to this locality during the first mining excitement here, in 1867. The fruits of this union have been nine children. The first born died in infancy. The others in order of birth are: Jane Matilda, May Lillian, Bessie, Laura, who died in Elizabethtown August 14, 1891; Annie, Joseph, Jr., William and Maud. Bessie died in Trinidad in the spring of 1904.

Lead and Zinc District of Eastern Socorro County.—West of the town of Socorro, toward the northern end of a range of mountains, is Mount Magdalena, which takes its name from the outline of a face and bust, formed by a combination of rocks and shrubbery into a fair resemblance to a female figure. The figure, which in the early years is said to have been a sanctuary to which the hunted fugitive, whether white or red, could flee in safety, gave the name of Magdalena to both mount and range, and in this region lies the former great lead producing district of New Mexico, and the region which, of late years, has obtained prominence for its large yields of zinc. It has the honor of being the only considerable producer of the latter metal in the Territory, and is becoming one of the most important zinc districts in the country. Up to 1904, when the zinc ores commenced to be discovered in commercial quantities, the production of the Magdalena district in lead and silver amounted to \$8,700,000, more than three-fourths of this value being in lead. The Kelly and the Graphic mines alone yielded nearly \$6,000,000 worth of the metal. As the carbonate lead ore had been practically exhausted from these mines, it was fortunate, for the continued prosperity of the district, that not only were large bodies of smithsonite and other forms of zinc ore uncovered, but that it was found profitable to work over the refuse from the old mines which contained rich carbonates of zinc.

Even during the later years, when the lead production of the Magdalena district was not at its height, the lead mines of Socorro county yielded from two-thirds to a half of the total output of New Mexico. In 1902, of the 2,490,885 pounds of lead mined throughout the Territory, 1,189,004 pounds came from this county, Luna and Grant counties producing nearly all the balance.

Colonel J. S. Hutchinson ("Old Hutch"), with a Mexican peon, made the first location in the Magdalena district, in the spring of 1866. They were looking for rich float, which had been found at Pueblo Springs during the war, but instead discovered rich outcroppings of lead. First they

staked out the Juanita lode, and about three weeks later the Graphic mine. Soon they were taking out the lead ore, smelting it in an adobe furnace and sending the bullion to Kansas City by bull teams. Before the advent of the railroads that city and St. Louis were the chief markets for the district. The Juanita mine was subsequently sold to Col. E. W. Eaton and others, while the Graphic was also disposed of—the latter at the comfortable figure of \$30,000.

The Graphic mine is now the largest producer and the most valuable piece of mining property in the district, although for many years the Kelly took the lead. Its present weekly shipments are 2,000 tons of zinc and lead ore and 200 tons of copper. Two rich veins of lead and zinc are being worked, and new developments are going on 200 feet below the old mine. The zinc ore body of the Graphic is pronounced by experts to be the largest in the United States, and probably in the world. Since March, 1904, this valuable property has been in possession of the Graphic Lead and Zinc Company, which was incorporated in that year by Messrs. W. H. Cunningham and J. G. Fitch.

The pioneer work in zinc development was done at the Graphic mine when it was controlled by Fitch & Brown, in 1903. They first blocked out 50,000 tons of the zinc-lead sulphide ore, upon which they experimented with profit. They then discovered that there were thousands of tons of carbonate of zinc ore in the old stopes of the mine, which they extracted and commenced shipping to the smelters of Missouri and Wisconsin as the first zinc ore ever sent from New Mexico mines. This was in the spring of 1903.

The famous Kelly mine was also discovered by Col. Hutchinson soon after the Graphic. He turned it over to his friend, Andy Kelly, who was to locate the property. This he did, but later owners failed to do the necessary annual assessment, and "Old Hutch" jumped the property, selling it afterward to Messrs. Hanson and Dawsey. Gustav Billing, the next owner, erected a smelting plant at Socorro, where the product of the mine was treated. So important did the Kelly mine become as a lead-silver producer that the Magdalena branch of the railroad was built only under the guarantee that it should furnish a definite tonnage of ore. Since 1904 the development of the mine has been chiefly in the line of zinc, and its present shipments amount to about 21,000 tons of zinc carbonate per year.

The Cooney (Gold) District of Socorro County.—Socorro has always stood high among the counties of New Mexico as a producer of gold, its record depending upon the yield of the Cooney district in the Mogollon range, about fifteen miles from the Arizona line. Although a German is said to have entered the region first, in 1870, the district is named from James C. Cooney, a brave scout and guide, and for a time connected with the cavalry service at Fort Bayard. He was offered a commission in the army, but declined, as in 1875 he had discovered high grade silver and copper ore, during one of his scouting expeditions in the Mogollon mountains. In the spring of 1876, immediately at the expiration of his term as scout, he organized a prospecting party, consisting of George W. Williams, Frank Vingoe and George Lambert, of Georgetown, and Harry McAllister, William Burns and George Doyle, of Central.

The Apaches attacked the party repeatedly, and finally all the loca-

tions were abandoned, except the Albatross, made by Burns. Two years afterward the other original claims were located, among them being the Silver Bar, better known as the Cooney mine. From the 28th to the 30th of April, 1880, there was a series of fights between the Apaches, under Victorio, and the miners and settlers on Mineral Creek, now the mining camp of Cooney. Several miners were killed, including Cooney himself. He was forty years old at the time of his lamented death, and his rude tomb, with a simple cross at its summit, is a revered landmark of the district.

Soon after this sad occurrence, the brother of the deceased, Capt. M. Cooney, arrived from New Orleans and commenced the active development of the Silver Bar. He organized a working company, built a 5-stamp mill, and his first year's shipments to the Argo smelter, at Denver, were valued at \$360,000, some of his concentrates running as high as \$1 a pound. This work continued until the accumulation of low-grade milling ore was in the way, and greater reduction facilities were imperative. As it took \$65 per ton, at the mine, to cover expense of operation, freight and treatment, the stockholders hesitated to install improved machinery, and the mine lay dormant for seventeen years, when, through a vendor's lien, it passed again into the full possession of Capt. Cooney. The property was then leased to the Captain's nephew, Tom Cooney, who in six months took out about \$65,000. On the expiration of the lease, Capt. Cooney sold the mine to Colorado parties for \$50,000, who, within two years, took out over \$300,000. It was later sold to the present owners, the Mogollon Gold & Copper Company, and under its operation has produced about \$200,000.

Up to the present, the production of the Cooney district has been between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. Of this sum about \$1,500,000 has been from the Cooney, \$1,500,000 from the Little Fannie, \$1,500,000 from the Confidence, and \$100,000 to \$500,000 each from the Leap Year, the Maud S., the Last Chance, and Deep Down, and others.

The holdings of the Mogollon Gold & Copper Company are the largest of any in the district, comprising about twenty-eight mining claims, mill sites, water rights, 125-ton modern concentrating plant, modern mining and hoisting machinery, office, residence and store buildings, etc. The mining properties include the famous Cooney and Leap Year mines, and the Little Charlie, the Florida, the Independence, the Bloomer Girl and the Ninety-eight groups. All of these have produced shipping ore, yet on the greater portion there is but a small amount of development work. The ore in sight is about as follows: Cooney mine, \$270,000, and in the other groups, \$75,000 (gold and silver).

The Last Chance, owned by the Ernestine Mining Company, has had a strenuous history. In its operation and the attempt to reduce the ores (gold and silver) at a profit, there were many disappointments, but since the early part of 1905 the production has been at a profit. In the lower levels, where recently ore was being blocked out in a seventeen-foot vein, averaged about \$40 per ton, a depth has now been reached where the ore runs at \$100 a ton.

The Little Fannie group, comprising five claims, has had a production of \$1,500,000, with \$1,000,000 now blocked. This property was recently purchased by the Mogollon Mountain Investment Company. During its

long period of idleness the old workings of the mine have caved in to such an extent that the new owners are now opening another main shaft.

The Maud S. group is owned by the Colonial Company, of Boston, and has produced about \$900,000 from a shaft 600 feet in length. The ore from the lowest level exceeded \$100 in value per ton. There is considerable surface development, and a 15-stamp pan amalgamation mill. At present the property is idle.

The great drawback to the development of the Mogollon district has been the distance from railway transportation, and lack of proper reduction methods. The percentage of saving by pan-amalgamation only amounted to 45 to 60 per cent, which meant too great a loss. Cyanide has been given severe tests on these ores, and, taken in connection with concentration, shows a saving of about 90 per cent of the values.

Other than those mentioned in the Cooney and Magdalena districts, there is no mine of great importance in Socorro county except the Rosedale, at the north end of the San Mateo mountains, west of the southern extremity of the Magdalena range. The first to enter the region was J. W. Richardson, who, in 1882, came thither by way of San Martial. It is claimed that his wife found the first float, which she prevailed upon her husband to have assayed, and which proved to carry good values in gold. For several years the property was jeopardized by incursions of the dreaded Apaches, who managed to drive nearly all the prospectors out of the region; but for a long time the work has been continuous and productive of good financial results, so that now the Rosedale mine is among the leading gold lode producers in New Mexico. It is the mine which first drew attention to the fine prospects of the district.

The mining operations in the Rosedale district have become more important than ever before. Gold is the principal ore found. The Rosedale mine, which was sold in 1905 for \$160,000, is still rewarding its purchasers with excellent returns. Over half a million dollars worth of ore is now in sight, principally birdseye porphyry, in true fissure veins. The rock is full of trachite, the veins are solid and heavy and of good width, growing richer as they are developed toward the divide. When the Rosedale camp was opened in the early eighties, the stories of the discovery of gold there obtained slight credence in other quarters; but the development work of the past few years shows that the conditions there are even more favorable than they were in the Cripple Creek district at the same stage of the work, showing greater width and better values. There are now five company properties in the camp, besides many individual claims. Second to the Rosedale mine, the New Golden Bell mine is the most important in the district. L. M. Lasley has induced considerable capital to enter the camp in recent years, and the outlook is promising. The fact that there are five true fissure veins on which good properties are located, that some veins, sixteen feet wide, contain free gold, and that all the ores in the district are free milling—none being refractory—speaks well for the future of Rosedale.

The district west of the town of Socorro, which was so active in the eighties, is now almost deserted. The demonetization of silver paralyzed the silver industries of Socorro mountain, and the decline of the Kelly and Graphic mines, upon whose ores the great Rio Grande smelter chiefly depended for its business, put a quietus to its other principal industry.

Among the earliest in the Socorro mountain region were J. F. Downing and E. Z. Smart. Some years ago Mr. Smart prospected a broken and almost unknown country, some miles north of Socorro, nearly opposite the village of San Acacia, on the western side of the Rio Grande. In this locality he discovered the Dewey lead property, which now consists of three claims, and upon which considerable development has been done.

The Mines of Taos County.—Three years after the opening of the famous lead fields of the Magdalena district and the even more famous placer properties near Elizabethtown, prospectors commenced to drift westward, through the Red River pass into Taos county. They took some gold from the stream and its gulches, but the region failed to pan out anything like the Moreno valley. Ten years afterward a smelter

George W. Stubbs, mining promoter and operator at Albuquerque, came to New Mexico in 1894 and became principal owner of rich placer fields on the Chama river in Rio Arriba county. On the 19th of September, 1900, he, with T. J. Curran, organized and incorporated the Juras Trias Copper Company, capitalized at one million dollars. Mr. Stubbs being manager, secretary and treasurer. In 1901 they effected the organization of the Mogollon Gold & Copper Company, incorporated September 23d of that year, with a capital of \$1,250,000. Mr. Stubbs is the New Mexico representative of that concern. He is one of the successful mining men of New Mexico, and has done much to develop the natural resources of the state in this direction, and thereby contributes in substantial measure to the prosperity of the Territory. Mr. Stubbs, having been in the past and at present in touch with the mines and mining conditions of this part of New Mexico, is perhaps better posted in mining affairs in this part than any other man in north and west New Mexico.

Lucien M. Lasley, prospector and promoter of gold mining properties, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, March 23, 1847, and was reared in Lincoln county, spending much of his life in the central section of the Blue Grass state. In early youth he recognized the Divine call to the ministry of the gospel, but fled from the will of God many years, not entering upon the work and life until over forty years of age, after which he devoted many years of his life to preaching the gospel and to evangelistic work. On the 22d of May, 1899, he arrived in New Mexico, and after a month or two spent in the Territory, became actively connected with mining interests and has since given his attention exclusively to that business. He had no practical knowledge of mining when he came here, but a new field was being opened up in the vicinity of San Marcial, and becoming mentally interested in the processes he soon afterward made financial investment and has since become well known as a prospector and promoter of gold mining properties. He has sold several undeveloped properties at prices ranging from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. Having made a close and earnest study of mining in all of its various branches he has prospered in his undertakings and has assisted materially in the development of the rich mineral resources of this section of the country by placing upon the market valuable mining lands which have been worked to good advantage, and has succeeded in bringing eastern capitalists' attention to this rich mineral section, otherwise overlooked.



Geo. W. Stubbs

was built on the property now known as the Copper King, but, after a short trial it was shut down, and in 1889 it was burned down. The first systematic prospecting and developing began about the time the townsite of Red River City was located, in 1894, and, although the camp has the advantages of abundant wood and water, it has the disadvantage of long distance from transportation.

The best property in the district is the Jayhawk mine, located at Black mountain, three miles north of Red City. It consists of about seventy acres of ground, most of which is patented, a good concentration mill, and some 300 feet of tunnel, besides tables, a boiler, an engine and a crusher. Five distinct leads have been pierced by the tunnel. The ores are gold and silver bearing, values of the former metal largely predominating.

Some rich ore has been taken from what is known as the Black Copper district, at the head of the Red river, and extensive developments were made in gold properties, several years ago; but litigation was chiefly responsible for the suspension of active work. Thomas Cannard, an old prospector, has a number of good claims, partially developed, in this district. In this region, also, the Cashier Mining and Milling Company has made over 1,000 feet of development on its claims, and has a steam hoisting and pumping plant.

The Rio Hondo, or Twining district, was quite active in the early '90s after the discovery of promising properties in the vicinity of the old Amizette camp. The most extensive development was undertaken by the Fraser Mountain Copper Company, at the head of the Hondo river, thirty-five miles east of Tres Piedras, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and eighteen miles north of the county seat. The company purchased 1,200 acres from William Fraser, who had located the original claims on Fraser mountain; built roads all over the property, and erected dwellings, boarding houses and shops; opened a bed of fire clay for the manufacture of brick to be used in the extensive plant, which included a 100-ton concentrator and smelter, run by electricity, and drove a number of tunnels and drifts into Fraser mountain for about a mile and a half, even penetrating to the Red river side of the range. In addition to this holding, the company owned 640 acres near Fraser mountain, comprising groups of gold, silver, lead and iron claims. Unfortunately the company undertook more work than it could carry out, and its large properties went into the hands of a receiver.

In the southern part of Taos county, near Cieneguilla, on the east side of the Rio Grande, is the famous Glen-Woody gold camp, which exhibits the greatest body of gold quartz in the Southwest. It was established in 1902 by W. M. Woodv, a former placer miner and Klondiker, and is owned by the Glen-Woody Mining and Milling Company.

Luna County Mines.—The lead-silver and silver-lead country centering in Cook's peak, twenty miles north of Deming, was discovered in 1876, about a year after Cooney made his remarkable gold strike in the Mogollon mountains of Socorro county. Ed. Orr is pronounced the pioneer of the Cook's peak district, and Messrs. Taylor and Wheeler the prospectors who really located the producing properties and made the region a factor in the mining world. In the early '80s they staked out the Montezuma, Graphic, Desdemona and Othello claims, the two last named being purchased by J. K. Gooding and Giles O. Pierce in 1882.

They afterward became the property of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, which was later absorbed by the American Smelting and Refining Company. Besides its original purchase the latter corporation now also owns the Monte Cristo mine, another remarkably rich holding.

George L. Brooks took the first ore from the camp at Cook's peak in the summer of 1882. Although Victorio had removed himself and his warriors from this region several years before, the Apaches were still troublesome, and it was necessary to take precautions against their raids. So that when Mr. Brooks graded the wagon road up the main canyon to the top of the divide, above the present site of the postoffice, he was obliged to prosecute the work under an escort of soldiers from Fort Cummings. After its completion, he hauled out 2,700 tons of ore, a portion of it going to the Lake Valley smelter and the balance to Florida, the nearest railroad point.

The Graphic mine, one of the first locations made by Taylor and Wheeler, is now the property of the Graphic Mining Company. The Teel and Poe mines, known as the Summit group, are also important producers. These two properties, with the mines already mentioned under the ownership of the American Smelting and Refining Company, have yielded the great bulk of the lead and silver credited to the district. The Desdemona, Othello and Monte Cristo mines are estimated to have produced \$2,000,000; the Graphic, \$500,000; the Teel and Poe, \$350,000; and all other properties, \$250,000—making the total production about \$3,100,000. Of the total value, about four-fifths is lead and one-fifth silver.

Victorio district receives its name from the fact the country was once a favored camping ground of the noted Apache chief. It lies immediately south of Gage, a station on the Southern Pacific, and has been made famous by the output of the St. Louis and Chance mines, which have produced the bulk of the \$1,150,000 taken from the district.

The importance of Luna as a mining county rests solely upon her lead production, Socorro only, among the counties of New Mexico, exceeding her figures in this regard. In 1902 the total production in the Territory was 2,490,885 pounds, of which the mines of Luna county yielded 711,825 pounds.

Gold and Silver Mines of Sierra County.—Sierra county has produced some of the most productive mineral fields in New Mexico, both of gold and silver. The discovery and exploitation of her rich deposits of the precious metals cover the late '70s and the early '80s, or about the same period as the first development of the lead-silver districts of Luna county. The placers and lodes of gold are chiefly in the country around Hillsboro, and the first discoveries in that region were made by Dan Dugan and Dave Stitzel, who, at the time, were prospecting on the east side of the Mimbres. On the 20th of April, 1877, they found some float, which Dugan rejected, but which his partner had assayed, and to the great surprise of both it proved to carry \$160 in gold value per ton. In the following month, they returned to the place of their discovery and located the Opportunity and Ready Pay mines. Their first five tons of ore, taken to the old quartz mill on the Mimbres river, netted them \$400. In the August following the opening of these pioneer mines the first house was built on the present site of Hillsboro, and the town was founded.

In the meantime Dugan had branched out into other discoveries, for in June, 1877, with Frank Pitcher, he found the Rattlesnake, or Snake mine. As the two prospectors were returning to their camp in Ready Pay gulch, they killed a large "rattler," and soon after sat down to rest. As they talked they commenced to take up the loose rocks around them and carelessly break them into smaller pieces. To their surprise free gold was found among the fragments, and they immediately made a claim and named it the Rattlesnake lode.

In November of that year placer gold was found in the Snake and Wicks gulches, and the discoveries soon extended so as to embrace the territory around Slap-Jack hill. The result of these discoveries of both placer and lode gold was to draw quite a population to Hillsboro during the fall and winter of 1877. It is said that during the winter of 1877-8 one George Wells enriched the stores and saloons of the town with \$90,000 in gold dust and nuggets, taken from Wicks gulch.

The Hillsboro district has been a steady producer of gold up to the present, its total output having been estimated as high as \$9,000,000. As to its natural features, it has been compared to an immense wagon wheel, the spokes of which converge in the direction of Las Animas peak, as its hub. The leading mines located on the spokes are Opportunity, Ready Pay, Bonanza, Enterprise, Golden Era, Garfield, Eldorado, Montreal, Richmond, Empire, Snake, Bobtail, Butler, Morning Star, McKinley and the Wicks. The largest producers have been the Bonanza, with an output valued at over \$1,000,000; Opportunity, more than \$500,000; Richmond, over \$250,000, and Snake and Bobtail (on the same vein as Opportunity), considerably over \$100,000. The placer properties are now being generally worked by Mexicans, and their production is small—probably not to exceed \$6,000 or \$7,000 per year.

In the southern part of Sierra county are the remarkable silver deposits of the Lake Valley district, which include the famous Bridal Chamber, unanimously pronounced by geologists to have been the purest body of silver ore ever discovered in the world. The mine is located at the southern end of the Black range, near the town of Lake Valley, and has produced fully 2,500,000 ounces of silver, \$3,000,000 in values being extracted in one period of six months, and \$1,200,000 in an area of seventy-five feet square. An immense body of pure horn silver was found buried under a thick deposit of porphyry, and in all the Lake Valley district the ores are covered with an immense iron-flint blanket. In the early days of the Bridal Chamber the silver body, after being uncovered, was simply sawed out in blocks.

On the east side of Lake Valley, where are the Stone Cabin, Standish and Black Prince claims, the geological blanket mentioned comes to the surface denuded of its lime covering. In such places as the flint has been penetrated by shafts it is found to be of great thickness, and the bottom has not yet been reached at a depth of over fifty feet. To the west of the camp and the developed territory of the district, about half a mile, is a mountain of porphyry, at whose base silver is found in boulders. Several carloads of this ore have been shipped, yielding from \$40 to \$60 per ton.

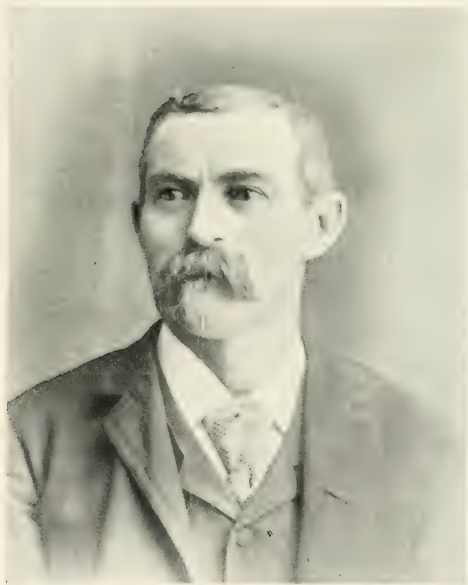
The rich ores of Lake Valley are the silver horn variety, sulphides, and flint carrying horn silver. Other ores are quartz impregnated with silver, and galena and carbonate lead. Iron manganese ore, worth from

\$2 to \$20 per ton, and too siliceous for fluxing purposes, is piled up in the dumps around the mines. In fact, all these heaps of so-called refuse are composed entirely of low grade ores of some kind, and await the fortunate man who can devise some cheap method of extracting them.

Both the rich discoveries of the Lake Valley district and of the Kingstons camp, further to the northwest, were the direct results of the excitement which followed the prolific gold findings at and around Hillsboro. It was George W. Lufkin, a cowboy prospector from the Hillsboro camp, who, in August, 1878, picked up a piece of heavy stone in the vicinity of the Bridal Chamber, and, purely as a matter of curiosity, had it assayed. To his astonishment, the float carried at the rate of several thousand ounces of silver to the ton, but, as is usual, Lufkin received only a few dollars for his claim, which led to the opening of the Bridal Chamber, the Thirty Stope and other silver mines of phenomenal richness. Among the early owners of the Lake Valley mines, before the discovery of the Bridal Chamber, were John A. Miller and Martin Cox, the latter of Silver City. After considerable development had been done by them and other individuals the best claims were absorbed by the Sierra Grande Company (capital, \$2,000,000), the Sierra Bella (capital, \$1,000,000), and the Sierra Apache (capital, \$1,000,000). These consolidations were effected in the early '80s, and for several years thereafter the developments and operations generally were conducted by the Sierra Grande Company.

A blacksmith by the name of John Leavitt leased a piece of ground from the management, unearthened a mass of horn silver, and then sold his lease to the company for a few thousand dollars, being unable to work the deposit himself. This was named the Bridal Chamber, and on the day of

J. W. Burke, superintendent of the Bigelow Mining Company, with residence at Hillsboro, is a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts, born June 24, 1846. He acquired his education in the public schools of that locality and has practically, throughout his entire life, been connected with mining interests. He was employed at tunnel work and at mining in the east, and in 1875 came to the west, being identified with mining operations in Arizona and in California prior to his arrival in New Mexico. He also worked on railroad construction in the south for seven years. In 1879 he came to this Territory, prospecting in the Sierra Madre mountains for a year, and in 1880 he made his way across the black range, settling at Chloride and at Fairview. He remained in that region working claims and contracting until 1885, when he went to Kingston, where he engaged in mining for a year. He next went to Hermosa, and has since been interested in the Hermosa, Kingston and Hillsboro camps, taking up his abode in the city of Hillsboro in 1896. He had charge of the Snake mine for about seven years, and is now superintendent of the Bigelow Mining Company. His familiarity with the several departments of the business from the prospecting to the most modern processes of developing the mines and separating the ore has well qualified him for his present responsible position. He has a wide acquaintance in mining circles and is familiar with the varied experiences of frontier life in New Mexico, when the Indians were numerous in this part of the country, and frequently went upon the warpath. On more than one occasion Mr. Burke has joined organiza-



J. H. Burke

its discovery George Daly, the famous ranchman and general manager of the Sierra Grande, was killed by Apache Indians. Dr. F. M. Endlich was the first to give the property a thorough scientific examination and reveal its remarkable possibilities—which were afterward realized.

The Sierra Grande Company operated the mines for some fifteen years, closing down in August, 1893. Principally under this management the yield was approximately as follows: Bridal Chamber, 2,500,000 ounces of silver; Thirty Stope, 1,000,000 ounces; Emporia Incline, 200,000; Bunk-House, 300,000; Bella Chute, 500,000; Twenty-five Cut, 200,000; Apache, with other mines, 300,000—total, 5,000,000 ounces of silver.

New development has been going on to some extent since 1901, under the Lake Valley Mines Company, and considerable ore has been shipped; but it now runs rather low in silver values.

About fifteen miles to the northeast of Lake Valley is a district which, twenty years ago, produced some high grade silver bromide. It is known as the Bromide No. 1, or the Tierra Blanca district, and has also yielded many thousands of dollars in surface gold. At the Log Cabin mine the metal occurred in pockets, just below the grass roots, and seldom exceeding a depth of ten feet. Near the head of Trujillo creek is the Outlook, now the principal producer, and shipments of ore have been made from it which were remarkably rich in both gold and silver values.

The Black Range mineral districts are in the western and northwestern parts of Sierra county, lying on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide and covering a wide belt from Kingston on the south to Grafton on the north—fifty miles north and south and fifteen miles east and west. In the fall of 1880 Messrs. Chapman, Phillips, Heard and Elliott made the

tions of the citizens who have proceeded against the red men in order to protect life and property. For thirty-four years he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and is now a member of Kingston Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., and also Hillsboro Lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W.

Mr. Burke married Miss May Roberts at Hermosa, New Mexico, in 1891. Their children are Ethel and John R.

John B. McPherson, who is engaged in mining operations in Hillsboro, came to the Territory in 1878 when there was only one house and one store in the city where he now makes his home. A native of Ohio, he was born in Dayton February 22, 1844, and was reared in Indiana to the occupation of farming. On the 20th of July, 1861, at the age of fifteen years, he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry and remained at the front for four years. In 1862 he was taken prisoner, but was soon afterward released. A short time before the close of the war he was again captured, and for thirty days was in Libby prison. The first fighting in which he participated was at Wildcat Mountain, in Kentucky. He was also in the Atlanta campaign, participating in various battles, leading up to the siege and capture of the city of Atlanta, was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and in the Carolina campaign. He was captured at Goldsboro while doing scouting duty. After the war he was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Indiana and in Kansas, and the possibilities for business development and success led him in 1878 to come to New Mexico. Locating in Hills-

first discoveries and locations in the Kingston camp. Their claims included the Empire, Iron King and the Eclipse. Later the Brush Heap was staked out by one Johnson, and the Blackeyed Susan by Elliott and Forbes, the latter being one of the original party of prospectors who formed the Kingston camp. Dan Dugan, one of the original discoverers of gold at Hillsboro, located Gray Horse and Lady Franklin, the latter a famous producer in its day.

In 1880 several parties, composed of such men as Harry W. Elliott, Frank B. Pitcher, J. J. B. McPherson, J. P. Blaine, J. W. Wilson (some of whom were founders of the Kingston camp), located a number of claims in this vicinity. At first there was no permanent settlement made at Chloride, originally known as Bromide, but early in January, 1881, there was a general stampede to the new diggings, and in a short time there were hundreds of miners, prospectors, capitalists and adventurers locating claims in the district. At this time the first log cabin was erected and the first store opened in Chloride.

On the afternoon of the 18th of January, of that year, while most of the inhabitants of the town were prospecting in the hills, the Apaches

boro he staked some prospects, being associated with Hank Dorsey, a distinguished pioneer, who discovered the placers six miles northeast. They made some money, the largest nugget taken out being worth eighty-six dollars, while the largest prospect was valued at twenty-seven dollars to the pan. Mr. McPherson afterward went through the county to the present site of Chloride in search of some horses that had been stolen by the Indians. Later he returned, but subsequently visited the Chloride district, where he located some claims. He worked the Mountain King mine for gold and silver and has been actively interested in mining and prospecting since his arrival in the Territory, being one of the oldest residents in camp. In 1882 he located on a ranch on the Rio Percha, where he engaged in raising hay and fruit, having an orchard of five acres. This is one of the best small orchards in the Territory, having a large variety of trees. It is carefully irrigated and yields a splendid return in fruit of fine size, quality and flavor. He is also engaged in the raising Belgian hares and of bees, having an excellent apiary. He has been a promoter of business interests here, especially in the line of the development of the natural resources of the Territory, and his efforts have been of direct service in advancing the growth and upbuilding of the district. He is still interested in military affairs and for three years served as first lieutenant of Company A of the First Regiment of Cavalry of the New Mexico National Guard.

Mr. McPherson was married in Missouri in 1868 to Miss Jennie Milligan. She died in 1894, leaving one child, a son, Guy.

W. W. Williams, who for many years has been engaged in mining in Sierra county, has taken an unusually active interest in public matters in his county. He was born in Basin City, Montana, in 1869, and educated chiefly in the public schools. In early life he engaged in mining. In 1894 he removed to New Mexico and has since made his home in Sierra county. For several years he managed the affairs of the Wicks Mining Company, one of the principal developers of the mineral resources of that section of the Territory. He is a staunch Republican, has served as mayor of Hills-

suddenly attacked the store, killing Messrs. Overton and McDaniells and wounding Henry E. Patrick. Then rounding up what horses and mules remained in camp, the Indians dashed away in safety. This raid did not check the tide of gold hunters, and in a short time a city of tents graced the picturesque little valley, which later gave place to a town of more substantial buildings. Chloride prospered, notwithstanding that the Apaches occasionally raided the country until as late as 1887, thus fixing the name Apache upon the entire district.

The first mine to be developed and become a valuable producer was the Silver Monument, near Victoria's Outlook. Up to 1893 it produced \$100,000, then was idle for a decade, and has been somewhat active since. The Colossal, a few miles southwest of Chloride, has shipped out \$60,000 in silver, and at Grafton a camp, two miles northwest, is the once famous Ivanhoe mine. Its stock was floated by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and his associates, in the early eighties, and produced considerable ore for several years.

Copper and Turquoise Mines of the Jarilla Mountains (Otero County),

boro, and represented the Eleventh district in the Thirty-sixth legislative assembly.

Colonel A. W. Harris is one of the citizens of Kingston who is enthusiastic in his belief concerning the future of New Mexico. This is not the view of an optimist, but is the opinion of a man of practical ideas and broad experience, who recognizes opportunities and through a study of trade interests and possibilities bases his prediction not upon chance, but upon fact. A native son of New England, he was born and reared in Rhode Island. When twenty-one years of age he became a resident of California, and while there residing rendered service in various official positions to which he was called by the votes of his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and capability. He served for several terms as justice of the peace, was associate judge of Alameda county, California, and in 1874 was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1882, for the benefit of his health, he made his way to Lake Valley, in New Mexico, and being pleased with the climate and the prospects of the country decided to remain. In a few months he invested in mining property in the Kingston district, and has since been actively associated with the development of its rich mineral resources. He developed the Illinois mine, which has produced over four hundred thousand dollars. He was part owner and manager of the mine from the earliest period of its development, and also became a fourth owner and manager of the Monaska group and owner of a large part of the Virginia mine, on the North Perche creek. His broad experience in connection with prospecting, the operations of the mine and the processes of working the ore have given him unbounded faith in the camp, for he recognizes that there are immense bodies of ore that can be treated profitably with a concentrating plant. His investments have resulted profitably and he is zealous in his advocacy of the country and its prospects. Mr. Harris is a demitted member of Eden Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of California. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican and gold standard advocate, but since coming to New Mexico has declined political honors.

—In the region of the Jarilla mountains, a little range in the southwestern part of Otero county covering an area of about nine by five miles, is a copper-bearing district which has already produced considerable and is quite rich in prospects. For ages the district was also celebrated for its turquoise deposits, which were mined by Aztecs, Mexicans and Americans. The DeMueles mines, which had a monopoly of the turquoise production in this district for a long time, have been idle since their proprietor was killed by a Mexican in 1898. Since then, however, they have been worked for their copper ores. Although prospecting was conducted in the Jarilla mountains by S. M. Perkins in 1879, the district did not come into prominence until nearly twenty years later, and then, not from any locations of copper properties, but because of the exploitations of the turquoise made by Amos J. DeMueles.

Among the best developed properties are the mines of the Three Bears Mining Company, the Nannie Baird and the Lucky. The contact and blanket veins of the two lodes last named show immense outcroppings of iron, under which are the large copper deposits carrying a liberal quantity of the precious metals. In the Lucky the vein matter attains a thickness of over thirty feet, and in the Nannie Baird the vein is more than nine feet wide. In several parts of the district several deposits of iron, commercially valuable, have been encountered, and some shipments have been made, as from the Iron Queen lode. Placer mining has been carried on with some success by the Electric Mining and Milling Company, the chief drawback here to the industry having been the scarcity of water.

Mines of Sandoval and Rio Arriba.—The chief productive district of Sandoval county has centered in Bland, which lies in its northern portion, midway between the Rio Grande and Jemez rivers. Prospecting was done in this region as early as 1880, but it did not become really prosperous until 1883, and then largely depended upon the product of the Albemarle group, which was first located by Chester Greenwood, Norman Blotcher and Henry Woods. The mines, which consisted of the Albemarle, Ontario, Pamlico and Huron, were afterward purchased by the Cochiti Gold Mining Company, of Boston. Under this ownership the property was opened to a depth of 800 feet. A reducing plant of 300 tons capacity was completed in 1890, the electrical power coming from a generator at the Madrid coal mines, thirty-five miles distant. The ore was reduced by dry crushing, and extracted by the cyaniding process. During the two and a half years of their operation the Albemarle mines produced \$667,000 in gold and silver, in the respective ratio of about two to one. The plant closed down in the spring of 1902—the ores gradually decreasing in value with depth—and the property went into the hands of a receiver. In the Jemez mountains, west of the river by that name, are valuable copper deposits, the principal claims being owned by the Jura-Trias Copper Company, which has extensively developed its property of 1,000 acres.

In the eastern part of Rio Arriba county, west and south of Tres Piedras, there have been several prominent developments of silver and gold mines within the past twenty years. The Bromide, the first lode discovered, from which the district west of Tres Piedras takes its name, was located by D. M. Field and J. M. Bonnett in 1881. Some ore, which is pure silver, has been taken from the mine, but the property has been little developed. The Colonial Mining and Leasing Company has made most

of the shipments within late years, but work has been greatly retarded on account of the heavy flow of water.

Professor Fayette A. Jones was born on August 1, 1859, on a farm twenty miles southeast of Kansas City, Missouri. His father, a school teacher and civil engineer, came from Puritan stock, and his mother was a Virginian, closely related to the Lee family of Revolutionary and Civil war fame. Professor Jones received his early schooling at a common country school, where he developed an aptitude for mathematics and engineering. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he secured employment in a flouring mill at Blue Springs, Missouri, working alternately as engineer, bookkeeper and miller. From 1880 to 1882 he attended the Missouri State University, during his spare time being employed on the college farm, receiving ten cents an hour, thus being enabled to remain at school after his father had become financially embarrassed.

In 1882, he married Miss Agnes A. Cairns. The year following his marriage Professor Jones taught a country school and engaged in surveying. From 1884 until 1889 he was city engineer of Independence, Missouri, and was also deputy surveyor of Jackson county from 1884 to 1888. From 1889 to 1892 he was a student at the Missouri State School of Mines, a portion of that time being also assistant professor of engineering and mathematics, graduating at the head of his class, taking degrees both in civil and in mining engineering. From 1892 to 1893 he was engaged in mining engineering and metallurgical work in Arizona, having a narrow escape from death at the hands of the Apache chief known as "The Kid." During the fall of 1893, Professor Jones made a preliminary railroad survey from Maxwell City, Colfax county, New Mexico, through the Taos Pass to the Rio Grande. In 1894 and 1895 he was engineer in charge of an expedition across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and from 1896 to 1898 was the government assayer in charge of foreign ores at the port of Kansas City, Missouri. During this time he acted in addition as chemist of the State Geological Survey of Missouri. It was from 1898 to 1902 that Professor Jones was president of the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, during the last named year being appointed field assistant of the United States Geological Survey, and at present has charge of the mineral resources of New Mexico as a member of the Survey, making his headquarters at Albuquerque. As a member of the New Mexico board of managers for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, he gathered the mineral exhibit and compiled a volume entitled, "New Mexico Mines and Minerals," covering the mining history and resources of the Territory.

COAL FIELDS OF NEW MEXICO.

According to the latest estimates, the coal fields of New Mexico embrace an area of 1,493,480 acres, or over 2,330 square miles; combined, therefore, they would overlap the state of Delaware by more than 280 square miles. As the thickness of the seams has been approximately determined, the available tonnage, or "coal in sight," has been placed at 8,809,000,000. The Cerrillos mines of Santa Fé county are the only ones which have ever produced anthracite coal, and the latest reports were that, as they had encountered such a poor grade, they had been forced to suspend operations. As a stoking coal, the product of some of the New Mexico mines is the equal of any in the world.

By counties the available coal-producing territory and tonnage of the same is as follows:

Field.	Area.	Thick- ness of coal seam.	Tonnage available.
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Inches</i>	
McKinley and San Juan counties.....	800,000	60	4,800,000,000
Colfax County	345,600	72	2,488,320,000
Santa Fé County	26,880	40	107,520,000
Lincoln County			1,000,000
Rio Arriba County	192,000	40	768,000,000
Socorro County	65,000	50	325,000,000
Valencia County	64,000	50	320,000,000
Total	1,493,480		8,809,840,000

General Progress of Coal Mining.—Coal was known to exist in New Mexico as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the first vein was not opened and utilized until 1863, when General Montoya mined some coal on land which he claimed as a part of his private grant, but which was afterward declared as a portion of the public domain, and is now included in the Carthage field of eastern Socorro county. This pioneer Mexican operator hauled his product to Fort Craig to supply the needs of the troops during the Civil war, who are also said to have worked the mines themselves to some extent. From these facts it became known as the Government mine. Technically, this historic property is located in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, New Mexico principal base and meridian. The thickness of the seam at this point is six feet and the depth of slope 800 feet. Of late years the mine has not been operated regularly.

The next opening of the New Mexico coal fields was in the Cerrillos anthracite district, in 1869-70. Work was done in two localities by the New Mexico Mining Company, and personally by R. W. Raymond, the

site of the operations being near what is now called by operators Cerrillos Anthracite "A" 28 mine, situated at the town of Madrid, Santa Fé county. From the first of the workings 250 tons were taken out and used by the company at their steam stamp mill, working at the Old Placers in that vicinity. Another 100 tons was mined from an excavation a short distance to the southwest of the first openings, and piled on the dumps ready for use. At that time samples of the coal were tested by Mr. Brucker at his assaying furnace in Santa Fé. He states, according to Prof. F. A. Jones, that he was able to obtain a white heat in a very short time, and that its lasting qualities were about three times as long as that produced by an equal weight of charcoal. The same authority adds that coal was known to exist in 1870 at the following places in New Mexico: About ten miles south of the anthracite deposits at Madrid; near Galisteo creek; on the pueblo Indian reservation, in the vicinity of Taos, at the foot of the Pueblo mountains; on the Vermejo, Raton mountains, near Maxwell's—vein six feet thick; on the Purgatoire river, Las Vegas; at the Rio Puerco; in the San Mateo mountains, and at several places west of Fort Wingate. Approximately, 400 tons of coal were produced in New Mexico in 1870.

For a number of years past the production of the Territory has been beyond the 1,000,000-ton mark, the greatest increase being in the fields of Colfax county. Until 1903 McKinley was in the lead, but during that year Colfax county, on account of the superior coking qualities of its coal, increased its output by 294,000 tons and is still first. It is this marked superiority which has attracted the attention of Eastern capitalists, manufacturers and railroad men to Colfax county, and resulted in the wonderful development of her coal mining. In 1905 one of the greatest land deals known to the world was perfected in the Raton district. It is thus authoritatively described by the "Mining and Engineering Journal," in August of that year:

"Having acquired the property of the Raton Coal and Coke Company, in northern New Mexico, the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, which was incorporated in New Mexico a month ago, has matured plans for a noteworthy increase in the output of steam and domestic bituminous coal and of coke. The company has in operation two new and well-equipped coal mining plants: one, with a single drift opening at Blossburg, four or five miles west of Raton, New Mexico; another with three drift openings at Van Houten, about ten miles southwest of Raton. The Van Houten plant dates from 1902, and the Blossburg plant from 1903. The former has electric haulage, the latter the tailrope system; in both operations the maximum possible use is made of gravity.

"These mines, now served by a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, will have similar connections with a new railroad, 120 miles in length, to be constructed by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company. The railroad is to extend from Des Moines, New Mexico, on the Colorado & Southern Railway, 80 miles south of Trinidad, Colorado, to the Elizabethtown gold mining district in the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains, about 70 miles west of Raton.

"The company's mineral property consists of 184,170 acres of coal land in fee simple, and coal rights and surface necessary for mining in 314,300 acres. The area controlled, about 800 square miles, is one-half as large again as all the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and five

times as large as the entire Connellsville basin. This property is the largest body of coal land under one ownership in the United States. The coal lies in horizontal seams, mostly from 5 to 13 feet thick, and is mined by adits and entries along the seams into the mesas or foothills. The mines are dry and non-gaseous.

"Examinations of the coal field have been made in behalf of Fisk & Robinson, of New York, by three well known geologists and engineers, viz.: Professor Orestes St. John, E. V. d'Invilliers, of Philadelphia, and William Griffith, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. With regard to the character and extent of the coal all these engineers say:

"The property is not only extensive, but is well located and combines many of the principal factors which vouchsafe the integrity of a coal and coke proposition, and insure its commercial success.

"The geology, structure and topography of the Raton coal tract are all favorable to the regular occurrence of coal and for its economical mining. There are certainly three commercial coal seams, all outcropping above water level along the eastern escarpment of the mountain plateau, and therefore subject to drift mining.

"These three seams occur within an interval vertically of 800 feet. All yield good mining sections from 4 to 8 feet in thickness, the lowest, or Raton, seam being the only one now commercially developed, and, within the scope of existing mines, yielding 6 to 8 feet.

"The coal lies at very gentle angles of dip, often quite flat and rarely exceeding an inclination of more than 11-5 degrees. Some slight faults and dikes have been encountered and some intrusion of basaltic material causing the coal seam on either side, above or below, to be converted into a natural coke; but the region, as a whole, is singularly free from such effects, and such small dikes as have been met with have, in no case, caused any change in mining plans.

"Because of the thickness of the seams, the roof and floor ordinarily are not disturbed, either in driving entries or in working coal in the rooms. The floor is usually a hard slate, supported by massive Trinidad white sandstone below, and the roof is largely a tough slate in the Blossburg district, changing to sandstone in the Willow or Van Houten canon.

"At Blossburg the coal seam nominally ranges from 5 to 7 feet, but the roof is comparatively poor and the timbering required is much greater than elsewhere in the field. The present limited average output is 500 tons per day. Such an enlargement of plant is justified as to secure an output of 1,000 to 1,500 tons a day. At the Van Houten mines an output of 200 tons per day can readily be secured from three mine openings, delivering to one tippie. The thickness of seam, absence of water, an excellent roof (requiring a limited amount of prop timber), large development, and a thoroughly well equipped and efficient mining plant, all combine to render the mining of coal here rapid and economical.

"The areas which these coal seams occupy are very great; how great it is not possible to assert now, in view of the fact that no occasion has arisen to do more than establish the integrity of the principal seam throughout its outcrop of 48 miles back from the eastern edge of the coal field.

"As thus defined this limited area of 42,700 acres of this one coal

bed ought to yield about 300,000,000 tons of coal, with an assurance of 50,000,000 tons more in the higher seams on this property within only one-tenth of their known area of occurrence.

"Aside, therefore, from the enormous reserve tonnage in the remainder of the tract—160,000 acres—the available coal tonnage of the eastern escarpment of the field, open to drill mining, is 350,000,000 gross tons."

It will be seen that the great increase in the output of the Colfax county dates from the commencement of operations by the Raton Coal & Coke Company and the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company.

According to the report of Jo E. Sheridan, United States Mine Inspector, for the year ending June 30, 1905, the net product of the coal mines of New Mexico, after deducting 62,196 tons used in their operation, was as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>Net Product</i>	<i>Value</i>
Colfax	880,087	\$1,101,101.75
Lincoln	43,140	107,326.10
McKinley	430,888	610,244.20
Rio Arriba	41,523	59,836.80
Santa Fe	62,033	190,000.00
Sandoval	1,400	1,750.00
San Juan	4,550	2,937.50
Socorro	8,481	12,646.50
Total for Territory	1,472,102	2,086,042.85

The total number of employees was as follows:

<i>County.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>
Colfax	1,077	30
Lincoln	85	4
McKinley	609	36
Rio Arriba	61	3
Santa Fe	132	16
Sandoval	16	..
San Juan	27	..
Socorro	56	..
Total for Territory	2,043	89

During the fiscal years 1903 and 1904 there was an approximate increase in the output of twenty per cent, while 1905 showed a decrease of 122,482 tons. Fully twenty per cent of the production of the last named year is believed to have been held back by lack of transportation facilities caused by the widespread washing out of railroad beds by freshets in the fall of 1904. It unfortunately happened that this serious interference with freight traffic occurred during the season when winter stocks of coal are generally stored by the coal dealers and when the railroads replenish their reserves for winter service.

The more permanent features of the coal industry in New Mexico, as well as the extent of the competition in cheap fuel oil, are thus set forth in the report of the Mine Inspector:

"Coal mining is destined to become one of the chief industries of New Mexico, and it is safe to say that within the next five years it will

have made a strong race for first place as to value of production. At the present time fuel oil from the oil wells of California and Texas is replacing coal upon the railroads of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico to the almost complete exclusion of coal upon the railroads and to a great extent for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The demand for New Mexico coal has thus been lessened to the extent of 1,000,000 tons per annum, approximately. On the other hand, the mines have not been fully equipped and developed, nor have the transportation facilities been adequate to supply the demand during the fall and winter months. Coke from Eastern states and from England has been used at the smelters of Arizona and Mexico, because of the lack of facilities for production of coke at the mines of New Mexico. All these obstacles and hindrances now seem certain of being remedied within a few years upon the completion of new railroad connections and the construction of the many new coke ovens now under way. The manufacture of coke will largely increase the output from the coal mines and give employment to many more people.

"In McKinley county the producing capacity of the mines is far in excess of the demand. It is in this county that the competition of fuel oil is most felt. The cheap fuel oil of California has been substituted for coal upon the Santa Fé Pacific Railroad from San Francisco, California, to Seligman, Arizona, a length of 770 miles of road, and also upon the branch from Los Angeles to Barstow, California, 141 miles, and upon other coast lines where New Mexico coal was used, and oil is also used in many industries and for domestic purposes in many localities of California where coal was formerly used. And yet with this formidable competitor in the field of consumers the production of coal from McKinley county shows a very slight decrease, and had transportation facilities been available during the winter months to supply the California markets the production of McKinley county would have shown a gain for the past fiscal year. This indicates that the settlement of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico and development of their resources has created a demand which at present compensates for the lost markets to the railroads in California, and which will in the near future furnish a home market for a large proportion of New Mexico's coal production. The development of the vast mining resources of Arizona and old Mexico are largely dependent upon the cheap coal of New Mexico.

"Fuel oil has been substituted for coal in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, territory tributary to the El Paso, Texas, coal market, curtailing the demand by fully 30,000 tons per month, which means an equal diminution of production from the Colfax county coal mines. Thus the demand for New Mexico coal has been lessened to the amount of 1,000,000 tons per annum. Continued development of the resources of California and the Pacific Coast states, as well as New Mexico, Arizona, and old Mexico, will insure an increased demand and permanent market for New Mexico coal on a scale of greater magnitude than most people foresee. Nor can the influence of the Panama Canal, when completed, be overlooked. Through the harbors of California vast tonnage will be transported via the canal, and the New Mexico fields will furnish the nearest available coal supply for the vessels engaged in this traffic.

"During the past two years many shipments of coal were made from the Colfax county, New Mexico, mines to various points in Oklahoma

and Kansas, the New Mexico coal being preferred to the product of mines closer to these markets, and New Mexico coal commanded a sufficiently higher price to compensate for the difference in cost of transportation on the longer haul from New Mexico mines. This will indicate a good future market in that direction for the coal from this Territory. Favored by location, near the markets of old Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and California, as well as the local demand, in all of which markets New Mexico coal is protected from competitors by reason of distance of other mines from these markets, New Mexico is thus assured of a good market for its great coal resources.

"For extent in area, thickness of coal seams, good roof and floor, absence of gas, freedom from heaving bottom, absence of water, which, if present, would necessitate powerful pumps; in fact, for all favorable conditions which go to make up a desirable coal-producing field, New Mexico is far ahead of any state or territory in America, and consequently the coal fields can be more profitably operated. The extent of the areas underlain by coal in the Territory of New Mexico can not be fully estimated until a geological survey is made. New localities are attracting notice each year, as it is demonstrated by development that profitable coal fields exist therein."

The Fields and Mines.—The Colfax coal field embraces an area commencing in Town 28 north, Range 19 east, and running thence northeast to Town 31 north, Range 26 east, a total length of about 45 miles, and an average width of 12 miles, or an area of 540 square miles. The mines of this county have the best transportation facilities in the Territory. In addition to the coal shipped, there was an output of 76,737 tons of coke during 1905, this industry being actively developed at Blossburg and Dawson. New railroad lines are being projected from Raton and Dawson to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the El Paso & Northeastern respectively, to provide even more complete transportation for the immense tonnage of coal and coke which is anticipated within the next few years. Demand for coke in the smelting industries of the Southwest is expected to furnish the chief market for the product of the Colfax mines, and many new railroads, as well as the settlement of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, will supply the necessary market for coal.

McKinley county is second as a coal producer, but as its field is geologically coextensive with that of San Juan county to the north, they are generally described as one. They comprise an area of 125 miles in length by 10 in width, and extend from the Zuni buttes on the south to La Plata, or the Colorado line, on the north. This immense field is underlain by several coal seams of good, workable thickness, ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 feet. In the Gallup district, McKinley county, the most productive region, there are two series of coal seams, known as the Upper and Lower Coal Measures, separated by about 400 feet of sandstone, slates, shale and clays. In the upper seam, or measures, six coal veins have been exploited and five of them found to be valuable producers. All the workable seams in both measures are in the areas controlled by the Gallup, the Weaver and Clark Coal Company's mines; but it is believed there is an almost inexhaustible supply in the Upper Measures alone.

The coals of McKinley county, so far as developed, have proven to be lignites of non-coking character, so that operators are forced to depend

upon the demand for fuel in the sale of their output. Thus, as heretofore stated, they have been much handicapped recently by the plentiful supply of fuel oil from the Pacific coast. Gallup coal has been noted for years for its superior qualities as a fuel.

The first discovery of coal at Gallup was made in 1880, about a year before the advent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, the discovery being made by Thomas Dye, who found an outcrop and developed a small mine, the product of which he sold to the railroad company. Soon after his arrival a man named Patten found a body of coal near the surface, which he worked, disposing of it to the same customer. The news of the success of these two men spread, and soon after Patten began his operations the firm of Pegram & McMillen began operations on a tract of land which they secured from the government. Mr. Pegram subsequently retired from the firm, which then became McMillen, Kennedy & Weaver. It was these gentlemen who organized the Gallup Coal Company. The product of this mine also was purchased by the railroad company. After two or three years Dye and Patten abandoned the field. In 1885 Judge Joseph Bell, Colonel Molineaux Bell and E. S. Stover, of Albuquerque, under the firm name of Bell & Company, began operations on section 16, west of Gallup. Soon afterward W. A. Maxwell and others organized the Black Diamond Mining Company, opening the Black Diamond mine.

By 1888 operations in this field had grown more extensive and capital began to be attracted to a greater extent. In that year the Caledonian Coal Company, composed of Alexander Bowie, Mariano S. Otero, Neill B. Field, M. D. Thatcher, John Stewart and others, opened three properties called the Caledonian mine, the Thatcher mine, and the Otero mine. About the same time the Aztec Coal Company, organized by John A. Lee, E. S. Stover, Charles Marriner and others, purchased the property of Bell & Company, under the name of Aztec Coal Company, and also opened the Catalpa mine about one mile south of the railroad and south of Gallup. The Crown Point Coal Company, organized about this time, opened a shaft on section 2, north of the railroad, and began taking out the coal.

In the meantime the work of prospecting which had been carried on over an extensive territory, proved the existence of a practically inexhaustible supply of coal, and the independent operators began to talk of consolidating. The first step in this direction was taken when the Gallup Coal Company, the Aztec, the Black Diamond Coal Company, combined with an organization chartered as the Crescent Coal Company, which operated under that name until 1900, when its properties were sold to the American Fuel Company. This concern operated these mines and developed the industry systematically until March, 1906, when it branched out by purchasing the entire mining property of the Caledonian Coal Company. This concern is now the most important in the Gallup district.

In 1897 United States Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, secured a large tract of land located about four miles west of Gallup and the same distance north of the railroad, where he at once began development work on a large scale. This property is now second in importance to that of the American Fuel Company only. Among the smaller operators are Stephen Canavan, who owns the Rocky Cliff mine located north of the railroad about a mile east of Gallup; and the Gallup Fuel Company, located about a

mile south of Gallup, which recently purchased the property of the Union Coal Company.

The coal field of which the town of Gallup is the active operating center, is said by experts to be the most important and most extensive unbroken body of that mineral in the United States exclusive of the Pennsylvania fields. It extends from a point about fifty miles south of Gallup in the form of a rough triangle to the northern boundary of the Territory and even into Colorado. Along the line of the Santa Fé railroad it extends from a point three miles east of Gallup as far west as Defiance station, widening out rapidly as it goes north. In the northern section of this vast field there has been found one bed over thirty-five feet thick, and one about twenty feet thick. In the southern section the beds vary in thickness from three to eight feet. The entire field belongs to the Laramie group, and in its formation is identical with that at Canyon City and Trinidad in Colorado and the great Colfax county field. Experiment and years of practical experience have proved that the product is particularly adapted for domestic use, as it is easily kindled, burns very freely and leaves a smaller proportion of refuse than any other coal to be found in New Mexico.

In 1886 the output of all the mines in and near Gallup was about five hundred tons per day. In 1906 the average daily output was something over two thousand tons, but the productive capacity of the mines is placed by experts at about three thousand tons daily with the existing development work. The greater portion is consumed by the Santa Fé Railroad system, but large quantities are sold for domestic fuel at all points in Arizona and California reached by that railroad and its connections, and also in Albuquerque, and at all points south of that city reached by the Santa Fé system; El Paso and Mexican points reached from that city; Deming, Lordsburg, Bisbee, Douglas, Cananea, Mexico and other places. Large quantities are also used in the same sections for steam fuel.

The possibilities of this vast field are pronounced by experts to be practically unlimited. At one time there seemed to be no doubt that it would become the principal producer for the entire southwest, west and south of Albuquerque, but the discovery of oil in vast quantities in California altered the outlook in that direction very suddenly. When the oil output begins to diminish, as it eventually must, the demand for what has become widely known as Gallup coal obviously must increase at a corresponding rate.

Alexander Bowie, for years superintendent of the Caledonian Coal Company's properties, is recognized as the highest authority on the subject of the coal fields of northwestern New Mexico. His entire life has been devoted to scientific coal mining in Scotland, his native land, and in America. In young manhood he came to the United States and in the coal region of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, became superintendent of a large mine. In 1880 he was selected by the Canyon City Coal Company to open the mines near Canyon City, Colorado, for supplying fuel to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company. He opened shafts 1 and 2 and the Shaw mine, and performed other expert work there of a similar character. In 1882 he went to Carthage, New Mexico, for the San Pedro Coal and Coke Company, remaining there about a year. From 1882 until 1886 he served as mine expert for the Santa Fé, during which time he

made a study of coal mining conditions and prospects in many parts of the Territory. In 1887 he went to Gallup to manage the property of the Bell Company. The year following he organized the Caledonian Company, of which he remained superintendent until its purchase by the American Fuel Company in March, 1906. Mr. Bowie expresses the conviction that the coal field of northern New Mexico is one of the greatest and most important in the world.

The Santa Fé county coal field, which is third in the extent of its production, is much disturbed and broken. Generally speaking, it extends from the north end of the Sandia mountains, in Bernalillo county, across Santa Fé county in a northeasterly direction, to Porvenir, in San Miguel county. From this total distance of 50 miles is deducted the interruption of 15 miles, caused by the Glorieta Mountain range, making a total area of 35 miles in length by 4 miles in width, or 140 square miles. A further deduction is again made of fully 79 per cent for the broken condition of the remaining territory, leaving only about 42 square miles of available coal lands in Santa Fé county. The most compact section is that in which are located the mines of Madrid and Waldo, generally known as the Cerrillos mines. Here is the only pronounced anthracite coal region of New Mexico, until recently the Lucas mine at Madrid, having been a steady producer for fifteen years. It is believed that the most valuable deposits of this coal have been exhausted. The Madrid field has been by far the most productive in Santa Fé county, over 1,000,000 tons of both varieties having been mined during the past ten years from one seam of an area one-half a mile square.

The Coal Measures of Santa Fé county in the vicinity of Madrid have attracted much attention, both on the part of geologists and operators, from the fact that the bituminous and anthracite coals occur in juxtaposition in the same seam. In some instances a part of a coal vein may be anthracite, while a few hundred yards distance, laterally, the same vein may produce bituminous coal. The product of the Cerrillos bituminous (Cook & White) mine has until recently been a non-coking coal, but at a depth of about 2,600 feet it changed to a very good coking variety.

The coal field of Lincoln county is much broken and cut by igneous dikes, so that its area is difficult to estimate. It ranks fourth among the producing counties of New Mexico, its most productive mines being at Capitan. Work in them has been almost abandoned recently because of faults in the seams, which make their working so expensive as to cut out all the profits. An area near White Oaks promises to be more permanent in its yield.

The coal fields of Rio Arriba county commence on the east at Azotea, a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and extend west along the Colorado line to the San Juan river—a distance of 40 miles in length by an average width of 12 miles, south of the Colorado line. Besides this continuous area outcrops appear below Monroe, about forty miles south and twenty-five miles southeast. Fortunately, wherever the fields have been developed along the line of that road the coal has possessed excellent coking characteristics. The total area of the fields in the county is estimated at 400 square miles, and geologically they are classed as an eastern division of the Coal Measures of San Juan county.

Socorro county has been credited with a coal-bearing area of only

about 1,000 acres, but a much larger area has been recently developed in Northern Socorro and Southern Valencia counties.

The Coal Measures developed and operated in San Juan county are supposed to be an extension of the great fields found in McKinley county. Those of San Juan, however, are larger than those found in any other section of New Mexico, ranging from 4 to 60 feet in thickness, and as most of these great deposits are composed of good, marketable coal, it is probable that, with the coming of the railroads, the county will become a large producer. The Denver & Rio Grande has already built a line from Durango, Colorado, to Farmington, which is considered the first step toward tapping these inexhaustible supplies. Half a dozen small mines have been in operation, principally supplying the local demand of farmers in the valleys of the La Plata, Las Animas and San Juan rivers. The La Plata mine, near Pendleton, is the best developed, its coal seam, at one point showing a thickness of 60 feet. The second, in point of production, is the Stevens mine, near Fruitland.

The coal field of Sandoval county, which is a broken extension of the Cerillos field in Santa Fé county, has been but little developed, the Hagan mine being the only real operator. The building of the branch lines connecting the district with the Albuquerque Eastern and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé roads will undoubtedly hasten its development.

In addition to the coal fields above named, there are several isolated areas of coal lands, but of undetermined extent. In the vicinity of the village of Cebolleta and Chavez Mesa, in Valencia county, there are two workable seams of coal, one 4 and the other 5 feet in thickness. Thousands of acres of coal lands have been located along the boundaries of Santa Fé and Bernalillo counties.

Undoubtedly the prospects of New Mexico as a producer of bituminous coal are bright. As an indication of what has already been accomplished in the way of the organization of companies and the establishment of mines in the Territory, the following directory, prepared by United States Mine Inspector Sheridan, is reproduced:

Name of mine.	Name of owner.	Name of manager or superintendent.	Post-office.
Colfax County:		J. Van Houten, vice-president.	
Van Houten mines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.	Allen French, general superintendent.	Raton, N. Mex.
Dutchman mine...		James Cameron, superintendent.	Van Houten, N. Mex.
Brilliant mine...		Bert Lloyd, superintendent.	Blossburg, N. Mex.
		Joseph Curran, superintendent.	Do.
Climax mine....	Raton Fuel Co....	Frederick Pelouze, general manager.	Raton, N. Mex.
Sugarite mine...	Thos. Llewellyn...	Thos. Llewellyn, superintendent.	Do.
Llewellyn mine...		Scott & Polly, lessees.	Do.
Sperry mine....	Elmer Sperry....	W. P. Thompson, general manager.	
Dawson mines...	Dawson Railway and Coal Co.	E. H. Weitzel, superintendent.	Dawson, N. Mex.
		Honeyfield Bros.....	Raton, N. Mex.
Honeyfield mine.	Honeyfield Bros...	W. P. Thompson, general manager.	
Lincoln County:		James McCartney, superintendent.	Capitan, N. Mex.
Capitan mines Nos. 1 and 2.	New Mexico Fuel Co.	John Y. Hewitt, general manager.	
Old Abe Coal mine.	Old Abe Mining Co.	Geo. W. Bowen, president....	Whiteoaks, N. Mex.
McKinley County:			E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.
Gallup mine....	American Fuel Co.	Thos. Pattison, division superintendent.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Weaver mine...		Hugh McGinn, superintendent.	Gibson, N. Mex.
Catalpa mine...		W. L. Bretherton, agent....	Clarkville, N. Mex.
Heaton mine....	Clark Coal Co....	Alex Bowie, general manager.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Clark Coal Co..		John Stewart, superintendent.	Do.
Otero mine....	Caledonian Coal Co.	Stephen Canavan, general manager.	Do.
Thatcher mine...	Stephen Canavan..	Wm. McVicker, general manager.	Do.
Rocky Cliff mine	Union Coal Co....	John Sharp, general manager.	Do.
Canavan mine...		Andrea Casna.....	Do.
Union mine....	Black Diamond Coal Co.		
Black Diamond mine.	Andrea Casna....		
Rio Arriba County:			
Casna mine....		J. H. Crist, general manager.	Monero, N. Mex.
Monero mines Nos. 1 and 2.	Rio Arriba Coal Co.	Geo. W. Kutz, general manager.	Lumberton, N. Mex.
McBroom mine...	Geo. W. Kutz....		
Kutz mine....		John T. Kebler, president....	Boston Building, Denver, Colo.
Santa Fé County:		James Lamb, superintendent.	Madrid, N. Mex.
Cerrillos Bituminous.	Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.	Richard McCaffrey, agent....	San Pedro, N. Mex.
Cerrillos Anthracite.	Estate of Leonard Lewisohn.	W. S. Hopewell, president....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Block Coal mine.	New Mexico Fuel and Iron Co.	John W. Sullivan, general manager.	Hagan, N. Mex.
Hagen mine....			
Socorro County:			
Hilton mine....	Powell Stackhouse, Jr., trustee.	John James, superintendent	San Antonio, N. Mex.
Government mine		Robert E. Law, superintendent.	Do.
Bernal mine....	Southern Fuel Co.	C. B. Allaire, general manager.	Do.
McIntyre mine...	Emerson & Allaire		
Emerson mine...			
San Juan County:			
Thomas mine...	W. H. Thomas....	W. H. Thomas, superintendent.	Pendleton, N. Mex.
Morgan mine...	Geo. Morgan....	Geo. Morgan, superintendent.	Do.
Stevens mine...	F. S. Young....	Thos. Evans, lessee and operator.	Fruitland, N. Mex.
Jones mine....	Geo. E. Jones....	Geo. W. Jones, owner and operator.	Do.
La Plata mine...	T. H. O'Brien....	T. H. O'Brien, general manager.	Dawson, N. Mex.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Petroleum.—On account of the widespread areas of bituminous coal through New Mexico, the natural inference would be the presence of petroleum, but although indications of the oil have been found in many places they have not yet led to any commercial production. The most favorable indications and the most persistent efforts at development center in localities adjacent to Raton, Colfax county, and Gallup, McKinley county. In 1902 what was known as the Raton Oil and Development Company commenced operations a few miles east of the town, but after boring a well 2,700 feet, obtained only a strong odor of oil, or, as the trade term goes, "got a smell." In the following fall the New Mexico Oil and Gas Company put down two wells on the McCowen and Burns ranches, twelve miles southeast of Raton, reaching a depth of 1,000 and 1,500 feet, respectively. In one of the wells, at 700 feet, a small flow was obtained, with an immense escape of gas. Four or five barrels of oil were drawn, and 100 feet further down the borers struck a large flow of water and lost their tools. At 1,400 feet oil in small quantities was again encountered, but there was another experience of water, sand and loss of tools, and work was finally suspended.

Both northeast and southwest of Gallup, wells have been sunk from 400 to 900 feet, without results as promising as those recorded above. Also, more or less work has been done near Farmington, San Juan county, and in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county. Although in the latter region the surface indications, such as a rich bituminous sandstone and petroleum-saturated earth, seemed to be especially favorable, no oil have been found in many localities, but time, perseverance and the in paying quantities has yet been encountered. As stated, indications of oil have been found in many localities, but time, perseverance and the expenditure of some capital will be necessary to prove whether oil exists in commercial quantities.

Iron.—In preceding pages note has been made of the most promising iron properties in the Territory, but there is only one deposit which has been worked to advantage and that is at Fierro, in Grant county. In 1903 the production of the mines there was 137,269 tons. An important iron field also lies in Eastern Socorro and Western Lincoln counties. Generally the iron is of fair quality, and is suitable for the making of good steel. As compared with the Lake Superior ore, it contains a greater quantity of phosphorus.

Salt, Gypsum and Soda.—There are a number of saline lakes in New Mexico, but up to the present their product has not been manufactured or refined on a commercial scale. The benefits of a vast supply of salt have been confined to a suppositious savoring of the foods of the Aztecs and later natives of the soil, and to furnishing a necessary element in the

nourishment of the live stock of the plains. Nearly in the center of New Mexico is the Estancia plain, occupying the lowest point between the Trinchera Mesa and Manzano mountains. Scattered over it are numerous saline and alkaline lakes, the largest of which, known as Big Salt Lake, is the most important producer of salt in New Mexico. About a third of the matter which the water holds in suspension is common salt, and a vessel, when left standing in it for a few hours, will be covered with crystals. This remarkable property is in possession of the Pennsylvania Development Company, which is the builder of the Santa Fé Central Railroad.

The salt lakes of the famous White Sands district, which lies principally in southwestern Otero county, are also rich in natural deposits, but are chiefly valued by the ranchmen, and no attempt has yet been made to acquire them for commercial purposes. The Zuñi Crater salt lake in Western Socorro county, which is about a mile and a quarter across, is set in an extinct volcano. The salt is simply shoveled from the lake into small flatboats, and piled on the bank ready for the ranchmen or settlers, who come hither for their supply for a hundred miles around. It is the purest in quality of any found in the Territory. It is estimated that the waters of the lake contain 500,000 tons of salt, to say nothing of the valuable deposits which are known to exist at the bottom of the lagoon.

Geologically, gypsum is always associated with salt, and from all natural evidences it has been determined that the gypsum deposits of New Mexico were laid down in salt water bodies which become separated from the parent ocean. Eastern Socorro county, at the north end of the Sierra Oscura, and southwestern Lincoln county, furnish some of the most noteworthy deposits, but they have been virtually undeveloped, either here or elsewhere. The Rock Island Cement and Plaster Company, however, is utilizing the gypsum beds at Ancho, in the latter county, for the manufacture of cement plaster.

The White Sands.—But perhaps the most remarkable gypsum deposit in the world is found in the desert stretch in Otero and Doña Ana counties, known as the White Sands. One of the best descriptions ever written of this remarkable region occurs in the report of Governor Otero to the secretary of the interior for the year 1903, and is here reproduced:

"The White Sands, extending into Doña Ana county, are among the great natural wonders of the Southwest. They are a most conspicuous feature in the landscape. They have a length of 40 miles and a width varying from 5 to 20 miles. They are easily reached from Escondido, Dog Canyon, Alamogordo, La Luz, and Tularosa, the distance varying from 15 to 20 miles. They are great dunes of white gypsum, broken into fine grains like sand, which move to and fro with the wind like the sand dunes on the seacoast. This gypsum sand, white as snow and fine as corn meal, evidently comes from an old lake bed, covering about 100 square miles, where the winds have been at work for ages operating a sand blast. The area of these sand hills is about 600 square miles, and away from the edges there is neither animal nor vegetable life, but along the edges there are found small groves of cottonwood trees, large areas of peppermint, and plants peculiar to the locality, some of them, owing to the chemical properties of the gypsum, being nearly colorless. The whiteness of the region under the full glare of the sun is so dazzling that one

soon becomes blinded unless protected by goggles. On these gypsum sands is the playground of the mirage, and here it plays its greatest pranks with distance, perspective, and color. Sometimes it raises the white hills high above the surrounding flat country, making them exceptionally conspicuous, and at other times covers them with verdure and nodding shadows, and again hides them behind an opaque wall.

"The gypsum sands have been analyzed at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, and their constituents are gypsum, 97 per cent; calcium carbonate, 2.06 per cent; magnesium sulphate, 0.12 per cent; magnesium carbonate, 0.06 per cent; potassium sulphate, 0.07 per cent; sodium carbonate, trace; sodium chloride, trace. The lake bed from which this gypsum sand is derived was probably the mouth of an ancient river which traversed the valley from north to south and carried the gypsum in solution. Experiments made with the sands for fertilizing purposes found them to be especially adapted for that use on certain soil. The experiments at the agricultural college demonstrated that the application of white sand in considerable quantities improved certain soils a great deal. In addition to the uses mentioned above, the sands are valuable for the manufacture of plaster of Paris and its various by-products. Sulphuric acid, which is largely used in leaching copper ores, can be manufactured from the sands, and with the advantages of cheap fuel and corresponding cheap power the great desert 20 miles west of Alamogordo may some day be utilized in commerce and be found a great source of wealth. Cement is now made of the gypsum, at a factory at Alamogordo, and is used for building."

In 1905 a gigantic field of native soda, 8,000 acres in extent, was opened in Otero county, near the plain of the White Sands. Twelve feet beneath the surface a vein 60 feet deep was found, composed of 68 per cent of pure soda. The locality is thirty-five miles west of Alamogordo, and A. J. King is at the head of the development and manufacturing company, which is largely backed by capitalists of that place.

Building Stones and Materials.—The stones found in New Mexico, which may be used for building and ornamental purposes, are of such variety and abundance that their value has been to a large extent overlooked. The locations of some of the important deposits and quarries may only be briefly mentioned. East of Albuquerque, in the Sandia mountains, are splendid quarries of granite, sandstone and limestone. From the vicinity of Las Cruces comes a handsome mottled marble, and from near Silver City a dark colored curly marble. Lordsburg ships to Chicago and other large cities the pretty ornamental stone known as ricolite, which presents beautiful blended shades and is susceptible of a high polish. The quarries near Las Vegas supply the red, gray and brown sandstone, and those of Raton a gray variety, which are unexcelled as building material. Santa Fé county produces the cream colored sandstone, used in the Territorial capitol. In the vicinity of Roswell are good sandstone and limestone. There are marble quarries near Alamogordo, and others supplying the necessary stone for building purposes and ornamentation are found near most of the centers of population in New Mexico.

New Mexico abounds in clays of various qualities and geological varieties, good plants for the manufacture of brick having been established at Las Vegas, Gallup, Albuquerque, Socorro, and the Territorial Peniten-

tiary at Santa Fé. The only paving brick is made at the institution named, by convict labor, and is largely used in the walks and streets of Santa Fé, Las Vegas, Albuquerque and other places. The Socorro manufactories turn out fire brick, and have also been utilizing the beds of kaolin near the mouth of Blue canyon. At several points in New Mexico, notably Albuquerque, the manufacture of cement bricks, or blocks, has become quite an industry.

The raw materials for the manufacture of cement, plaster and lime are found everywhere in the Territory. The beds of marl in the Estancia plain and in many other parts of New Mexico might furnish the supply for the manufacture of the famous Portland cement, which is now imported into the Territory at considerable cost. A plant was erected, several years ago at Springer, Colfax county, but, after a short active period, was closed indefinitely. From the gypsum deposits (already mentioned) are made cement, plaster of Paris, dental plaster, stucco, etc., and there are manufactories at Ancho, Lincoln county, Alamogordo, Otero county, and other places. The principal lime kilns of New Mexico are at Tijeras, twenty miles east of Albuquerque, and at Las Vegas, near the Hot Springs, although, on account of the widely scattered and inexhaustible supplies of limestone, they are found in the vicinity of all the important centers of population.

Mica, Sulphur and Other Minerals.—Mica was mined near Santa Fé, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and used in the houses of that city as well as in the neighboring villages. In fact, up to nearly the middle of the century it was generally used in place of glass, the chief supply coming from Nambe, north of Santa Fé; Talco (the natives called all mica talc), in Moro county; and from the vicinity of Petaca, Rio Arriba county. The chief mines in the Territory, known as the Cribbensville deposits, are still two and a half miles southwest of the place last named.

Sulphur was obtained from various springs, as well as from the Guadalupe deposits, by the early Spaniards, and used in the manufacture of their powder. In modern times it has been made on a commercial scale by Mariano S. Otero, who, a few years before his death in 1904, operated a five-ton plant. Near Guadalupe, White Oaks and Eastern New Mexico, along the Texas border, there are good supplies of sulphur.

The most important known deposits of pumice stone are near Grant, Valencia county, and opposite Socorro, on the Rio Grande. The former bed is being worked by the New Mexico Pumice Stone Company.

Valuable deposits of ocher, yielding beautiful red and yellow colors, are found near Coyote Springs, east of Albuquerque, and in the vicinity of San Pedro, Santa Fé county.

It is believed that New Mexico has one of the most extensive deposits of alum in the world, comprising nearly 2,000 acres, located about ten miles below the Gila Hot Springs, on the Upper Gila river, Grant county. The district is known as Alumina, and, although about two-thirds of the deposit has been patented by New York capitalists, lack of transportation facilities has prevented its development. Other deposits, but not so pure, exist in Eastern Mora county, some twenty-five miles from Wagon Mound; in Northwestern Sandoval county, and southeast of Springer, Colfax county.

Among the numerous natural mineral springs of New Mexico, that

which supplies to the world the Artesian Coyote mineral water has become very widely and favorably known during the past few years. The original spring known by this name, located in Coyote Cañon, in the Sandia mountains, about thirteen miles southeast of Albuquerque, was owned by Santiago Baca, of Albuquerque, who sold it to his son-in-law, Mr. Chavez. George K. Neher, of Albuquerque, learning of the high medicinal value of the springs, leased it from Mr. Chavez and established a bottling plant on the property, which he operated until 1900. In that year Thomas J. Topham bought the bottling plant from Mr. Neher, and obtained some land from the government adjoining that of Mr. Chavez, and drilled an artesian well, from which he is getting his famous Artesian Coyote water.

The water is brought to Albuquerque in barrels, and there bottled. Mr. Topham has found an extensive and constantly increasing market for the water, and is at the present time (1906) the only man in New Mexico who ships water in carload lots.

The Coyote water is naturally charged with carbonic acid gas and has been pronounced by chemists to contain most wonderful medicinal properties, taking rank with the great health-producing waters of the world. Its analysis shows that it contains about the same properties as Apollinaris water. Its mineral ingredients are as follows: Iron carbonate, magnesium bicarbonate, calcium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, silica, potassium salts, lithia salts, calcium sulphates, and phosphates, besides free carbonic acid gas.

Thomas J. Topham, who is responsible for the development of this widely known spring, has been a resident of Albuquerque since 1899. He is a native of England, but in boyhood was brought to Virginia by his parents, and there reared to manhood. In addition to the business he has established in Albuquerque, he has erected and conducts a summer resort on the property on which his spring is located. He is actively interested in the work of St. John's Episcopal church of Albuquerque, in which he is a vestryman and treasurer of the board.

IRRIGATION IN NEW MEXICO

To understand the supreme importance of irrigation in the future development of New Mexico, it is only necessary to show how large a proportion of her population is already depending upon the products of her soil for a livelihood; how small a fraction of her area has been cultivated, and what a vast domain would be thrown open to new settlers and to the production of untold prosperity and wealth, if only the waste waters of her streams and underground supplies were generally utilized for irrigation purposes. Although splendid work, in the face of general derision and almost insurmountable physical obstacles, has been accomplished by individuals within the past fifteen years, the subject has assumed such gigantic proportions as to take it beyond the reach of private enterprise and to classify it as among the great projects which can only be successfully accomplished by the United States government. The creation of the Reclamation Service of the Interior Department, in 1902, and the subsequent taking over by the government of several partially abandoned systems, were commencements of a great historic era in the development of the latent agricultural and horticultural wealth of New Mexico.

Briefly stated, more than one-third of the entire population of the Territory consists of agriculturists, and out of a total area of over 78,000,000 acres, only about 400,000 acres, lying in a few river and mountain valleys, are under cultivation. Of this latter amount some quarter of a million acres are under irrigation ditches. It is estimated that about 6,000,000 acres of land are under fence, or available farm land. According to the latest returns, there are 12,311 farms in New Mexico, of which 9,128 are irrigated. Of the total improved acreage some 70 per cent is irrigated.

The average number of acres of irrigated land for each mile of ditch reported is 86, and the area under ditch averages 272 acres per mile. In many states where there is a larger percentage of new irrigation enterprises than in this Territory the area irrigated bears a much smaller ratio to the area under ditch. In the sections of New Mexico where irrigation has been practiced for centuries, the effect on the old canals of the diversion of water at points further up the stream is shown by the difference between acreage under ditch and the area actually irrigated. This is especially evident along the Rio Grande. On the other hand, in the valleys of the Pecos and San Juan rivers and their tributaries, the difference is due to new enterprises which have not been sufficiently developed to furnish water to all the lands under them. In the newer districts this difference indicates that an increase in the irrigated area is possible. In the older districts further development without water storage is unlikely.

Prices of Irrigated Lands.—The average size of all farms in the Territory, excluding Indian holdings, is 464 acres, and of irrigated farms, 360 acres; of the latter, there is an average irrigation of 26 acres. The value



Las Cruces Diversion Dam

Showing the character of construction work undertaken by Americans in New Mexico during the past twenty years. This is a view of the present Las Cruces diversion dam, which supplies water to the farmers of the Mesilla Valley.



Old Diversion Dam

Old Mexican diversion dam near El Paso, three hundred years old. A fair sample of the best irrigation structures of earlier days.

of all lands in the irrigated farms, exclusive of buildings, is \$13,551,000, and in the unirrigated, \$3,772,000. The average value per acre for irrigated land is \$29.26, while that for the best irrigated alfalfa land is from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Irrigated fruit land runs as high as \$400 to \$500 per acre.

Of the 78,000,000 acres which embrace the area of New Mexico, 52,000,000 acres are included in the public domain of the United States, and of the latter, 5,000,000 are within the forest reserves, and the Indian and military reservations. As to the prices which obtain throughout the Territory, and the best methods by which settlers may obtain irrigable lands, and those naturally watered, the following is interesting and valuable information from Governor Otero:

"The citizen of the United States who wants to come to New Mexico to settle can either purchase land now held under private title or secure a homestead or desert land entry under the land laws of the United States, if he is entitled to do so," said Governor Otero. "The 52,000,000 acres of government land remaining are what might be called (the majority portion, at least) the public range, which theoretically is open to every citizen who possesses live stock. Good private range, however, can only be secured to-day at considerable outlay. The man who owns the water on the public domain to all intents and purposes owns the public range surrounding it for many miles. To be sure, there is much development of water going on. I know of one sheep-raiser, who, within the past four years, has dug or drilled eight wells on the public domain, thus supplying all the water needed for his extensive sheep herds.

Lands under cultivation and irrigation, with water rights, can be purchased, especially in the valleys with streams, at from \$10 an acre up, according to location near railroads or towns, water rights, supply of water, conditions as to crops, etc. Locations of this kind can be found in many sections of the Territory, but they will have to be paid for. For instance, I know of a fruit farm twenty miles north of Santa Fé of less than twenty acres, the trees in actual bearing, which may be purchased for \$3,000, and I know of land in the Rio Grande Valley with water rights and irrigation ditches located between Los Lunas and Belen, which can be bought for from \$15 to \$20 an acre. Upon the public domain I doubt if there are any quarter sections left containing living water, but there are thousands upon thousands of quarter sections upon which the energetic, thrifty farmer or ranchman who understands his business could develop water by the drilling of artesian wells, by the driving or digging of common wells, by the construction of reservoirs and dams or by pumping the overflow or seepage. Much of such development of water is now going on in the eastern portion of the territory, and many homesteads have been taken up in that section in the last three years upon lands heretofore considered absolutely unfit for cultivation or the production of agricultural crops. In some cases intensive and dry farming is being successfully practiced on land over which I rode twenty or twenty-five years ago, and which at that time I considered worthless for even a poor cattle or sheep range.

In order to obtain a homestead the intending homesteader must first select the 160 acres he desires, get the number of the section (that is, the description according to the United States surveys, quarter section, section, township and range), then proceed to make his entry at the land office of the district where his selected location is situated. The land office fees are merely nominal, but the settler is required to live upon his homestead for five years, make it his home, and cultivate it, before he is allowed to make final proof and receive patents.

It is a fact that the only irrigated and cultivated lands of the territory are in the valleys of its rivers and streams. The second and third benches and the vast stretches of high table lands are used only for stockraising purposes. There are many improved farms for sale in the valleys of the Rio Grande and its tributaries, on the Pecos River, the San Juan River, the Red River and their tributaries; in any of the river valleys in this territory and many of the scattered mountain valleys. Prices for these will range all the way from \$15 to \$200 an acre. This territory is as vast in extent and is a country of such magnificent distances that no general rule can be laid down, and conditions are so different also, that each section (one might say) is almost sufficient unto itself. No man need come to New Mexico expecting to pur-

chase land under irrigation ditches and with water rights for less than \$10 an acre, and with annual rental either in money or labor of from \$1 per acre up.

Vacant farm lands may be found all over the Territory. They are in every county. There is not a single county out of the twenty-five in the Territory that contains less than 450,000 acres of public domain, while there are several which contain 5,000,000 acres and over. Of these I think quite a percentage might be used for agricultural and stockraising purposes, could water be secured. Of late it has been secured by deep wells and artesian wells and the construction of reservoirs and ditch systems in many sections where it was deemed impossible to do so, even as late as three years ago.

Irrigation in General.—As intimated by Governor Otero, irrigation ditches and wells are to be the salvation of New Mexico, and in order to "make good," every agriculturist must first look to his water supply. Until the larger projects are perfected, each farmer and ranchman must become a member of some community system, by which a ditch is held and controlled by the owners of the land it irrigates. Those who are members of one community system usually live together in a village or pueblo. In the fall of each year a mayordomo is elected, who has full control of the ditch for the following season. He assesses the land for the labor necessary to clean the ditch and keep it in repair during the irrigation season, apportions the water to each consumer according to the local conditions, and in general supervises all matters pertaining to irrigation. While the apportionment of labor varies, it is generally such that a farmer holding a tract of six acres is required to furnish the labor of one man in cleaning and repairing the entire ditch in the spring, while he who holds twelve acres furnishes a man's labor whenever necessary during the entire season. Usually the ditches have no regulating gates, or sluices, and flooding is the only means of irrigation; consequently, the use of water is extremely wasteful. These remarks especially apply to the Rio Grande valley.

The Irrigation Districts.—Physically, New Mexico may be divided into the eastern plains, watered by the Pecos and Canadian rivers—the former draining the eastern and southeastern sections and flowing into the Rio Grande, and the latter, the northeastern portion, and emptying into the Arkansas; the great central valley of the Rio Grande, with numerous tributary valleys, formed by the affluent streams and the mountain ranges on either side; and, lastly, the western plateaus, the northern sections drained by the San Juan, and its southern by the San Francisco and Gila rivers, all tributaries of the Colorado. A small section of the plateau region in southwestern New Mexico is drained by the Mimbres, which rises in the mountains of that name, near the Gila, but flows toward the Rio Grande, its waters being often lost in the sands of New and Old Mexico.

The principal irrigation development in western New Mexico has been in the region of the San Juan, and its tributaries in the northern part of the county by that name. The sources of this river are in the San Juan and La Plata mountains in Colorado, and the affluents which it receives from the south are unimportant and have little bearing on the irrigation problem. Near the Colorado line the San Juan has a mean flow of 960 cubic feet per second, and the Las Animas, its most important tributary, of 856 feet at a point below Bloomington. The Rio La Plata has an estimated flow of 50 feet. While the flow of all these streams is

perennial, it fluctuates with the seasons, being especially increased by the melting snows of spring and the rains of the early fall. In the drainage-basin of the San Juan there are 52 ditches, located as follows: On the Las Animas 20 ditches, irrigating 7,132 acres; on the San Juan 19, irrigating 3,999 acres; and on the La Plata 13, irrigating 3,063 acres. The total area irrigated by the San Juan and its tributaries is 14,734 acres. The valleys of the La Plata and the Las Animas, especially where they blend with the main valley of the San Juan, are among the most fertile districts in the Territory, and noted for their fine fruits. The Reclamation Service has a project under investigation in the La Plata valley, which promises to be of great benefit to that section.

A large irrigation project has lately been published which is designed to bring into the market many thousand acres of land along the Upper Mimbres. It is said that the Rio Mimbres Irrigation Company, which for a dozen years has been experimenting on the adaptability of lands in this section to the raising of fruit, melons, vegetables (especially sugar beets) and canaigre, has acquired 110,000 acres of choice lands extending 28 miles up the valley from Deming, with a width of twelve townships. The land lies mainly in Luna county. The plan of the irrigation company is to construct a dam at a point twenty-four miles north and west of Deming, known as Rock canyon, or Geronimo's postoffice. It is to be 900 feet wide, 115 feet high, secure a depth of about 80 feet of water, and form a reservoir three miles long and three miles wide, gathering the drainage from an area of 750 square miles. It is estimated that the construction of the dam, reservoir, and 75 miles of canals will cost about \$1,000,000. The engineers believe that the water-shed thus utilized will furnish irrigation for 300,000 acres. Of this quantity the reservoir will actually hold a supply necessary for the irrigation of 80,000 acres.

Irrigation in the Canadian River Region.—The northeastern portion of New Mexico is a thick network of streams, rising in the Las Vegas and Taos ranges and flowing in a general southeastward direction into the Canadian river, that also being the main course of the parent stream. Within the Territory the valley of the Canadian river is 200 miles in length, and there is no section of New Mexico where the irrigation systems have been more extensively developed, although the projects have not been on so extensive a scale as those undertaken in the Pecos and Rio Grande valleys. The ditches in this drainage basin are confined almost wholly to the tributaries of the Canadian, as the course of the main stream is generally through a canyon from which it does not emerge until it passes the Territorial boundary. Important irrigation is supplied by the Cimarron, Vermejo, Mora, and Conchas rivers, those on the two first-mentioned streams being the most extensive in the Territory. Two large canals, constructed by a corporation, are located on the Maxwell grant, a tract containing 1,491,765 acres of grazing and agricultural lands, and including within its boundaries the headwaters of the Canadian, Vermejo, and Cimarron rivers. Along the line of these canals is a series of natural basins or ancient lake beds, favorably situated, in which large quantities of water are stored. Many smaller natural reservoir sites, located at elevations where evaporation is comparatively slight, are found near the headwaters of nearly all the streams which originate in this basin. Eleven reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 6,000 acre-feet have been constructed on the Ver-

mejo. On the Cimarron there are thirteen individual ditches and one corporation ditch. Connected with these are four storage reservoirs, with an aggregate capacity of 6,000 acre-feet. The area irrigated by the ditches of this stream is 7,629 acres. Mora river and its tributaries supply water for practically all the irrigation systems in Mora county. None of the normal flow of this stream reaches the Canadian river during the irrigating season, and there is a general scarcity of water throughout its entire drainage basin. The insufficient water supply has greatly retarded agricultural development and has caused the abandonment of many acres of valuable land. As a partial relief from these conditions two ditches have been built, by which, during the periods of greatest scarcity, water is taken from the Rio del Pueblo in Taos county and diverted through passes in the mountains. All the ditches along the Mora and its tributaries are either private or community ditches, and the methods of management and distribution are those commonly found in all Mexican settlements.

Irrigation in the Valley of the Pecos.—The drainage area or catchment basin of the Pecos river lying within the Territory, available for irrigation purposes, is estimated at 20,000 square miles, and embraces eastern and southeastern New Mexico. The most fertile lands, and those to whose development the most important irrigation systems have been directed, are in Chaves and Eddy counties, and the main projects undertaken in the past and still being prosecuted by the Reclamation Service have centered around Roswell and Carlsbad. The arduous and faithful initiatory work accomplished by Charles B. Eddy, Charles W. Greene, J. J. Hagerman and others has already been described in the histories of those counties. Upon their work, incomplete and disastrous though it was, the government engineers of the Reclamation Service have based their great irrigation works, centering in the construction of the Hondo reservoir, twelve miles west of Roswell, and the rebuilding of the Lake Avalon reservoir, six miles north of Carlsbad, with the entire remodeling of what was long known as the Southern canal of the Hagerman irrigation system.

The Hondo Project.—The credit for discovering the natural depression north of the Hondo and suggesting the completion of the basin's rim by filling the few gaps in the encircling range of hills—the Columbus of the Hondo reservoir—was Leslie M. Long, a civil engineer, who came to Roswell in the early eighties and established a ranch ten miles west of town. His plans for transforming this depression into an artificial lake for irrigation purposes included an inlet and an outlet canal from the Rio Hondo, and these he communicated to such men as Nathan Jaffa and William S. Prager, of Roswell. These men, with Peter Pauley, of St. Louis, formed the First New Mexico Irrigation and Reservoir Company, and for a number of years prior to 1890 its agents and engineers prospected and bored quite thoroughly in the site of the proposed reservoir, but the company was cramped for lack of funds, and in 1892-3 sold its rights to J. J. Hagerman and his associates.

It was then that W. M. Reed came to Roswell and first assumed the work of which he has remained in charge as a United States engineer with the Reclamation Service, and the plans which he then made are practically the same as those which he has carried out in behalf of the national government. While in charge of the work for the Hagerman Company he partially completed the inlet and outlet canals, the outlet ditch being quite

an expensive structure. Then came the panic of 1893, the paralyzing shortage of money, and the going out of the first Avalon dam, on the Southern canal. With the exception of performing the little work actually required in the maintenance of its property rights, the connection of the Hagerman Company with the Hondo reservoir ceased in the year named, and in 1904 the government made a legal and ready purchase of the site, improvements and property generally.

Two years of strenuous effort on the part of the citizens of Roswell had been required before this decisive step had been brought about. In the fall of 1902 an irrigation congress was held at Colorado Springs. This meeting had followed the passage of the irrigation act on June 17, 1902. A committee of Roswell men, composed of W. M. Reed, H. R. Morrow, G. A. Richardson, L. D. McGuffey and Jason W. James, waited upon the convention, and particularly upon Frederick H. Newell, of Washington, chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service. One week later the government engineer was going over the ground of the Hondo reservoir in company with Mr. Reed, and promised to start the project if the latter would take charge of the work and stay with it until completed. This request was made on account of a shortage of men who could take such responsibility. Mr. Reed made the promise, and the preliminary surveys were made in January of 1903 by W. A. Wilson, who was under Mr. Reed's direction, of course.

With these surveys the board of consulting engineers of the United States Reclamation Service gave the project the stamp of their approval by recommending that work be done. This recommendation was made to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, and in June of 1904 the secretary of the interior approved the work. The consulting engineers of the board then were A. P. Davis, G. Y. Wisner, W. H. Sanders and H. N. Savage. On December 5, 1904, the contract for blasting and removal of stone was let to the Slinkard Construction Company, of Roswell, and the contract for the removal and filling of earth work was let to the Taylor-Moore Construction Company, of Hillsboro, Texas. That same month the companies began to move their machinery to the site, and Slinkard's men were throwing rock and dirt by New Year's Day. The Taylor-Moore people began actual work in January, 1905.

The inlet canal takes its water from the Hondo at a point about thirteen miles from Roswell. Thus it is about a mile above the reservoir, from east to west, and about twenty-five feet above it in actual altitude. This fall in the river gives the canal sufficient altitude to fill the reservoir to a depth of about twenty-five feet. This inlet canal was built with the wisdom of the best engineers of the United States. Should the water of the Hondo, muddy from its mad spring rush from the mountains, be run into the reservoir, the silt that would settle there would, it is estimated, fill the entire basin in forty years. To avoid this and to make the life of the reservoir interminable, the inlet canal was made as one long settling basin. The water is to run into the canal to a depth of ten feet. Along the lower side of the canal, beginning near the intake and extending almost to the reservoir, is a system of gates that will let the water on the bottom run out through small canals back into the river. Of these gates there are two spillways and four sluice gates. They will release the heavy, silt-laden water that sinks to the bottom. At the lower end of the inlet canal, a mile

and a half from the intake, is a weir, which will permit only the top part of the settled water to spill into the reservoir. In this way the blackest of water entering the canal is absolutely clear when run into the reservoir. A test has proven that the theory is correct. Only a third of the water that runs into the inlet canal goes into the final receptacle, but with the average head of water that comes down the Hondo every spring the reservoir can be filled in ten days, nevertheless.

To increase the capacity of the natural basin to an amount considered practical, six fills had to be made, the maximum height of these embankments being twenty-two feet. In each case these fills were made 130 feet wide at the bottom and twenty feet wide at the top. They were made by the placing of dirt, sprinkling and rolling it with immense machinery in thin layers. The tops of these embankments now make splendid drive-ways. Although they are made of dirt, they are so compact that even after a rain heavily laden wagons make no material impression on their surface.

The Hondo reservoir has a surface of 2,000 acres. From east to west it is two and a half miles long, and from north to south two and a quarter miles in width. A straight line over three miles long could be drawn, however, diagonally across the lake. The water will have an average depth of twenty feet, making its capacity 40,000 acre-feet of water. It will irrigate 10,000 acres of land, supplying every acre with a depth of forty-eight inches every year. Alfalfa, the most thirsty of all crops, requires no more than thirty inches of water per year.

The outlet pipes will pass a head of thirty-eight feet of water. Running down the outlet canal and emptying into the river bed, the water will follow the natural stream's course for a mile. Then begins the system of laterals that will distribute it over 10,000 acres. This land extends on both sides of the Hondo from a mile below the reservoir to within a half mile of the city limits of Roswell. The lateral canals reach every quarter section in the irrigated district.

The land irrigated by this reservoir is owned entirely by individuals. They have formed the Río Hondo Water Users' Association, and this corporation will have entire management of the reservoir after it is completed and accepted by the government. These owners will pay for their water rights at the rate of \$2.75 per acre for ten years. The estimated cost of the work was \$275,000, but it will probably go close to \$300,000. The appropriation for this purpose was \$275,000. Each acre of irrigated land will have paid \$27.50 to the government in ten years. Thus the land owners will have to pay no interest. The entire tract is owned mostly in pieces of from twenty to 160 acres.

The Southern (Carlsbad) Canal System.—When the first dam at Lake Avalon, a few miles above Eddy (Carlsbad), was washed away in August, 1893, the Hagerman Company devoted its already shattered energies to the work of repairing it. It was rebuilt, in spite of the depressing financial period, at a cost of about \$180,000, but the canals were still leaky and imperfect, and, owing to cramped finances and inadequate expenditure, the entire system was imperfect. Still, with good times and fair receipts from water users, the faults would undoubtedly have been corrected; but the improvement was not to come under the Hagerman management, and

on October 2, 1904, when the second Avalon dam went out with the flood, the company was virtually bankrupt.

The plant, which then belonged to the Pecos Irrigation Company, consisted of the McMillan reservoir, the upper storage dam; the Avalon reservoir, until its destruction known as the lower storage and diversion dam, and a system of canals furnishing water to about 14,000 acres of land. When the lower dam at Lake Avalon was washed away, this break in the diversion dam, at the head of the system, cut off the water completely from the canals. As the Pecos Irrigation Company could not undertake to repair it, an appeal to the Reclamation Service, supported by the water users, resulted in an examination and survey of the property by the government engineers in order to arrive at a proper basis for its purchase. These government investigations were begun in December, 1904.

In January, 1905, certain individuals owning stock and bonds in the Pecos Irrigation Company subscribed an amount of money that was considered sufficient for building a temporary diversion dam, turning the water into the canal, and for repairing the canals and concrete aqueduct across the river to the west side canal. The engineers of the Reclamation Service were asked to make plans for this temporary work and give general supervision to the construction, while making the investigations above referred to. As money was very scarce, the plans for the construction of the diversion dam were based upon the assumption that there would be no floods in the river during the winter season, as the records of the company for sixteen continuous years showed that the river was always low in winter and that no floods had occurred in winter during that period. The plans for this diversion dam are a strong earth embankment across the valley and a timber spillway 100 feet long at its center where it crosses the river channel. The top of the spillway is twenty feet above low water in the river and the top of the earth embankment is ten feet higher.

The construction was begun about the last of January, 1905. The weather immediately turned very cold and the month of February had three heavy snows with freezing weather that made it impossible to work. Then the floods began in the river and have continued ever since.

The work on the concrete flume was carried to successful completion and the earth embankment of the diversion dam was completed in like manner; but the timber spillway in the bed of the river and its connection with the embankment on each end has been the constant plaything of the floods. Lake McMillan, ten miles above, which had been relied on to control the river and had never been full in the winter time before, was absolutely inadequate to control the floods of the season. It would hold the water only long enough to get in part of the foundations of the spillway in the river bed and then begin to run over and cause a rise that would wash them out. Under these conditions the timber abutments connecting the earthwork at the left bank was so badly strained that it evidently developed unobserved leaks in the sheet piling and planking underneath, which caused it to fail when the water was finally raised on it. The wash-out which occurred about midnight on June 4th took out this abutment, with a small portion of the timber work on one side and a small portion of the end of the embankment on the other side of it.

It would seem that the elements conspired against the construction of this diversion dam for the temporary relief of the people of the lower

Pecos valley, although fortunately the rains during this season of attempted work were more abundant than usual. As the interior department has set aside \$600,000 for this work, however, future operations will be conducted with a view of thoroughly remodeling the entire system on permanent lines.

Artesian Belt of the Pecos Valley.—The failure of the irrigation systems of the Pecos valley to meet the requirements of this splendid agricultural and horticultural section of New Mexico has a partial compensation in the development of the wonderful artesian supply, whose value even now can only be imperfectly gauged. The first well was discovered in Roswell in 1891, and there are now fully 400 in the district, flowing continually and apparently yielding inexhaustible supplies. The story of the wonderful development of the artesian belt in Chaves and Eddy counties has already been told in the history of those counties. Considered from a scientific standpoint, this area of artesian waters is thus described by George P. Cleveland, of Artesia:

"Beginning at the head of North Spring river, where is located the beautiful town of Roswell, and following it nearly east for ten or twelve miles to the point where it empties into the Pecos river, and thence down the Pecos about fifty miles, you traverse a valley from ten to fifteen miles broad, under which is a subterranean watershed. Tapping this watershed with drills, as you go down the Pecos valley, on the west side, the water will rise higher and higher above the surface, until at Artesia it will reach a height of 210 feet.

"In prehistoric times there has been thrown up a section of country passing about twelve miles to the north of Roswell and continuing nearly south for about sixty-five miles, and thence westward to the foothills of the Guadalupe mountains. When this upheaval occurred, it broke and sealed all the strata below, and it now acts as a huge dam across an immense river, held down by an impervious covering; and it is this dam which caused the water to come to the surface at Roswell when it made North Spring river.

"Attempting to raise the water level, a dam was thrown across North Spring river near its exit from the hills, and the river refused to climb the dam. This proves there is a subterranean flow on the same level as is the water at the head of North Spring river, and that stream joined the flow instead of climbing to the higher level of the dam, the dam being removed to get back the flow of the surface part of this hidden river.

"To the east of this thrown-up country, against which the Pecos lies as it flows south, no artesian water has been found, nor do I know of any deep drilling there; but south of this area of upheaval, at Carlsbad, where it turns westward to the foothills of the Guadalupe mountains, which is about twelve miles below where the Pecos has cut its way through the surface of the subterranean dam, wells have been sunk to a depth of 2,200 feet and failed to flow. Some ten miles west of Carlsbad, Black river rises from the ground, and to the southward and eastward for a hundred miles, through the semi-desert country, a great number of streams or springs boldly gush from the soil. On the Texas Pacific, twenty miles west of Pecos City, is a good flowing well 800 feet deep, and along the river in and around that place are numerous shallow, light-flowing wells; all of which seems to indicate that the artesian watershed that was broken and

sealed by the above mentioned subterranean dike finds a westward outlet which is on a level with the headwaters of North Spring river. As to where all this water originates, we cannot hope to have any detailed knowledge, but in a general way conclude that it is drained from a good part of the subterranean watershed of our end of the Rocky Mountain range.

"Our known or proven artesian water level includes about 500,000 acres of land, and by drilling we have found that this watershed is miles broader than the area mentioned. And as to where this water goes, we cannot know: but it is highly important and intensely gratifying that it continues to flow and will not desert us, even after we drill holes enough to irrigate every inch of our 500,000 acres under our artesian level. In other words, water under this level will be the maximum and land the minimum, and I cannot find the existence of a like condition anywhere else. Nowhere else have we had any reliable data from which to calculate as to the cause of an artesian water level, or to determine approximately the quantity of water available.

"About twelve days ago (from the time of writing) occurred a down-pour of rain, causing overflows which have not been equalled in twenty years. The flood came over the hills and poured into the basin at the head of North Spring river until it raised the water level about five feet, and that level being five feet higher than the subterranean exit, the flood water went off through the underground passage; as its gravity carried it to this lower level, the fish which were in the basin at the head of the river were borne along, and some of them came to the surface through the wells at Artesia, forty-five miles below where they doubtless commenced their journey. In one instance they came up through the drill pipe, having struck the flow about 875 feet below the surface. This evidence so forcibly corroborates the truth of my inductions that it sets me on the plane of conclusive fact instead of in the territory of theory."

The Elephant Butte Project.—The government projects for the irrigation of lands in the Pecos valley are overshadowed by the magnitude of the enterprise now being prosecuted by the Reclamation Service at Elephant Butte, in the Rio Grande valley, due west of Eagle, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, Sierra county. After years of futile effort on the part of the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company to construct an enormous dam and reservoir at that point, bitter opposition from the national government, on the assumed ground that the works would be an obstruction to the navigation of the river, and many decisions by the district and supreme courts of New Mexico and the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the course of the Rio Grande above Elephant Butte never had been navigable and never could be—after a decade of contentions and litigations the great work, substantially as projected, has been assumed by the United States Reclamation Service of the Interior Department. As it is estimated that more than \$7,000,000 will be required to complete the work, which is eventually to irrigate 180,000 acres of exceptionally fertile land in Sierra and Doña Ana counties, New Mexico, and El Paso county, Texas, the Elephant Butte project is obviously the most important and expensive system of irrigation which has ever been assumed by the United States.

The government of the United States, through the relatively new

bureau of the Interior Department known as the Reclamation Service, organized in 1902-3, after nearly a quarter of a century of continuous agitation, has been pushing forward its operations energetically and on a scale more extensive than the earlier advocates of the undertaking could have anticipated. Up to those years practically all of the irrigation in the west had been carried on by individuals or private associations. But no large private development work has been financially successful. In most cases the cost of durable irrigation structures has proven prohibitive to ordinary private enterprise, a fact that has become generally recognized only after millions of dollars have been expended in works which, in many instances, sooner or later have fallen as the result of the irresistible onslaught of mountain floods.

In the Rio Grande valley in New Mexico—"the American Nile," as it is coming to be known—the Reclamation Service recently has inaugurated work upon the greatest single irrigation project thus far undertaken in America. While it is totally different in magnitude and practicability, it occupies the same territory as an enterprise undertaken thirteen years ago by citizens of the southwest, financed by British capitalists, and abandoned by the original promoters only after one of the most dramatic legal contests in the history of western development.

During the spring of 1892 Dr. Nathan Boyd, a wealthy Virginian, while in London learned from a fellow American of the organization of a corporation called the American Colonization Company, which had been formed for the purchase and improvement of irrigable lands located on the Rio Puerco, a branch of the Rio Grande in New Mexico. Upon becoming acquainted with the salient features of the colonization company's scheme, he willingly advanced moneys, at various times, for the promotion of the undertaking. Soon afterward a number of young Englishmen of good families emigrated to America to join the company's settlement near Albuquerque. But they found that the company was not able to give clear titles to the lands they had purchased, which formed part of an old Spanish grant to citizens of the province of New Mexico, and they asked Dr. Boyd to advise them as to the best course to pursue. Sailing at once for America, he found that there were numerous Mexican claimants to the land which had been sold to the settlers, and that in all probability prolonged litigation would be required before perfect title could be established. So dismal was the outlook that the settlers soon abandoned their claims and the improvements which they had placed upon them. In the meantime a deputation of citizens of El Paso and Las Cruces had called upon Dr. Boyd and requested him to investigate the irrigation possibilities further down the Rio Grande, directing his attention particularly to the locality south of the natural dam site locally known as "Elephant Butte."

A knowledge of the characteristics of the Rio Grande and its catchment area is essential to a correct conception of the manifold troubles which followed Dr. Boyd's investigations. This great river, rising in the mountains of Colorado, flows in a southerly direction through the entire length of the Territory of New Mexico to the north boundary of Texas. From this point to "The Pass," about four miles above El Paso, it forms the boundary line between New Mexico and Texas. Throughout the remainder of its journey to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about thirteen hundred miles, it forms the boundary line between the United States and

Mexico. It has always been a torrential or storm-water stream, subject to tremendous floods at certain seasons and a dry bed, in places, at other periods. The country through which it flows is extremely fertile, but so meagre and erratic is the rainfall that it is a desert, upon which no crops can be raised without artificial irrigation.

For more than a quarter of a century the American and Mexican farmers of that valley and the citizens of El Paso had been endeavoring to raise capital for the construction of a large storage dam and a scientific system of distributing canals for the irrigation of this large tract of land. National aid was long sought, and the co-operation of Mexico earnestly solicited, but in vain. Finally, in 1892, citizens of El Paso formed a company to build an international storage dam in the canyon just above that city, but upon full investigation their engineers found that the cost of the undertaking would be practically prohibitive. They also found that many thousands of acres of fertile alluvial valley lands would have to be condemned for reservoir purposes, and that the proposed dam would raise to a much higher level the sub-surface water-table (or underflow) above, and thereby "waterlog" and render totally unfit for farming purposes some forty thousand acres in the Mesilla valley in New Mexico, much of which already was under cultivation.

Having abandoned the idea of building the storage dam at El Paso, in 1893 the same individuals, associated with citizens of Las Cruces, New Mexico, and vicinity, incorporated, under the laws of New Mexico, a company called the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company, for the purpose of erecting a great storage dam at Elephant Butte, located about 112 miles above El Paso, and a complete system of diverting dams and distributing canals for the irrigation of the valley below, as far down as Fort Quitman, in Texas. But on account of the condition of the money market in America at this time it was found to be impossible to raise, even at usurious rates, the large amount of capital required to construct and place in operation the proposed system. The unparalleled possibilities for a mammoth colonization enterprise in that region, the facilities for the creation of a great storage reservoir and the economic distribution of the flood waters of the coy and uncertain Rio Grande del Norte over nearly 200,000 acres of exceedingly fertile land were so obvious, even to the inexperienced eye, that Dr. Boyd finally concluded that he would undertake to finance the enterprise. He returned to Europe in 1894, and after spending nearly two years and a small fortune in efforts to provide the necessary capital, a firm of company solicitors in London proposed to form an English company to finance the American company. This was finally accomplished. An exceptionally influential English board was secured, the members of which invested heavily in the enterprise. It included Colonel W. J. Engledue, R. E., an irrigation expert of established repute; the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, president of the National Agricultural Association of Great Britain; Lord Clanmorris, Lord Ernest Hamilton and Robert J. Price, M. P. Samuel Hope Morley, governor of the Bank of England; Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, a member of the last Gladstone cabinet, and four other of England's multi-millionaires also became financially interested in the great enterprise. Colonel Engledue came over and investigated the engineering features of the proposed works and the rights and titles of the domestic company. Work on the proposed dams

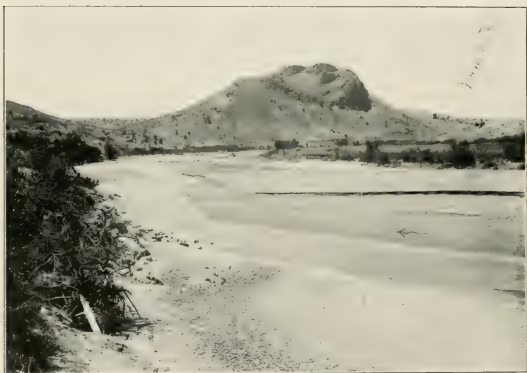
and canals was begun, a great colonization system was organized, branch offices and agencies were established in Great Britain and on the continent, and contracts were made for the sale of large blocks of land for fruit and vine culture, the company undertaking to provide water within two years. Widespread general interest in the enterprise in particular and in the resources of the southwest in general was aroused, both in the United States and in Europe, when, at the instigation of the commissioner of the international boundary commission, the attorney-general of the United States, on May 24, 1897, instituted proceedings enjoining the completion of the work.

The news came like a thunderbolt from the blue to the inhabitants of the Rio Grande valley, who were congratulating themselves that the efforts of many years to bring about an improvement in their condition were at last about to be rewarded in a substantial manner. This action on the part of the federal government appears to have been the outcome of plans laid some time before by promoters of a proposed international irrigation scheme which, if successfully consummated, would have forever deprived the American states drained in part by the Rio Grande of the use of any considerable proportion of its water for purposes of irrigation. For several years prior to the inauguration of this proceeding there had been a great scarcity of water, especially in southern New Mexico and in that portion of Mexico bordering upon the river. This led to a complaint from the republic of Mexico, and as the result of diplomatic negotiations between the two countries, in May, 1896, the matter was referred to the international boundary commission for investigation.

The United States engineer who conducted the investigation, Mr. W. W. Follette, made an able report to the international commission, in which he showed the true cause of water scarcity. The commission in turn reported to the federal government, recommending as "the best and most feasible mode of regulating the use of water and securing to each country and its inhabitants their legal and equitable rights in said waters," that the United States government should buy all necessary land, pay all damages, and at its own expense construct an international dam at "The Pass," about four miles above El Paso; submerge over 25,000 acres of highly productive land in Texas and New Mexico; extend the international boundary upstream to the dam site, giving Mexico additional territory in order that one end of the dam might be on Mexican soil; deed one-half of the dam, the reservoir and water supply to the republic of Mexico, and in some way prevent the future construction of any large reservoirs on the Rio Grande within the Territory of New Mexico.

While this investigation clearly established the fact that increased irrigation in Colorado caused a shortage of water in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico, the recommendations of the commission, had they been favorably acted upon, not only would have deprived New Mexico of all benefits to be derived from a project inaugurated for the ostensible purpose of making up this very deficiency, but would have utterly ruined the rich Mesilla valley in New Mexico, and put an end forever to all future irrigation projects on that portion of the Rio Grande within the borders of the United States!

B. M. Hall, supervising engineer of the Reclamation Service, acting under the direction of Mr. F. H. Newell, the chief engineer, and Mr. A. P.



Engle Reservoir Site, Looking Down Stream Past Elephant Butte.

Davis, assistant chief engineer, after a careful detailed investigation of the entire irrigation proposition in the southwest, generously suggested as a "reasonable explanation of these extraordinary recommendations," that the commission probably had no alternative plan for consideration. At that time the government had no Reclamation Service; but within a few years conditions have completely changed, and there has been presented an alternative plan by which it is practicable to satisfy Mexico's demand for "more water" and accomplish vastly more for the afflicted area of our own country than could have been effected by the consummation of the plans of the international boundary commission or of the private corporation promoted by Dr. Boyd.

In its bill of complaint in the government's action referred to in the foregoing it was alleged that the company proposed to secure an improper monopoly of all the waters available for irrigation below Elephant Butte; that the Rio Grande is navigable in New Mexico, and that therefore the proposed dam would obstruct navigation, and that its construction would be a violation by the United States of its treaty obligations to Mexico.

Years of litigation followed this action on the part of the federal authorities—litigation that has cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars and ruined the chief moving spirit in the enterprise. Trial after trial has occurred, the result of constant appeals on the part of the government to the federal Supreme Court, and in each instance the contentions of the government have been overthrown. It was proven during these trials that the Rio Grande is not now and never has been a navigable river within the official definition of the war department, which controls the navigable streams of this country. It was established that the treaty between this country and Mexico was violated in no manner whatever by the work done, and would not have been violated by the completion of any of the work then in contemplation. It was also definitely established that, through the efforts of the international boundary commission, the government was made sponsor for a gigantic scheme for an international irrigating dam—in the face of the prior efforts of this body to prove that any irrigating dam in the Rio Grande would interfere with navigation and be in violation of the treaty between this country and Mexico—proposing to furnish the occupants of lands in a foreign country coming under the system free water forever in consideration of their relinquishing certain preposterous claims against the United States for mythical damages to the extent of nearly \$35,000,000!

As a last resort, the government was induced to declare the rights of the founders of the project forfeited because they had not done the very thing the government had enjoined them from doing—namely, completed the work within the time limit originally prescribed. All of this litigation, it should be borne in mind, took place before the United States Reclamation Service came into existence.

Upon the passage by Congress of the Reclamation act for the arid and semi-arid west, a new question presented itself. Though the people of the valley had asked, by numerous petitions, for the discontinuance of the litigation by which the government sought to deprive this chartered company of the rights which it had previously conferred upon it, they found that they could obtain relief under the new law, and asked the government to inaugurate a reclamation project on the Rio Grande. In

November of 1905 the Reclamation Service set aside the sum of \$200,000 for the beginning of the work. This is only a small fraction of the amount required, but it is believed that the remainder will be provided for its completion, and that it will not be long before the great Rio Grande valley in New Mexico and Texas, now little better than a desert, shall be made to "blossom like the rose."

The project recently inaugurated by the government contemplates the greatest single irrigation system in the United States, and, compared to the other irrigation undertakings in the world, second in importance to the great works on the Nile only. The storage dam across the Rio Grande near the little town of Engle, about one-third of a mile below the site selected by the old Elephant Butte company, the diversion dams, the canals and the auxiliary features of the system will cost the government, according to the estimates of the engineers in charge, the vast sum of \$7,200,000. Two hundred thousand dollars of this sum is to be expended at once upon the construction of the diversion dam at Leasburg.

The main dam will create a reservoir 175 feet deep at its lower end about forty miles in length, with a storage capacity of 2,000,000 acre-feet (equal to a body of water one foot in depth spread over a flat surface having an area of 2,000,000 acres, or 87,120,000,000 square feet, or 3,125 square miles)—an area nearly twice as great as that of the state of Delaware and about three times as great as that of the state of Rhode Island. This means, in other words, that the flood waters to be held in storage in this gigantic dam, if suddenly loosed, would cover an area equal to that of the state of Rhode Island to the depth of about three feet.

The Engle dam will be arched upstream on a six degree curve, the upstream edge of the crest having a radius of 955 feet. From the bedrock foundation to the top of the parapet walls on the crest of the dam the distance will be 255 feet, and from the sand of the river bed to the crest 190 feet. The concrete dam will be 180 feet thick at the bottom, 20 feet thick at the top, 1,150 feet in length at the top, and 400 feet in length at the present river level. On the top or crest of the dam there will be constructed a roadway fourteen feet wide, with guarding walls of concrete five feet high. If it be found profitable to develop power by the pressure of the waters in the reservoir, it will be produced by means of iron pipes passing from the reservoir through a rock bluff at the end of the dam.

Although the river was practically dry for three months in 1900 and for five months in 1904, while the work of construction is in progress it will be necessary to provide a flume or other waterway 800 feet long that will carry all the water of the river and keep it out of the excavation for the dam. As bedrock is about sixty-five feet below the present river bed, it will be necessary to excavate that depth of sand and gravel to get the dam on bedrock.

A further idea of the gigantic proportions of the enterprise may be gathered by the estimates of the material to be removed and that which will be necessary to the construction of the dam. In the first place, 44,400 cubic yards of rock and earth and 335,000 cubic yards of sand must be removed, in addition to which 5,000 cubic yards of bedrock must be blasted out to afford ample anchorages for the dam. In the construction of the dam 410,000 cubic yards of cyclopean concrete must be laid, 114,000 yards of which will be built below the river bed, and 296,000 yards above

the river bed. In the manufacture of this concrete about 300,000 barrels of cement will be used. The reservoir will store the entire flow of the river without waste and with a minimum evaporation, and will prevent the recurrence of disastrous floods along those portions of the valley now occupied by the railroad and by several important towns.

While all the money for this beneficent enterprise—upwards of seven millions of dollars, not counting the fortune which already has been expended in surveys and the other labors of the Reclamation Service—is to be expended by the United States government, it is advanced merely in the nature of a loan to the people to be benefited, without interest. One hundred and eighty thousand acres of exceptionally fertile land will be irrigated, at an expense, it will be noticed, of \$40 per acre. Proceeding on strictly business principles the government, before entering upon the project, demanded of those landholders throughout the valley whose property is to receive the direct benefits of the project, an iron-clad, irrevocable contract for the ultimate repayment of this enormous loan. In accordance with the requirements of the federal law, the first thing to be done was to organize and incorporate waters users' associations, which could deal directly with the government, the individuals becoming responsible to the associations, and the associations, in turn, becoming responsible to the government for the faithful fulfillment of the contracts. Two water users' associations were formed, one having headquarters at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and one at El Paso, Texas. Each association is composed of individuals owning lands in the reservoir district. Upon their organization these associations procured contracts with the various land owners to the effect that the latter will repay to the government, in ten equal annual installments, without interest, the cost of constructing the irrigation system. In other words, each acre of land irrigated must return to the government, through one or the other of these associations, four dollars per annum for a period of ten years. Upon the expiration of that time the dam will become the property of the landholders, though its operation thereafter will be administered under governmental supervision by the water users' associations. The legal effect of this undertaking on the part of the government is practically the making of a mortgage to the association upon all the lands to be benefited, to secure to the government the annual payments mentioned.

This vast governmental undertaking has been placed under the personal direction of B. M. Hall, supervising engineer for the Reclamation Service in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma. W. H. Sanders, a prominent member of the board of consulting engineers, is especially available for consultations in this region. Inasmuch as this Rio Grande project is the greatest single task in the way of irrigation to which the federal government has put its hand, these men have become almost national figures. To Dr. Nathan Boyd, who took the first practical steps toward saving and developing the many billions of gallons of water annually going to waste in this great arid region, belongs the credit for the inception of the enterprise. Unfortunately for him and his associates, however, their plans for the storage of the water and the irrigation of the land appear, according to expert government authority, to have been imperfect; and it has remained for the Reclamation Service to amplify and complete the plans now perfected and soon to be put in operation. The task was beyond question too

great for a private corporation of relatively limited finances, large as was the sum of money pledged to the undertaking. The government is now simply occupying the same ground that Dr. Boyd and his associates undertook to occupy, and is working out plans conceived and advocated many years ago by Major J. W. Powell when he was director of the U. S. Geological Survey. He died without witnessing the fruits of his labors, but his nephew, Arthur Powell Davis, who was his constant companion, is now assistant chief engineer of the Reclamation Service. Mr. Newell, the chief engineer, was also a companion of this grand old man; and these two men have utilized his ideas in planning the Rio Grande project. Under their direction Mr. Hall worked out the details of a practical project and persuaded the warring elements to accept it.

To a greater or less extent the importance of this long and sinuous stream as a means of irrigation most vitally affects the agricultural interests of a region fully 1,200 miles in length. Owing to the great aridity of the climate, agricultural pursuits in that section of the country are practically impossible without water artificially procured, and the waters of the Rio Grande and its tributaries constitute the chief source of supply for all the irrigable lands of the Territory. Under irrigation, small holdings, worthless under natural conditions, when carefully cultivated, are rendered exceedingly profitable. This permits a happy combination of urban and rural life favorable to the development of the best and noblest institutions of society. The most valuable and productive farming lands on the American continent are to be found in irrigated areas, and the largest yield of nearly every staple crop known to the temperate and sub-tropical belts has been obtained by irrigation with the fertilizing waters of the "American Nile."

The United States annually produces more precious metals than any other country in the world; but the annual wheat crop of Minnesota alone exceeds in value the annual output of all of the gold mines in the country. Colorado leads all the other states in the Union in the production of precious metals, but the value of the products of her irrigated farms is nearly double that of her mines. In New Mexico productive mines have long been operated, but with such irrigation as the physical conditions of the Territory permit, her farms inevitably must become her chief source of prosperity, and at a relatively near period add many millions of dollars annually to the agricultural wealth of the nation.

It is estimated that the products of irrigated lands throughout the arid West give an average annual net return of \$12.80 per acre. The lands of the Rio Grande valley—the alluvial deposits of ages—are of unsurpassed fertility, and under proper irrigation and scientific cultivation returns are exceptionally large. Owing to the richness of the soil, and the perfect climate farming, with an adequate water supply, is attended with great profit. The Department of Agriculture shows that the valley is the center of the sugar belt of the United States. If devoted to the culture of this product alone, it would support a population of from a quarter to half a million.

"Experiments have proven that in addition to sugar beets, alfalfa, macaroni wheat and kaffir corn, most varieties of grain, sugar cane, cotton, potatoes, sweet potatoes and many varieties of fruit can be grown most profitably in the Rio Grande valley. With agriculture still an infant in-

dustry, no man can accurately gauge the full possibilities of the country. But such definite knowledge as has been gained as the result of years of experiment has demonstrated the fact that in that portion of this great valley lying under the proposed irrigation system, thousands of people will soon find not only a pleasant abiding place, but abundant opportunities for laying the foundations for generous competencies for their offspring. And, without the aid of the government, a durable basis of this future wealth would be impracticable of accomplishment."

Settlement of Old Rio Grande Irrigation Fight.—A case of more than ordinary importance to the Territory, and particularly to the inhabitants of the northern part of Otero county, was brought to a climax, in 1906, by the action of the United States government. The disposition of the waters of the Tularosa river was the source of the trouble, which dates back to 1858. In that year a number of the inhabitants of the Rio Grande valley attempted to settle on the fertile and easily irrigable lands in and around the townsite of Tularosa, but were driven off by the Indians. In 1860 they returned, and this time succeeded in appropriating some of the water from the Tularosa river for irrigation purposes. In 1862 the townsite of Tularosa was platted by government surveyors, ditches built and water concentrated from a number of streams that flowed westward from the mountains.

During the Apache Indian troubles an Indian agency was established by the government, and a farm laid out for them near the headwaters of the Rio Tularosa, and water from the headwaters was taken to irrigate the farm. Settlers who had earlier water rights objected to this, but in vain. Other settlers located along the canyon had helped diminish the supply. Protests against these settlers were also in vain. Farming at the Indian agency, which had been small at first, now began to assume large proportions, in spite of repeated protests. The original colonists who had settled there in 1860 soon began to find their water supply reduced to almost nothing. Seeing ruin before them if they did not succeed in getting more water, these settlers made up a party and went into the foot hills, demanding of the squatters that they cease diverting the water from its natural route. Their answer was a rifle volley, and the little party of original settlers from Tularosa returned to that place minus four of their number, who had been left behind, dead. This was the beginning of the feud.

Matters went on thus for some time, with an occasional killing, until the settlers of the valley, grown desperate, in December, 1904, resorted to the courts. Those feeling themselves aggrieved secured an injunction against the further use of the waters of the Rio Tularosa by the Indians, but the injunction was dissolved in the summer of 1905. Suit was then brought by the Community Ditch against J. S. Carroll, agent for the Indians, to restrain the latter and the inhabitants of the canyon from using the water for irrigation, on the ground of prior appropriation. The government, through Edward L. Medler, assistant United States attorney, raised the contention that the Indians and the inhabitants of the canyon, having used the water for ten years or more, enjoyed equal rights with the people of Tularosa. Pending the settlement of the case in the courts, in 1906 the contending parties divided the water by stipulation. The Mescalero Indian agency has 230 acres under irrigation, the settlers in the canyon have

about 200 acres, the Tularosa Land and Cattle Company has about 400 acres, and the people of Tularosa, as individuals, have about 1,000 acres.

FOREST RESERVES OF NEW MEXICO.

Obviously, the object in the creation of forest reserves by the general government is to protect standing bodies of timber from the ravages of fire and the waste of commercial exploitation; but the main value of the movement to those states and territories whose development largely depends on their wise conservation of their water supplies does not consist in the simple salvation of timber as building and fuel material. It has been learned by observation and experience that forests regulate the flow of water for irrigation purposes, being the most effective natural means of preventing floods. As enumerated by the "Forest Reserve Manual," they accomplish these ends through the following means: By shading the ground and snow and affording protection against the melting and drying action of the sun; by acting as wind-breaks and thus protecting the ground and snow against the drying action of the wind; by protecting the earth from washing away and thus maintaining a storage layer into which rain and snow-water soak and are stored for the dry seasons when snow and rain are wanting; by keeping the soil more pervious so that the water soaks in more readily and more of it is thereby prevented from running off in time of rain or when the snow is melting.

The part taken by forests in the regulation and conservation of river waters is especially effective when they are situated at or near the sources of the streams. In New Mexico, therefore, the primary object in the establishment of forest reserves has been to maintain and, if possible, increase the flow of the fountain heads of such water courses as the Rio Grande, the Pecos and the Gila.

The Pecos River Forest Reserve.—This is the oldest of the forest reserves in New Mexico; was created by presidential proclamation on January 11, 1892, and increased to its present dimensions in May, 1898. It protects the headwaters of the Santa Fé, Mora, Gallinas, Tecolote, Manuelitas, Nambe and Pecos rivers; provides a permanent and abundant water supply to the people of Las Vegas, Santa Fé, and residents of the reserve and vicinity; goes far toward preserving a valuable supply for irrigation purposes to the inhabitants of the Lower Pecos valley, and, of course, attains the local object of preserving the timber within its boundaries. The forest ranges have prevented any serious fires and carefully protected game, and the entire reserve is becoming quite popular as a summer resort. The grazing of cattle and horses is allowed to residents, non-residents who own ranches within the reserve, and to stockmen who make it their summer pasture. Sheep and goats are barred out.

The Gila River Reserve.—On March 2, 1899, President McKinley set aside 2,327,940 acres in the western part of Grant and Socorro counties, to be known as the Gila River Forest Reserve. The reserve includes several prominent mountain ranges, such as the San Francisco, the Tularosa and the Mogollon. From the eastern slopes of the last named group drains the west fork of the Gila river, and from the western and northern, the headwaters of the San Francisco. Luna, at the head of the Tularosa river, is near the northwest corner of the reserve, and McMullen peak is in the

southwestern portion. As a whole the reserve is well watered, all the streams from the mountain ranges carrying a considerable flow for a long distance beyond the forest regions. The San Francisco valley is well settled with Mormons, who devote themselves mostly to cattle and horse raising, and with Mexicans, who are cultivators of alfalfa and corn. The mining industries in the reserve are mainly confined to the Cooney district of the Mogollon mountains. Cattle, horses, sheep and goats are allowed to graze within the reserve in limited numbers, the privilege being confined principally to residents. Cattle and sheep grazing districts have been defined, in order to equitably divide the grazing for future use. The best grazing region is along the east fork of the Gila river and the west slopes of the Black hills. The timber consists principally of yellow pine, red and white fir, balsam and spruce, and logging operations have been carried on for some years. The total area of the reserve examined approximates 3,640 square miles, and of this more than 70 per cent is covered with merchantable timber and 2½ per cent has been logged. Of the 5,867,169,750 feet of timber estimated to be standing, more than 5,000,000,000 feet are of yellow pine and red fir.

The Lincoln Forest Reserve.—This reserve was created July 26, 1902, and includes about 500,000 acres on and in the vicinity of the Capitan and White Mountain ranges, in Lincoln county. It embraces the region from which issue the headwaters of the Rio Hondo, near whose confluence with the Pecos the government is completing one of its most important irrigation works in New Mexico. The timber of the reserve consists principally of spruce pine. Sheep, goats, cattle and horses are privileged to graze, their number being limited and chiefly confined to resident owners.

The Jemez Forest Reserve.—In 1903 the General Land Office withdrew from settlement the tract of land known as the Jemez and Nacimiento country, lying within Rio Arriba and Sandoval counties, which proved a preliminary step in the creation of the Jemez Forest Reserve two years later. This last of the forest reserves of New Mexico embraces 1,252,000 acres in the counties named, and contains a portion of the drainage basins of the Rio Chama, Rio Puerco and Rio Jemez, with numerous smaller tributaries, constituting the most northern affluents of the Rio Grande in New Mexico. Some months previous to the creation of the Jemez reserve, the sources of the great river in southern Colorado had been protected by the setting aside of the San Juan and Cochetopa forest reserves. The plan, as a whole, provides for the preservation and regulation of the head waters of the Rio Grande, as they drain down the mountains and through the streams of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico into the parent river. Below the Jemez reserve is a long stretch of country in central New Mexico in which the rainfall is meager and erratic, and which needs every gallon of water which can be supplied by the upper Rio Grande. The river being a torrential stream, either withholds its supply to central New Mexico almost entirely, or furnishes it in floods, either of which is unsatisfactory. The prevention of this waste of waters, with their consequent scarcity, will be largely prevented in time by the extension of forest areas, acting as barriers or strainers, at the main sources of supply, and by the impounding of the flood waters of the Rio Grande at Elephant Butte, Sierra county.

CONVULSIONS OF NATURE

Within the past twenty years New Mexico has suffered a number of earthquake shocks, which momentarily threw its people into sympathetic tremblings, realizing as they did that they were not entirely outside a volcanic district. But, in every case, it was found that the shock was an indication of serious trouble elsewhere, and was not caused by a home convulsion. At 3:13 P. M., on May 3, 1887, earthquake shocks of considerable severity were felt at Deming and Silver City, southwestern New Mexico, Santa Fé, in the northern part, and at El Paso, Texas. The center of the disturbance, however, was in Sonora, Old Mexico, where 200 people were killed. The general direction of the wave seemed to be from southeast to northwest.

During the last days of January, 1906, the strip of country that runs from Seligman, Arizona, to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and extends from the rim of the Grand Canyon to a line a little south of Prescott, was visited with a light earthquake, that seems to have originated from the San Francisco peaks. There were several shocks of short duration, during which the ground rocked from north to south. The most severe one occurred at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon of January the 25th, and was felt at Flagstaff more intensely than at any other point within the affected area. Though the tremor was light and short, it created quite a panic among the people, owing to the infrequency of such seismic disturbances in this part of the country.

More or less plausible explanations of that extraordinary phenomenon were attempted by New Mexico scientists. One of them was of the opinion that it was caused by a slight sinking of the San Francisco mountains and the surrounding high plateau region, and that this subsidence was occasioned by the special and unusual climatic conditions that prevailed in the Southwest in 1905. It is indubitable that the forty inches of moisture, with which this part of the country was favored during that year, must have had some very far-reaching effects. Through the seamy and spongy formation of this volcanic region, the water percolated down to vast depths. When reaching the internal heat center of the earth it vaporized, and, in the effort to find an issue, this steam may have caused the earthquake.

A long series of earthquakes occurring in July, 1906, wrought great havoc in Socorro county, particularly in the town of Socorro, where many buildings were ruined and others injured. There was no loss of life. The earthquakes are believed to have been the result of the slipping of the Magdalena "fault."

The fall of 1904 and the spring of 1905 were noteworthy seasons for water events. The earth of New Mexico was not disturbed by its internal fires, but was most thoroughly scoured by floods and torrents of rain. It was singular that although the fall rains of 1904 had apparently not been heavy the worst flood in the history of the Territory should occur at that time. Toward the latter part of September the Rio Grande, the Pecos, the Canadian and other streams rose to an unusual and inexplicable height, and much damage all over the Territory was done to farms, orchards and irrigation works, as well as to town and city property. The greatest casualties occurred along Mora creek, a tributary of the Canadian, the flood



Ruins of Main Street, Silver City
Street washed by heavy summer storms

reaching the height of its fury at 11 o'clock a. m., September 29th. At the town of Mora twenty-nine houses were destroyed and swept away, and below Watrous several people were drowned in the raging waters. In one case an entire homestead—house and orchard—was utterly wiped off the earth and the soil scoured down to the bare rock. This remarkable exhibition of the power of the flood occurred a short distance west of Mora. Three days after, the flood waters of the Pecos reached the lower valley and carried away the dam at Lake Avalon, near Carlsbad.

The most startling phenomenon provided by nature for the people of New Mexico, in the spring of 1905, was the cloud-burst near Springer, Colfax county. At noon of May 27th, almost without warning, there came from a dark cloud which hovered over that locality a tempestuous down-pour of mingled rain and hail. At the farm of Peter Larsen, six miles west of that city, water collected in five minutes to a depth of one foot on the level.

Terrific Hail Storm.—The country drained by the head streams of the Canadian river, both in Mora and Colfax counties, has been the scene of numerous floods and strange storms. It is a net-work of mountain streams pouring their waters into the gorge of the Canadian, and, as like attracts like, doubtless has a special attraction for the aerial waters, whether liquid or solid. It thus happens that the Cimarron valley, between Springer and Elizabethtown, was visited in 1898 by one of the most terrific hail storms known to the west. The following graphic description is given by one who participated in the weird excitement of the storm:

"At 7 a. m., August 2d, a party of ten passengers left Elizabethtown in two spring wagons for Springer, New Mexico. The sun was rising resplendently over old Baldy mountain, which stands up 12,500 feet above the sea. When all were seated the crack of the driver's whip started the horses at a six-mile gait down through the Moreno valley, where the dew-covered grass was interspersed with the loveliest of mountain flowers—blue-bells, monks-hood, mountain daisies and many other varieties, which one never sees only in the Rocky mountains. The birds sang gaily in the sunshine as the stages rattled down through Cimarron cañon, with its castellated peaks of gray granite.

"We reached Cimarron at about 11:30, in fine spirits, and at 1 o'clock, after partaking of a fine dinner, we were again under way, but by this time, however, we had been arranged in two other vehicles, one being a heavy Concord coach with four horses, and behind this followed a buck-board with four persons having two horses to draw it. Away we went down the valley at a good six mile jog, but before we had come half way we could see the clouds gathering to our left along the Raton mountains, perhaps twenty miles away. Now and then we could see the rain falling in localities along the mountains. Then the clouds began to gather to the northeast and then we began to realize the danger that was near. The horses seemed to realize that something awful was in the air. The driver gave the animals rein and then the race from the ice storm began.

"The clouds dropped down to the earth and they boiled and they rolled one over another. The lower part of the cloud was a white vapor, looking like a constant boiler explosion. The storm had changed its course and was bearing down on us with its thousands of tons of ice whirling through the air. An awful roaring accompanied the clouds, like a thou-

sand railroad trains lumbering along the road. Not a tree nor house in sight for protection! There was no escape; our hearts trembled, our horses were now on a dead run, we were flying for life; we were hoping yet to reach Springer before the cloud demon should overtake us. Two miles more would make us safe; but, alas for the weakness of horseflesh. The ice king was coming furiously on. We had just crossed a low swag in the prairie when the boiling, seething demon came close up to our heels passing along down the draw in the prairie with a fearful sound, like the noise of clashing worlds.

"The hailstones were being hurled by the thousand at the head of us who were in the buckboard without protection. H. C. Wilson, of Goshen, Ind., sat with me in the rear seat; he raised an umbrella, but the first dash of hail demolished it. Judge S. E. Booth sat to my left in the front seat with the driver, who had drawn a blanket over his head holding it up with his right arm so as to shield his head. The pelting ice accelerated the speed of the poor horses. They were running now like mad. A chunk of ice had struck our driver and he called aloud for help to hold the horses. I was sitting immediately behind him. I reached around him with one arm on each side, seized the lines he was feebly holding on to and pulled with might and main on the bridle bits in the mouths of the infuriated horses. Just then the four-horse coach was under the telephone wire, one mile northwest of Springer; the off wheel horse in the Concord coach dropped in the road. We were about one hundred feet in the rear of the coach. Instantly I pulled the right rein, which turned our horses by the now still coach. I pulled again the right line just as we were passing the coach. This checked the horses for an instant and I leaped to the ground. Just then a hailstone struck me on the bump of combativeness and knocked that element out of my head as I went sprawling to grass. Recovering in an instant, I went to the driver's rescue, who was perched upon his seat holding the three remaining horses, which were plunging about to get away; but he coolly kept his head until I succeeded in unhitching the horses from the vehicle. The occupants of the coach were Charles Preston, Mrs. W. T. Booth and child, Miss Myra Cantrowl of Kansas, Miss Myra Michaels and a Mexican woman and child. The hail had burst the laths of the roof all to flinders, but the strong canvass had prevented the hailstones from injuring the occupants.

"In about twenty minutes after the coach had stopped the fury of the storm was over. The buckboard with its three occupants dashed in to Springer, succor soon came from the town to the stranded coach, and in a short time we were in the hotel. No one was seriously injured. Judge Booth was hurt worse than any one else; he is suffering this morning from contusions of the shoulder, head and arms. The other three men who were on the buckboard are suffering from contusions of the head and hands. The driver had a hole torn in the crown of his hat about two inches long, and one in the scalp of his head about one and a half inches. When we got into Springer and found that the corrugated iron roofs had been pierced with the hailstones, we were all surprised to know that we were such 'hard heads.'"



Primitive Indian Style of Threshing, 1906



Rams Bred in San Juan County by R. E. Cooper & Son, Farmington



Angora Doe, Bred on Ranch of Mrs. M. Armer, Kingston, N. M.
Sheared \$43.00 worth of mohair

STOCK-RAISING IN NEW MEXICO.

With the advance of scientific irrigation and the discovery of artesian supplies of water, many areas of land in New Mexico which, not many years ago, were pronounced untillable and "only fit for grazing" are now of good value, and some of them actually producing bountiful crops of alfalfa, fruits, vegetables and grains. There are still, however, vast stretches of country in the mountainous regions and immense plateaus, whose subsoil will only support range grasses and other rank vegetation, which probably can never be brought under the plow and will be devoted to the raising of live stock.

But New Mexico is sharing in the general progress of the west, its range stock being of far better blood than formerly and many districts becoming widely known for their blooded stock. This is true, both as to sheep and cattle, to the extensive cultivation of alfalfa as a fodder being mainly due the improvement in the latter. Year by year the raising of stock is left less to chance, and the number of animals made ready for the market, or as the expression goes, "finished" in New Mexico, is continually increasing. The result is that the old-time free ranges, of such vast extent, are giving place to smaller individual holdings.

According to the latest accessible figures, of the 27,914 persons in New Mexico engaged in agricultural pursuits, 8,107 are occupied in raising live stock. In June, 1890, the value of the live stock in New Mexico was \$25,111,201, and in 1900, \$31,727,400. In the latter year the hay and forage crops were valued at \$1,427,317—87,458 acres being devoted to their production.

Sheep and Wool.—As a live stock country New Mexico has acquired its greatest eminence as a raiser of sheep and a producer of wool. In 1904 she stood third among the states and territories of the United States, her record being only exceeded by Montana and Wyoming. During that year her sheep numbered 3,150,000, from which the wool crop was 17,325,000 pounds. It is estimated that there are now over 4,000,000 sheep in the Territory. The average price of wool obtained by the grower for a number of years past has been about 15 cents per fleece. As the average annual lamb crop is about 1,000,000, this is also an enormous source of profit to the sheep raiser. Besides insuring a heavy increase in the home flocks, numerous buyers appear every year and ship their purchases to the feeding lots of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and even Iowa and Illinois. There they are carefully raised for the early spring markets. For this purpose the lambs of New Mexico have been found the most satisfactory of any in the United States.

With the development of the country and the more extensive cultivation of the forage crops, this practice of sending both sheep and cattle to the feeding grounds of other states, and even into Canada, will decline and

probably be abolished. Within the last few years considerable progress has been made in feeding for shipment and the home markets, the Pecos valley probably leading other parts of the Territory, in this regard. In this section many thousand head of sheep and lambs have been fattened for the Kansas City market.

Angora Goats.—In the raising of Angora goats, New Mexico leads the United States. Lake Valley, Sierra county, is the center of the industry, other important districts being the country around the Black Range, northeast of Silver City; the mountainous sections of Southern and Northern Lincoln county; Otero, Rio Arraba, San Miguel and Dona Ana counties.

The breeding of Angora goats is rapidly increasing, as the climate and physical conditions generally of New Mexico seem to make it an almost ideal country for that vigorous growth which makes them so valuable for wool, meat and hides. It is estimated that under present conditions they are worth about \$5 per head, and the number of small flocks being raised by people of very limited incomes is almost innumerable. Of late years the hides of the common New Mexico kids have been eagerly sought, furnishing as they do leather which is both soft and durable. Not only are buyers from the Atlantic coast of the United States among the ready purchasers, but European agents are in the field. Much of the finer Angora stock of New Mexico has been originally imported from California.

With those who deal in really blooded stock, the operation of the ranch is conducted with the utmost care and system. Each goat is ear-tagged and numbered, the number set down in a special ruled ledger, made for that purpose, and a complete record is kept of his clip from the time he arrives in the herd till he is sold to the butcher for mutton. In the case of does, a record is kept of the kids borne by her, and each kid in turn is numbered and record of the clip kept from year to year. Thus, at an instant's glance, can be told the life story of each goat, and the manager can, in a few minutes, run over the list and check off the "culls" for sale to the butcher.

The utmost precaution is taken to protect the animals from any sudden cold snap that may come early in the spring directly after shearing by the erection of long low sheds. During the kidding season, the does are taken to the home ranch and placed in the "breeding pens," a series of large enclosures, surrounded by steel woven wire fence, which furnishes absolute protection to the animals from lynxes or other midnight marauders.

It will thus be seen that the Angora goat business must be watched and looked after as any other business to make it a success, but those who are engaged in it seem fascinated with the work and treat the animals with marked deference and affection. Even in shearing great care is taken not to wound them, while running the sharp clippers over their soft hides. Here again, modern methods have been introduced, and the goats are now sheared by machines. These machines at present are run by hand, but on some of the ranches power plants are about to be installed with a capacity of half a dozen hand machines, and which will reduce the shearing expenses one-third.

The great value of the Angora goat consists in the fact that, although he is a fine producer, he is a cheap feeder. His hair brings from 30 to 40 cents per pound, undressed pelts from \$1.50 to \$3.50 each, and his meat,

sometimes put on the market, as "well-dressed mutton," is far above the price of the sheep flesh, as it is without a trace of the woolly flavor.

The Angora goat is not a grazer, but a browser, and his main food consists of weeds and brush. By eating the leaves and bark from the brush he kills the undergrowth and clears the land, at the same time manuring it and preparing it for forage crops and cattle grounds. But little money is required to begin raising goats on a small scale, and they are very prolific. The animals will provide for themselves during the summer, and corn fodder, straw, or coarse hay, with a little grain in March and April to strengthen them for the kidding season, is all that is required in the winter. Their long hair protects them from the dry cold, and the only shelter required is a shed open at the south, and rain tight to protect them from snow or wet, which freezes on their heavy coats of hair and chills them.

In the raising of Angora goats a business has been developed until it has become an important industry. Mr. Tom Wedgwood is one of the most prominent representatives, being a recognized leader in this line of activity throughout the southwest. His success has been almost phenomenal and he is regarded as an authority on the subject of raising goats. He breeds both goats and sheep, having a large ranch at Hillsboro, where his business interests are carefully conducted. He has made a close and discriminating study of the best methods of caring for goats and as a leader in the development of this enterprise has been a contributor to the prosperity and progress of this section of the country. A native of England, his birth occurred on the 9th of March, 1860, his parents being John and Ann Wedgwood. He came to the United States in 1877, settling first in Ohio, where he was engaged in teaming for a year. He then removed to Texas and worked with the surveying crew that surveyed the Texas & Pacific Railroad from Abilene to El Paso, carrying on that work in 1879 and 1880. In the fall of the latter year he bought two teams and contracted for the construction of the Mexican Central Railroad in partnership with a Mr. Bell, Mr. Black and two other men, all of whom were killed by Indians in old Mexico, about forty miles southwest of El Paso, Texas, while inspecting the work.

Mr. Wedgwood continued to sub-contract until 1882, in which year he drove his horses, about one hundred and fifty in number, from Zacatecas, in old Mexico, to San-Marcial, New Mexico. He sold his horses there in 1884, and engaged in the cattle business near Lake Valley, in which he continued until 1900, when, believing that he saw a more profitable business in goat raising, he turned his attention to the breeding and raising of Angora goats. He also raises sheep. He has upon his ranch some of the finest goats produced in the United States, having taken first prize on Angora goats at Kansas City in 1902 and 1903. His flock includes Kingston Lad, the champion of 1903 in Kansas City. In 1904 he sheared a fleece which sold for fifty-two dollars and forty cents, which is the world record. Few men are more thoroughly familiar with what is best for the goats and will produce the most healthful animals and the finest fleece. Mr. Wedgwood has his ranch well equipped for the purpose for which it is utilized and his efforts are bringing him splendid success.

In 1890 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wedgwood and Miss Virginia Idalgo, and their children are Robert, Tom and John. Mrs. Wedgwood died of typhoid fever in August, 1900.

Mrs. W. M. Armer, living at Kingston, New Mexico, is one of the most prominent representatives of the goat-raising industry in the country, as is indicated by the fact that she won nine prize ribbons at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and also the gold medal for the best display of mohair. Much has been written about "self-made men" and the credit they deserve, but certainly none such are more entitled to praise than is Mrs. Margaret Armer for her successful development of an important business in New Mexico. She is a native of California, where her girlhood days were passed. In early womanhood she married and her husband, a miner, died at Saw Pit Gulch, leaving to her care six small children. Her possessions consisted of a tiny home and a little herd of goats, which the family had kept as a source of milk and meat supply.

It now devolved upon the mother to support her children, and she determined that her herd of goats should do this. For a time she sold goat milk and cheese and now and then a kid. Little by little she was able to increase her goat herd. There also came a demand for the fleece, textile manufacturers using more and more of the long silken Angora fleece for the making of mohair, and thus Mrs. Armer found another source of income from her herds. She began buying pedigreed goats, has continually bred up her herds and is today the owner of some of the finest stock in the country. She also added to her ranch from time to time. Her place, "Silver Tip," is admirably located, being eleven thousand feet above sea level and embracing thousands of acres of brush-clad hills, while there is also plenty of water on the place.

Mrs. Armer exhibited a large herd of her goats at the Exposition in St. Louis, and the magnificent herd carried off many prizes over various competitors, with a gold medal for mohair. She has also won ten first prizes at the Royal Stock Show in Kansas City, with a large number of second and third prizes during the last four years. There are now on an average of about two thousand goats on the ranch. Mrs. Armer was the pioneer in this industry in this part of the Territory. She came to Kingston in 1880 and in 1885 embarked in the business, her ranch being about two miles from the town. She is now carrying on the industry largely for the fleece, and in the management of the ranch has displayed superior business ability and executive force, resulting in the acquirement of splendid success.

Cattle Raising and Dairying.—The breeding of cattle has undergone marked changes for the better within late years. Not only is far better care taken of range cattle, but many sections, especially in the Pecos valley, are making specialties of such blooded stock as Herefords and Shorthorns. Chaves, Eddy, Dona Ana, Grant, Luna, and other counties in Southeastern and Southern New Mexico are taking the lead in both numbers and quality.

There are steady markets for New Mexico cattle in the east and California, heavy shipments having been made in recent years to that state for the purpose of replenishing her herds. The average prices have been about \$15 for yearlings, \$18 for twos, and \$21 for threes, with \$16 for dry cows. At these prices thousands have been shipped from Grant and Luna counties to the Pacific coast.

Dairying in New Mexico has kept pace with the demand, in the vicinity of cities and towns where the products are sold in the form of milk and cream; but, although there has been a considerable increase in the pro-

duction of butter and cheese, the home supply does not yet meet the demand. In 1889 105,000 pounds of butter and cheese were manufactured, and in 1899, 381,000.

Horses.—The following from a recent report of Hon. Will C. Barnes gives a good resumé of the present status of this branch of the live stock industries:

"New Mexico is gradually drifting back into horse breeding again, and, instead of the cayuse of the olden days, we find the best possible grade of blooded stallions being used and imported by the progressive stockmen of the Territory, and before many years we will be raising a superior class of horses for driving and draft purposes.

"While New Mexico grass will raise a good animal, no one should attempt to raise more horses than he can take care of during the winter months. The great mistake that was made years ago by horse breeders here, as well as all over the western states, was that they depended altogether on the native grasses to grow their horses. Now, this is a poor plan, for to make a good horse requires good feed and constant feeding. No man can hope to raise a horse that will weigh 1,200 pounds upon 500 pounds of grass. The horse can and will do well during the summer months on the grasses alone, but in winter they should be kept growing by hay and grain rations, so that they are never at a standstill. The men who raise the horses for the eastern and foreign markets keep their horses growing from the day they are born, and, consequently, they attain a size and shape that bring the highest prices in the markets. New Mexico must raise fewer horses and better ones. To this end alfalfa is the king of feeds, and nowhere in the west can this wonderful forage plant be raised more satisfactorily than here with us. Supplement the grass in winter with liberal quantities of alfalfa and we will turn out horses the equal of any."

Poultry and Poultry Products.—Kansas and Nebraska are the chief sources of supply for New Mexico in the matter of fowls and eggs, and thousands of dollars are annually drawn from the Territory which might be spent at home. The advantages of the industry here are the rarity of poultry diseases and high prices. The consequence is that the number of fowls has increased 250 per cent from 1890 to 1900, and the egg product from 280,000 to 840,000, and yet the present production does not nearly supply the demand.

Live Stock Interests by Counties.—In the raising of sheep, which is New Mexico's chief source of wealth among her live stock industries, the counties of Union, Guadalupe, Rio Arriba, San Miguel and Valencia take the lead. Of the total number of sheep in the Territory, about seventy-five per cent are in these counties, which also produce approximately three-quarters of the crop of wool.

In the production of both sheep and wool Union county is the leader in New Mexico. It is estimated that it has 600,000 sheep, and at Clayton, the county seat, 3,000,000 pounds of wool are sold annually. From that point and from Folsom 100,000 lambs are annually shipped out of the county to Fort Collins and other Colorado points, where they are fed for the market. Of the 60,000 cattle on the range many are a good grade of Herefords, and a number of model stock farms are to be found in the county. Of late years quite a number of cattlemen have been raising alfalfa for feeding purposes, the river bottoms, especially along the Cimar-

ron, being used for that purpose. The sheep growers will undoubtedly soon follow this example. It is also to be noted that the cattlemen are rapidly improving their stock by importing registered cattle from the states. The raising of goats and horses is another industry which is growing on account of the adaptability of the county to its favorable prosecution.

In 1903 one-seventh of the wool grown in New Mexico came from Guadalupe (then Leonard Wood) county, the number of sheep being estimated at a little under 600,000. The bulk of the wool product is known as Delaine-Merino, and is of high grade. In this county a considerable profit is also derived from the breeding of high-class Merino and Shropshire bucks for stock purposes. As to cattle, which number some 25,000, there are many fine herds of Herefords. The raising of Shetland ponies and Angora goats are important specialties. The whole eastern part of the county, which is dotted with springs and covered with gramma, is a good ranching section, while the valley of the Pecos river is almost ideal. In the latter section ranchmen secure title to a water front, and then run their herds and flocks on the well-grassed plains and mesas extending back from the river for miles.

Rio Arriba county will probably rank third as a live stock county. It is estimated that 500,000 sheep graze over its hills and produce 2,000,000 pounds of wool annually, having as company some 50,000 cattle and 25,000 goats. It is not unusual for one owner to shear 15,000 sheep at one time, and drive them to Chama, where there is a large dipping tank. Cattle do remarkably well, and of late goats have proven very profitable, especially in the more mountainous districts.

Of the average production of wool in the Territory, say 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds per year, San Miguel county grows fully ten per cent. Las Vegas and other markets in the county handle nearly half the crop of New Mexico, which comes largely from the eastern half of the Territory. That city is now one of the most important wool-scouring centers in the Southwest, having five or six large plants in operation. Of the 4,000,000 sheep in New Mexico the county possesses about 400,000. In consequence of its mountainous condition and its abundance of water and grass, the percentage of loss in the raising of sheep is reduced to a minimum, and mutton brings a good market price at all times. The market price for lambs of the first feeding ranges from 3 to 4 cents per pound, netting the grower from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per head.

The rich valleys and the great plains and mesas of San Miguel county make it a favorite section for the owners of small herds of cattle, as well as the proprietors of the large ranches. Its climate is also mild, and every condition is favorable for the breeding of fine stock. The Bell ranch, comprising 800,000 acres along the Canadian river, is considered one of the finest breeding grounds in America. The usual run is from 20,000 to 50,000 Hereford and Durham cattle, and the ranch, besides the usual corals and stables, comprises a store, a postoffice, and a stone residence having 200 feet front, with a 100-foot ell. The establishment is located about eighty miles east of Las Vegas, and its magnitude may be inferred when it is stated that there are probably not more than 80,000 head of cattle in the county. The city of Las Vegas is the headquarters of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico, and perhaps a majority of the cattlemen of the Territory also make it their headquarters or their home. While their herds

may range in Union, Guadalupe, Colfax and Mora counties, the management and conduct of large operations in the cattle, as in the sheep business, are centered at Las Vegas.

Because of its mild winters, cool summers, good water, nutritious grasses and sheltered valleys and canyons, Valencia has attracted the admiration of the sheep and cattle grower. As a sheep country it is only exceeded in importance by a few counties in New Mexico, the number of animals credited to it being 400,000. Cattle and horses do well, and of late considerable attention has been given to Angora goats.

Quay is an admirable grazing county, and on its ranges are some 200,000 sheep and 50,000 cattle. Tucumcari has become an important wool shipping center, the grade of wool produced in the county being above the average.

Among the live stock industries of Taos county that of sheep raising precedes all others. About 200,000 sheep graze on the free range, and 10,000 goats browse on its mountain sides. The country is too broken to admit of great expansion in cattle raising, although there is good pasturage for milch cows in the fertile mountain valleys, and dairying is undoubtedly a coming and profitable industry. Hogs are raised successfully, and the county is a good section for the fattening of lambs and beeves.

Socorro county, the largest in New Mexico, furnishes vast ranges covered with abundant grass, over which graze some 250,000 sheep, 150,000 head of cattle, 50,000 horses and 15,000 goats. Its winters are mild, and altogether it is one of the greatest stock-raising sections in the Southwest.

Lincoln county has 200,000 head of sheep (many of them of improved stock), 85,000 head of cattle (blooded Herefords to a considerable extent), 10,000 goats (the greater part high-grade Angoras), and 3,000 horses. It is therefore no inconsiderable factor in the live stock development of New Mexico.

Experts in the cattle business insist that the Pecos valley, particularly its lower portions embracing substantially Eddy and Chaves counties, presents the greatest inducements to breeders of fine cattle of any one known district in the Southwest. Throughout this section of the Territory the raising of live stock was the first industry developed, as it is still the greatest in capital invested and value returned. Its mild climate, abundant water supply, and low, protected situation, early marked it as an admirable range country, and the same features, added to the splendid development in water supply through artesian and irrigation projects, now stamp it as a splendid country for the breeding of blooded cattle, which in turn are to improve the great herds of the ranges.

The altitude of Eddy county is 3,200 feet, the lowest in the Territory. From the foothills of the Guadalupe mountains, in its southwestern part, extends a plain for a distance of 95 miles east and 65 miles north and south, the Pecos river flowing through its central portion. An abundance of water is found over this vast range, at depths varying from 20 to 400 feet, and practically every available acre of grazing land is occupied by herds and flocks. Among the fine stock farms of this region are those of Colonel C. C. Slaughter, General R. S. Benson, and George H. Webster, Jr. The two first named are breeders of Herefords, Shorthorns and Durhams. Mr. Webster's specialty is the fattening of lambs and hogs with alfalfa and kafir corn, and his experiments have been wonderfully success-

ful, both in the way of exemption from the usual diseases and in obtaining the highest prices in the Kansas City markets. To give an idea of the extent of the cattle business in Eddy county, it may be stated that during one season, 30,000 head of steers were sold from the ranges for northern feeding grounds, and about the same number of beeves fattened on the ground were shipped, while some 15,000 head of yearlings were sold in the home markets at from \$15.50 to \$16.50 per head. The Eddy county cattle are generally bred into close Hereford grades, thus giving blood, bone and beef. In the county are 200,000 head of sheep, well graded to Merino and Shropshire strains, thus covering a wool and mutton cross. The annual wool product amounts to about 1,000,000 pounds.

The same conditions prevail in Chaves as in Eddy county. The fattening of young beef cattle on alfalfa is being extensively prosecuted near the town of Hagerman, and the whole county is becoming famous as a breeding ground for Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. The breeders of Herefords largely devote their attention to the raising of young bulls, with which to supply the home ranges, although the demand is extending to Mexico and Colorado. There is also considerable crossing between Herefords and Durhams. The cattle of Chaves county are valued at \$4,000,000, and the number of its sheep is placed at 250,000, while there are annually marketed about 1,500,000 pounds of wool and 500 carloads of beef cattle and sheep.

Colfax county also is acquiring fame in the breeding of fine cattle. Although 85,000 head of cattle graze on its mesas and in its valleys, it is best known for the high grade of Herefords raised on the stock farms of Charles Springer, near Springer, and W. C. Barnes, near Dorsey. Among the most heavily stocked ranges are those along the Red river in the Catskill and Vasquez region.

The estimate has been made that about 3,000,000 acres of mountain and table lands in Doña Ana county are devoted to grazing purposes, and this may well be a fact when it is known that 250,000 head of cattle and 150,000 sheep are ranging over its surface. Among the Organ and San Andreas mountains, in the eastern part of the county, considerable progress is being made in the breeding of high-grade Angora goats.

Grant county is especially prominent in the breeding of cattle and horses. In the neighborhood of \$800,000 worth of cattle are now shipped annually from the county. There are few extensive horse farms, their breeding generally being conducted in connection with the cattle ranches, much of the product consisting of ponies which are used by the cowboys and herders. Within Grant county are about 50,000 head of sheep, and the raising of hogs and goats is also carried on quite extensively. Good crops of corn are raised along the middle Gila, which, in default of an immediate market, is put into pork with profitable results. The raising of Angora goats is becoming quite important, and thousands of acres of rough mountainous country covered with a luxuriant growth of scrub oak (their favorite food) are being given over to the hardy browsers. The climatic conditions are also ideal for breeding and hair-growing. There are a number of flourishing goat ranches in Grant county, the largest, perhaps, in New Mexico and the Southwest being located about ten miles north of Silver City, under the proprietorship and management of the Bear Creek Angora Goat Company.

The eastern portion of Mora county is devoted almost entirely to stock raising, consisting largely of mesas well watered, grassed with nutritious gramma and blue joint, and broken by canyons into sheltering valleys. About 150,000 sheep, producing some 750,000 pounds of wool, 30,000 cattle and 6,000 goats, are supported by this noble stretch of range.

More than 3,000,000 acres in Otero county are open range, and over this vast public domain, as well as over numerous individual ranches, graze the 75,000 sheep, 40,000 cattle and 20,000 goats credited to this southern section of New Mexico. Wells are being drilled by the larger cattle owners, who are not already thus protected against a failure of water supply, and the ranges are well equipped with buildings and modern appliances, although the owners of the stock are generally residents of other counties. The Angora goat is especially prolific in the table lands and foot hills of Otero county, and the mohair crop is of a wonderfully fine and long variety.

San Juan is not a county of great open ranges, or one where it is feasible to conduct great live stock operations; the country is too diversified, two-thirds of it is included in the Navajo Indian reservation, and the balance is divided largely into river and mountain valleys. But for the dairyman and the small live stock dealer, for the breeder of fine cattle and the feeder of all kinds of stock, it is unsurpassed in New Mexico. Alfalfa is quite extensively cultivated in the valleys of the San Juan and its northern tributaries, and in the La Plata valley, especially, a large number of beef steers are fattened on it for the home and Kansas City markets. Hogs live throughout the winter on alfalfa hay, and thrive on the growing grass, only in the last stages of fattening requiring a little grain to harden the flesh. Nowhere else can hogs be raised cheaper, or more profitably. It is said, also, that it costs less to raise cattle, sheep and goats in San Juan county than in any other part of the West, as the herds and flocks are driven across the line into the fine stock ranges of southern Colorado, in the spring, and back again to their home feeding grounds in the winter, where they have the benefit of mild and open seasons. Half of the 100,000 sheep of the county are thus fed, and about 10,000 cattle annually. Many of the cattle are high-grade thoroughbreds, such as Short Horns, Herefords, Red Poles and Poled Angus. For dairy purposes many of the farmers are acquiring first-class Jerseys and Holsteins.

The C. C. Slaughter Cattle Company, of which George M. Slaughter of Roswell is general manager, was incorporated under the laws of Texas. In 1899 Mr. Slaughter came to the Territory and bought one thousand acres of farm lands, a mile and a half east of Roswell, then devoted to the raising of alfalfa and fruit. He put upon the ranch a herd of registered Hereford cattle headed by the famous Sir Bredmell, No. 63,685, champion of the Omaha Exposition of 1898; also the imported Ancient Briton, No. 55,749, World's Fair champion in 1893. He also had some twenty-four blue ribbon cows topped out of the best herds in the United States, including Viola II, valued at fourteen hundred dollars, and none of the cows cost less than five hundred dollars. The herd is now increased to forty head, and is headed by the bull, Columbus Slaughter, son of the famous Sir Bredmell. The bulls produced here are taken to Texas and put on high-grade Hereford cows, and bulls from this increase are used for the grading of Texas herds. Upon this one thousand acre farm there are produced annually some forty-five hundred tons of alfalfa, which is

used to winter six hundred bulls, which are in service on Texas ranches. The company also has about twenty thousand cattle in range in Texas. The saddle horses used on the four hundred thousand-acre ranch, located fifteen miles east of the New Mexico line, are brought here and wintered on the ranch, and are taken back to Texas in the spring. Upon this farm, near Roswell, there is also sixty acres in a commercial apple orchard, one-half of the apples being Ben Davis and the other half Missouri pippins, and they bore in the year 1906 for the first time.

The farm is irrigated by three ditches out of North Spring river, and is all under irrigation. The company also has five hundred acres on South Spring river, adjoining the famous Hagerman orchard. The Slaughter Company likewise owns thirteen hundred and sixty acres six miles south of Roswell, fenced and watered, and just outside the original district of the Hondo project, but will eventually be in the Hondo reservoir district. In addition, there is one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the town of Portales and one hundred and sixty acres under the Portales spring, which is sub-irrigated and is used for a hay meadow. All of the interests of this company in the Territory are managed by George M. Slaughter, who makes his residence in Roswell, and who is prominent and influential in business affairs. He is president of the American National Bank at Roswell, has extensive city interests and is individually interested in alfalfa lands comprising two hundred and forty acres.

George R. Urton, who, for a number of years, has been engaged in the cattle industry in New Mexico, was formerly identified with the Cass Land & Cattle Company, which was organized in Cass county, Missouri, at Pleasant Hill. The principal organizers were John C. Knorpp, living in Kansas City, Missouri, and Zenas Leonard, W. G. Urton, Ben Duncan, Lee Easley, Harvey Russell, Perry Craig, J. D. Cooley, William Meyers and one Choate, all of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Of these, Mr. Easley received cattle near Fort Griffin, Texas, and drove them across the staked plains to the ranch, sixty miles north of Roswell, in the spring of 1884. George Urton and J. D. Cooley assisted in driving the first band to this country, numbering about twenty-three hundred head. They drove these cattle in the spring of 1884 and thus established the cattle industry of this part of the Territory. Lee Easley was the prime mover in the enterprise and the first manager, and continued to act in that capacity for two years, after which Mr. Cooley was manager for a year. On the expiration of that period W. G. Urton was made manager, and so continued until 1901, since which time Mr. Cooley has been manager. This is now one of the largest cattle industries in the country, with over twenty thousand head of cattle.

After the organization of the company George R. Urton became one of its stockholders, and so continued until 1898, when he sold out. During that time he also acted as range foreman. In 1898 he purchased a ranch about sixteen miles northwest of Roswell and engaged in the stock business on his own account, there remaining until 1900, when he sold the ranch to C. L. Ballard. In the winter of 1900 he embarked in the cattle business near Kenna and bought a ranch on which he now has about six hundred head of cattle. He favors the lease law, for under existing conditions the stockmen do not know where their cattle are, and under the law they would then be in a position to know just where their cattle are,



G R Urton

they would be more tangible property and they could realize more on them. Mr. Urton is well known among the cattlemen of the southwest, and as a pioneer in the introduction of this industry into New Mexico, as well as one of its present representatives, he deserves mention in this volume.

John Simpson Chisum, for many years known as the cattle king of America, made his home in the eastern section of New Mexico for a long period, and his strenuous career was so closely interwoven with the pioneer history of the Territory that it is almost impossible to separate the personal and the general history into two distinct narratives. For this reason we find it advisable to enter more fully upon the details of his exciting life than will be found the case in referring to most of his contemporaries. The story of his life, however, has never half been told, and, if written in detail, would present a clear, correct and forceful picture of pioneer times with the various characteristics of frontier life with all of its dangers, its privations, its horrors, its pleasures and its prosperity.

John S. Chisum was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, August 15, 1824, the eldest son of Claiborne C. and Lucy (Chisum) Chisum. He died December 23, 1884, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and was buried at Paris, Texas, on Christmas day. The family comes of Scotch ancestry and was founded on American soil in Virginia, but representatives of the name removed to Tennessee during the colonial epoch in our country's history. The name was originally spelled Chisholm, but was changed by an army officer to the present form, through the war department, at the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812.

John S. Chisum, who undoubtedly was the most extensive cattle dealer of the United States, and probably in the world during his time, removed from Tennessee to Texas with his parents in 1837, and from that time forward until his death was closely associated with the development and upbuilding of the southwest. He was the first contractor in Paris, Texas, and built the first court house there. He owned the town site and a vast area of land adjoining. He was county clerk of Lamar county, Texas, for eight years, and in 1854 he embarked in the cattle business on a limited scale in connection with a partner. He first purchased beef with another man, who furnished most of the money, and the cattle were driven to Louisiana for sale. He was thus engaged for two or three years and was then trading in cattle on the shares for others, all under one brand, in north central Texas. About 1857 he began operating in the cattle interests in Denton county, Texas, where he remained until 1863, when he drove some stock, about ten thousand head, to Concho county, Texas, placing them on a ranch which he had purchased there. He was interested in this enterprise on shares with E. B. Peters, Christopher Fitzgerald, John Orr, Decatur Clampett and Marcus and Otley. In 1867 he located on a ranch on Four-Mile Bend on the Pecos, thirty-one miles north of Roswell, and four miles below Bosque Grande.

That winter Mr. Chisum had a contract with the government for ten thousand head of beef for the Navajo Indians at Fort Sumner. He suffered heavy losses through Indian depredations, for the red men were constantly making raids upon his herds, stampeding them and driving off a large number of cattle. He wintered at the Bosque Grande camp

and returned to Coleman county, Texas, in the spring of 1868, to get the cattle to fill his contract, which he did at a heavy financial loss.

Mr. Chisum took up his abode permanently in New Mexico in 1872. At Bosque Grande he had general headquarters, built good houses, established a store, and otherwise perfected arrangements for conducting an extensive cattle business. He also had a store at Trickham, Coleman county, Texas. Other men who had cattle near him in New Mexico at the time were Frank Wilbern, who built the first house in Roswell, and Van Smith, also of Roswell. They were partners in a general store there in 1870. In 1873, Mr. Chisum conducted a ranch two miles above Carlsbad, on which he had eleven thousand head of cattle brought in from Concho county, Texas, and fifteen thousand at Bosque Grande. In 1874 he drove some cattle to Arizona, but as they were not paid for by the man who had contracted for them, he sold them to the United States government for the Indians. He had previously had several contracts with the government for supplying beef to the red men. In 1874 he was awarded a contract for about four hundred head for the Mescalero Apaches, and in 1875 had a contract for about six thousand head for the San Carlos Apaches in Arizona.

Again and again the Indians made raids upon his ranches, and his men had constantly to be on the alert to protect the cattle and horses from the thieving propensities of the red race. In 1863, on the Concho, thieves took between eleven and twelve hundred head of cattle owned by Mr. Chisum and others, and started for old Mexico. Near Horsehead Crossing, on the Pecos river, Mr. Chisum, Frank Tanksley, Abe Hunter and Robert K. Wiley, in pursuit, overtook the thieves and had a fight there. The thieves ran, leaving all they had. Three of their number, however, were killed and the cattle were brought back. One of the most serious losses he sustained was in June, 1868, when eleven hundred and sixty-five head of cattle were stolen by the Mescalero Apaches. He had a contract to deliver to the government, at thirty-five dollars per head, this number of cattle, and had bought them at Trickham, Texas, for eighteen dollars each in gold. He started to drive the herd to Fort Sumner, there to receive the agreed sum of thirty-five dollars per head, and he lacked but two hundred miles of reaching his destination when he was attacked by the Apaches and the entire herd was stolen in the Guadalupe mountains. Previously he had had several losses, as a lessee of cattle, and had also lost many horses. On the 18th of November, 1874, Indians stole seventy-five of his horses at Comanche Spring in Chaves county, New Mexico. On the 15th of July, 1874, they stole one hundred and fifty horses at Bosque Grande, and on the same day stole sixty-five horses twelve miles above Bosque Grande. In every case the Indians swarmed in hordes, there being too many to be fought. On every raid the Indians went in large numbers, so that the ranchmen, who were widely scattered, had little or no opportunity to protect themselves against their enemy. Mr. Chisum also had one hundred and thirty-five head of horses stolen by the white men south of Roswell. In 1877 four hundred head of cattle were stolen at Seven Rivers by white thieves, some of the cattle being owned by Mr. Chisum and some by Robert K. Wiley. It was not only the stock, but also the ranchmen and their employes who were frequently in danger. On various occasions Indians killed men working for Mr. Chisum. On

the 18th of August, 1873, they murdered Newt Huggins on Huggins arroyo, and in October, 1874, they killed Jack Holt.

In 1876, Mr. Chisum drove six thousand head of steers to Fort Dodge, Kansas, and four thousand head of cattle to Arizona, and he had 8,226 calves branded in 1876, besides between four and five thousand on the range which he could not get to brand. His brand was a long bar on the side called the "Rail," and an earmark, called the "Jinglebob." After leaving Denton county his first brand was a half circle P, which he had used before he came to New Mexico. He also had a brand in 1865 of two parallel bars. In 1879 he changed his brand to a capital U, high on the left shoulder. Among the slaves owned by Mr. Chisum was a young negro, now known in Roswell as Frank Chisum. He was purchased by Mr. Chisum in 1861, at the age of four years, and when liberated elected to remain with his old master, to whom he was very devoted. He was an eyewitness to many of the tragic and stirring scenes in the pioneer history of the Pecos valley, and at the present time, on account of his remarkable memory for names and dates, is regarded by the citizens of Roswell as the most reliable authority on the early history of that section.

Mr. Chisum never married and left an estate, in value, amounting to about five hundred thousand dollars. In 1875 he owned seventy-five thousand head of cattle, besides 9,231 calves and six thousand mavericks or unbranded calves. He was unquestionably the largest individual cattle owner in the United States, and possibly in the world. He started when only eight years of age with absolutely nothing, and in his boyhood he picked cotton for a living. He continually extended the scope of his activities, investing more and more largely in land and cattle, until his operations exceeded those of any other cattle dealer of the United States, and possibly of the entire world.

In many of the accounts of the troubles, known as the Lincoln county war, the writers have made it appear that John S. Chisum was personally a participant in that bloody struggle. Careful research on the part of the writer of this history has resulted in the accumulation of convincing evidence that not only was Mr. Chisum not a participant in that conflict, but that at no time, from the killing of the first man to the end of the so-called war, was any man employed by him engaged in any manner in the outrages referred to with his sanction or with his permission. It is true, however, that certain individuals who had been associated with him in the cattle business were either drawn into the war or entered the fight voluntarily, but at no time during the years 1877, 1878 or 1879 did Mr. Chisum take any part whatever in the bloody scenes inaugurated by "Billy the Kid," in revenge for the killing of the latter's friend and benefactor, Tunstel. The account of the Lincoln county war, which will be found elsewhere, is based entirely upon the most trustworthy information obtainable from eye-witnesses and participants, who are still living in New Mexico and Texas. Mr. Chisum was a Royal Arch Mason.

The Victorio Land and Cattle Company, of which H. A. Jastro, of Bakersfield, California, is president, and which has its main office in Deming, is the greatest corporation operated in cattle in the southwest. The range covers most of the country from Silver City south into old Mexico, and includes many different ranches. This company raise, purchase and ship from 15,000 to 20,000 head of cattle per year. The number

of head on the ranges can only be estimated. The company has effectually "frozen out" all competition in the territory it occupies.

Cattle Organizations and "White Caps" of the Early Eighties.—In the early eighties the cattle men of Bernalillo, Santa Fé, San Miguel and other counties in the central portion of the Territory were continually aggravated, and not a little alarmed, at the bold and wholesale thieveries perpetrated on their herds and flocks. The Mexicans were very bitter toward the Americans, who were coming in large numbers and threatening to monopolize the ranges and the business generally. Among the strongest organizations formed in these troublous times by live stock raisers, irrespective of nationality, was that known as the Central New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association. It was formed at Albuquerque in April, 1884, and although its purposes were represented to be for the general development of the industry, it was tacitly understood that primarily it was an organization for defense against cattle thieves.

At that time the largest company operating in central New Mexico, and one of the most important in the Southwest, was the Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Company, which had been organized in New Haven, Connecticut, during the year 1883. It was heavily capitalized, had for its chief spirit Wilson Waddingham, and for ten years after its organization conducted extensive cattle operations on the ancient Montoya Grant. It finally consolidated with two other companies, and with them controlled over a million acres of choice grazing land. The business of the company in New Mexico was placed under the management of Stephen E. Booth, who had come to the Territory with Mr. Waddingham in 1883.

After the sale of the entire New Mexico interests of this corporation to two residents of New York City, Mr. Waddingham and others visited Europe with the expectation of floating the bonds of a new company; but Baring Brothers, the banking firm upon which they had relied for the promotion of the gigantic enterprise, failed soon after their arrival, and further negotiations ceased. A committee on liquidation and reorganization was soon afterward appointed, and the interests of all concerned were finally consolidated.

When Judge Booth first came to the Territory in the interest of the Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Company, the sheep men, mostly Mexicans, were engaged in a bitter conflict with the cattle men. The natives, having resolved to maintain the open ranges, were everywhere cutting the fences which had been erected by the cattle ranchmen in their endeavors to confine their stock within some kind of limits and partially protect it against the alarming inroad of thieves. Soon after becoming a resident of New Mexico and San Miguel county, Judge Booth was elected chairman of the Board of Commissioners, thereby wielding a wide influence in what was then the largest county in the Territory. An organization known as the "White Caps," was formed among the natives, its objects being to manage their interests systematically, and "cut out" the disorder and riot. But it soon became the tool of Felix Martinez and other Mexican politicians, and the public peace and the cattle interests were threatened more seriously than ever. Many miles of fence were cut, and the Mexicans began quarreling among themselves and murdering each other, as well as threatening the lives of Americans. At this crisis Judge Booth and others appealed to Governor Thornton, who lent them one hundred arms,

to be used in case of dire need. The County Commissioners called a meeting to devise means of protection, but the convention was captured by Martinez and his White Caps, and although Judge Booth was chairman and the governor made a speech, the subject matter was postponed. The proposed action of the meeting aroused the worst element among the Mexicans against Judge Booth, and his escape from personal violence was most remarkable.

After this stormy meeting the chairman of the County Commissioners stored the 100 rifles and 1,000 cartridges he had received from the governor in the court house, which the White Caps had threatened. Sheriff Don Lorenzo Lopez had orders to fire upon them if they appeared with lawless intent; but it seems that he used the men furnished him for the protection of county property, to guard his own home. At midnight the White Caps, to the number of 122, bravely appeared at the court house, thence quietly repaired to the sheriff's house, and thence marched back to East Las Vegas without committing any depredations; thus showing their defiance of the constituted authorities. But up to the time of the following election there was considerable fighting among themselves. That even passed without serious results, although armed men were present and a railing had been erected in the court room, where Judge Booth and his fellow commissioners were to canvass the returns. Perhaps the open preparations which had been made for trouble averted it, and it may be that the victory of the Mexican element at the election had something to do with ending the worst of the trouble.

John van Houten, who has general charge of the affairs of the Maxwell Land Grant Association, which he directs from the office of that corporation in Raton, is a native of Holland and a son of one of the principal stockholders of the company. He came to America as a youth, and for some time "rode the range" and roughed it generally. As he became better acquainted with the western country and the characteristics of its people, and principally with the affairs of the famous Maxwell Land Grant, his love for the work grew, and when he was finally asked to take charge of the practical operations of the company he was well qualified for the task. He has demonstrated unusual executive ability and during the past two or three years, since the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railway Company entered the field and purchased a vast coal district upon the grant, he has been one of the busiest men in New Mexico. He has since occupied the position of vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company.

New Mexico finds its chief source of revenue in its mining and cattle interests, and John W. Turner is connected with the cattle industry, being well known as a rancher of Elizabethtown. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors connected with agricultural interests. His preliminary education was supplemented by four years' study in the University of Michigan, where he pursued a literary course. He afterward engaged in teaching in Missouri and Kansas. In 1874 he arrived in Moreno valley above Elizabethtown, removing to this section of the country for the benefit of his wife's health. He then engaged in teaching school for one winter and in mining for four years, when, recognizing the possibilities of the country for cattle raising, he turned his at-

tention to ranching. He has been a leader in progressive movements which have wrought a wonderful development in agricultural and kindred interests in this part of the country. He introduced the first mowing machine into the valley, also the first thresher and binder, and he has carried on his work along most modern lines of progress. He purchased his land from the Maxwell Land Grant Company immediately after the confirmation of the grant, securing twenty-five hundred acres, of which three hundred acres is under irrigation and produces splendid crops, while upon the ranch he has large herds of cattle. His family comprises eight children.

As an example of what is possible by the application of correct methods in the cultivation of formerly arid and unproductive land when placed under irrigation, the noteworthy record made by Oscar C. Snow, of Mesilla Park, known as the "Alfalfa King" of New Mexico, will serve sufficiently. In 1893, at the age of twenty years, a year before his graduation from the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, with borrowed money he leased a small tract of land near Mesilla Park—about one hundred acres—part of which he set out to alfalfa. In 1896 he made his first purchase—one hundred and six acres—all of which he irrigated and put under alfalfa. Some years he cut four crops of this staple from each acre, some years five crops—oftener the latter number. The average total annual cutting per acre is from five to six tons. This, it should be borne in mind, has been the result of the employment of the very uncertain waterflow of the Rio Grande before the United States government undertook the construction of the gigantic irrigation planned in 1905. Sometimes he would secure sufficient water for his needs—oftener he would not. When the supply was abundant a yield of two tons per acre per cutting sometimes resulted.

Starting with a trifle over one hundred acres in 1896, with the profits from his alfalfa culture, Mr. Snow purchased an additional hundred acres in 1897, another hundred in 1898 and another hundred in 1899. Nearly every acre of the land he bought was "wild," arid, uncultivated desert land, with its only value for agricultural purposes in the prospective. He has thus cleared, cultivated and irrigated nearly eight hundred of the thousand acres that he owns and is now (1906) preparing to place under water as much more as he is able to purchase. At a conservative estimate his property is worth about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

At the request of the department of agriculture, Mr. Snow has made experiments with other products, notably with macaroni wheat. In 1900 he sowed eleven bushels of the seed of this wheat furnished by the government, on about twelve acres of land. With imperfect irrigation the yield was above forty bushels to the acre. In 1905 he made a similar experiment in dwarf milo maize (commonly known as Kafir corn), and the results attained led him to believe that this product ultimately will be even more valuable than alfalfa as a general stock feed.

The success which has attended the labors of Mr. Snow is exceptional, it is true, but for two principal reasons only. First, he made a careful scientific study of one subject—alfalfa culture. Second, he became one of a relatively small number of agriculturists who found he could secure from the very poor irrigating system upon which he depended a reasonable volume of water part of the time—though not all that he wanted part of



Oscar C. Snow

the time, nor a modicum all of the time. The lack of water at the proper moment has been a serious drawback to him, though not so serious as in the cases of farmers more remote from the source of the heretofore limited and very uncertain supply.

Mr. Snow was born in Atchison county, Missouri, November 24, 1872, and is a son of Oliver K. and Susan (Poe) Snow. From 1876 to 1878 he lived in Denver with his parents, and from 1878 to 1882 he lived in various parts of Texas. Settling in El Paso in 1882 he attended school there, and at Addsan College, at Weatherford, Texas. In 1888 the family removed to Chamberino, New Mexico, and in 1889 to Mesilla Park. Entering the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, he made a special study of the comparative nutritive value of stock foods, being graduated with the first class leaving that institution in 1894, his thesis being upon the subject of food value in alfalfa. November 4, 1891, he married Marie Macgregor, a native of Beaufort, South Carolina, and a daughter of James E. Macgregor, now of Mesilla Park. Mr. Snow is a member of the Mesilla Valley Chamber of Commerce, a charter member and vice-president of the Water Users' Association of Doña Ana county, and is a trustee of the New Mexico Institute for the Blind at Alamogordo. Mr. Snow is president of the First National Bank of Las Cruces, the only national bank in Doña Ana county. He is one of the most conspicuous examples of the self-made young man now living in the Southwest, and his career offers great encouragement to other young men who start out in life with no greater equipment than he possessed at the outset of his career.

Clifton Chisholm, one of the most prominent business men of Chaves county, has been a resident of New Mexico since the 11th of February, 1901. Soon after his arrival here he purchased of Frank Divers the old J. M. Miller place, located ten miles southeast of Roswell, consisting of eight hundred acres, and there he embarked in the business of raising swine. Three years ago, in 1903, he added a tract of twelve hundred acres to his original purchase, thus making him the owner of a valuable farm of two thousand two hundred acres, all in one tract, and which is watered from his own ditch, four miles long, the water being taken from the North Spring river. The nucleus of his present large business was one hundred and eighty brood sows, but in the following year this number was increased to six hundred, and from that time on his possessions have gradually increased until he is now the owner of three thousand head of hogs, while in 1905 the number reached as high as sixty-five hundred head. During the past ten months he has marketed in Kansas City about five thousand fat hogs. He feeds on alfalfa and fattens on grain, and no finer animals can be found than those from the Chisholm ranch. This is the largest hog ranch in the world where the animals are kept up in quarters. It is Mr. Chisholm's intention, however, to close out this branch of business, on account of the lack of food, and turn his attention to sheep raising. Over four hundred acres of this large ranch is devoted to orchard purposes, where apples alone are raised.

W. J. Borland, manager of the Las Animas Land & Cattle Company at Las Palomas, Sierra county, was born and reared near Oakland, California, and his preliminary education acquired in Oakland public and high schools, was supplemented by study in Berkley College, in that state. He became acquainted with the cattle business in California by actual experi-

ence on the ranch, and in 1900 accepted the position of manager with the Las Animas Land & Cattle Company, which was established in Sierra county in 1882 and incorporated the same year. The home ranch is at Las Palomas and Nathan Grara, the first manager, was succeeded by W. S. Hopewell, the predecessor of Mr. Borland. The company has been breeding up the cattle of the country and has introduced some fine strains, making a hardy beef cattle. Mr. Borland has the business well systematized, knows the number of head of cattle on the ranch and is closely studying the best methods of improving the breed, so that higher market prices may be obtained. He belongs to Silver City Lodge No. 14, B. P. O. E.

BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS.

Some of the more important corporations formed for the promotion of the material interests of the Territory, aside from chartered railroads, mining companies and banking institutions, with the date of their charters, location and capital stock, are as follows:

- Mesilla Ferry Company, Mesilla, February 1, 1866, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Wool Manufacturing Company, January 28, 1863, \$750,000.
 Rio Grande Company, January 31, 1860, \$100,000.
 Santa Fe Artesian Well Company, February 4, 1854, \$10,000.
 San Miguel Leather Manufacturing Company, January 31, 1891, \$50,000.
 San Miguel Wool Manufacturing Company, January 31, 1891, \$100,000.
 Abo Land Company, Albuquerque, July 10, 1901, \$20,000.
 Absolute Chemical Company, Albuquerque, December 19, 1890, \$50,000.
 Acme Fence Company, Raton, June 25, 1890, \$30,000.
 Acme Live Stock Company, Tusas, May 9, 1899, \$1,000,000.
 Acoma Land and Cattle Company (Mo.), Albuquerque, May 26, 1884, \$300,000.
 Adams Cattle Company, Vermejo, June 22, 1903, \$200,000.
 Ætna Building Association, Las Vegas, September 13, 1899, \$1,000,000.
 Agua Chiquita Reservoir and Irrigating Company, Weed, June 30, 1890, \$100,000.
 Alamogordo Building and Loan Association, Alamogordo, November 22, 1900, \$100,000.
 Alamogordo Improvement Company, Hueco, April 5, 1898, \$500,000.
 Alamogordo Land and Cattle Company, Las Vegas, March 3, 1887, \$100,000.
 Alamogordo Lumber Company, Alamogordo, May 19, 1898, \$200,000.
 Alamogordo Waterworks Company, Alamogordo, May 9, 1903, \$300,000.
 Albuquerque Bridge Company, Albuquerque, November 24, 1879, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Building and Loan Association, Albuquerque, July 18, 1887, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Commercial Club Building Association, Albuquerque, May 24, 1890, \$60,000.
 Albuquerque Ditching and Irrigation Company, Albuquerque, January 8, 1884, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Electric Light Company, Albuquerque, March 10, 1881, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Foundry and Machine Works, Albuquerque, September 25, 1902, \$50,000.
 Albuquerque Gas Company, Albuquerque, December 31, 1880, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Company (Colorado), Albuquerque, November 17, 1902, \$200,000.
 Albuquerque Hotel and Opera House Company, Albuquerque, February 11, 1882, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Improvement Company, Albuquerque, July 1, 1884, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Irrigating and Ditch Improvement Company, Albuquerque, January 9, 1886, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Irrigation Canal and Improvement Company, Albuquerque, March 7, 1893, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Irrigating Canal and Land Company, Albuquerque, April 13, 1889, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Irrigation Company, Albuquerque, December 29, 1896, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Land Association, Albuquerque, December 3, 1887, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Land and Water Company, Albuquerque, October 11, 1887, \$2,000,000.
 Albuquerque Mountain Water Company, Albuquerque, August 17, 1882, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque-Navajo Oil Company, Albuquerque, July 3, 1901, \$1,000,000.

- Albuquerque Power Company, Albuquerque, November 1, 1883, \$50,000.
 Albuquerque Real Estate and Improvement Company, Albuquerque, November 22, 1892, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Safety Railway Switch and Rail Joint Company, Albuquerque, May 9, 1893, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Stock Yards, Meat Canning, Slaughtering and Refrigerating Company, Albuquerque, January 22, 1886, \$300,000.
 Albuquerque Townsite Company, Albuquerque, March 28, 1889, \$100,000.
 Albuquerque Wool Scouring Mills, Albuquerque, April 3, 1905, \$75,000.
 Albuquerque Water Company, Albuquerque, August 25, 1882, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Water Supply Company, Albuquerque, March 29, 1882, \$200,000.
 Albuquerque Water Works Company, Albuquerque, March 4, 1882, \$200,000.
 Albuquerque Consolidated Water Works Company, Albuquerque, September 18, 1882, \$500,000.
 Albuquerque Mountain Water Company, Albuquerque, August 17, 1882, \$500,000.
 Aluminum and Vehicles Wheels Company, Albuquerque, March 5, 1894, \$2,500,000.
 American Blab and Rubber Company, Tucumcari, June 16, 1904, \$200,000.
 American Cattle Company, Bernalillo County, September 16, 1882, \$500,000.
 American Crude Oil Company, Las Cruces, July 17, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 American Lumber Company, Albuquerque, December 20, 1901, \$8,000,000.
 American Meat Company, Las Vegas, July 27, 1889, \$25,000,000.
 American Oyster Carrier Company, Albuquerque, October 19, 1901, \$300,000.
 American Bohemian Association, Socorro, December 28, 1905, \$1,000,000.
 American Valley Company, Santa Fé, August 2, 1886, \$500,000.
 Animas, La Plata and San Juan Irrigating Canal Company, Ohio, May 9, 1887, \$150,000.
 Animas River Land and Irrigating Company, Aztec, February 28, 1898, \$250,000.
 Anton Chico Irrigating Ditch Company, San Miguel County, July 9, 1890, \$5,000,000.
 Apache Valley Irrigation Company, Clayton, October 23, 1890, \$250,000.
 Arid Land Reservoir Company, Roswell, August 10, 1901, \$250,000.
 Artesia Improvement Company, Artesia, July 25, 1903, \$50,000.
 Artesia Water, Power and Light Company, Artesia, August 29, 1903, \$100,000.
 Aztec Land and Cattle Company, Santa Fé, September 4, 1885, \$100,000.
 Aztec Oil Company, Gallup, October 17, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 Aztec Oil and Development Company, Aztec, August 29, 1901, \$200,000.
 Ballard Land and Cattle Company, Roswell, December 18, 1900, \$30,000.
 The Becker Company, Belen, December 24, 1902, \$200,000.
 Belen Town and Improvement Company, Belen, August 7, 1903, \$40,000.
 Bell Ranch Company, Las Vegas, April 14, 1890, \$5,000,000.
 Bell Ranch Land and Irrigation Company, San Miguel County, September 16, 1882, \$2,500,000.
 Benham Indian Trading Company, Albuquerque, August 4, 1903, \$50,000.
 Bernalillo County Water and Improvement Company, Albuquerque, June 25, 1890, \$200,000.
 Bernalillo Ditch and Irrigating Company, Albuquerque, January 7, 1881, \$250,000.
 Bernalillo Gas Company, Albuquerque, March 2, 1881, \$100,000.
 Bernalillo Oil Company, Wingate, January 20, 1901, \$5,000,000.
 Bland Milling Company, Bland, March 11, 1897, \$50,000.
 Blethen Lumber Company, Catskill, September 13, 1893, \$50,000.
 L. W. Bill Lumber Company, Deming, August 19, 1881, \$150,000.
 Blossburg Mercantile Company, Raton, March 25, 1895, \$90,000.
 Blue Water Land and Irrigation Company, Fort Wingate, October 16, 1894, \$500,000.
 Bonaventure Industrial Company, Silver City, September 29, 1891, \$100,000.
 G. W. Bond & Brother, Espanola, May 22, 1903, \$500,000.
 Bosque Grande Ditch Company, Roswell, June 14, 1888, \$50,000.
 Bosque Redondo Irrigation Company, Fort Sumner, March 10, 1891, \$50,000.
 Boston-Albuquerque Oil Company, Albuquerque, December 14, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 Boston and New Mexico Cattle Company, Santa Fé, January 20, 1882, \$2,000,000.
 B. R. Canon Ditch Company, Lincoln County, December 17, 1884, \$500,000.
 Brazito Development and Power Company, Las Cruces, October 21, 1904, \$300,000.
 Broadway Land and Investment Company, Albuquerque, August 3, 1892, \$40,000.
 Brown and Manzanares Company, Las Vegas, July 15, 1885, \$150,000.

- Canaigre Cultivating Company, Hudson, November 11, 1895, \$500,000.
 Capital Light and Power Company, Santa Fé, June 24, 1902, \$500,000.
 Carlsbad Syndicate Oil Company, Carlsbad, May 17, 1901, \$500,000.
 Carrizozo Capital Ranch Company, Limited (England), White Oaks, May 23, 1884, 80,000 pounds.
 Cerrillos Gas and Water Company, Cerrillos, February 14, 1882, \$100,000.
 Charles Springer & Company, Springer, September 3, 1901, \$100,000.
 Cibola Land and Cattle Company, Fort Wingate, January 26, 1883, \$250,000.
 Cimarron Cattle Company, Cimarron, February 19, 1881, \$60,000.
 Citizens Water Works Company, Socorro, December 6, 1881, \$1,000,000.
 City Water Works Company, Carlsbad, July 3, 1893, \$100,000.
 Clayton Town Company, Clayton, January 14, 1890, \$50,000.
 Cochiti Ferry Company, Pena Blanca, May 2, 1894, \$500,000.
 Colorado and New Mexico Oil and Land Company, Santa Rosa, November 20, 1902, \$1,000,000.
 Colorado Telephone and Telegraph Company, Albuquerque, March 26, 1885, \$200,000.
 Columbia Asphaltum and Petroleum Company, Santa Rosa, May 2, 1902, \$500,000.
 Columbia Savings and Loan Association, Santa Fé, January 18, 1890, \$1,000,000.
 Comrey Oil Company, White Oaks, December 1, 1902, \$300,000.
 Consolidated Cattle and Land Company, Santa Fé, January 4, 1890, \$400,000.
 Consolidated Land, Cattle Raising and Wool Growing Company, Santa Fé, October 10, 1872, \$10,000,000.
 Consolidated Oil and Fuel Company of New Mexico, Las Vegas, August 17, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 Co-operative Building and Loan Association, Albuquerque, August 16, 1888, \$1,000,000.
 Cosmopolitan Petroleum Company, Albuquerque, December 7, 1883, \$350,000.
 C. N. Cotton Company, Gallup, December 29, 1902, \$100,000.
 Crystal Ice Company, Albuquerque, September 24, 1890, \$100,000.
 La Cueva Ranch Company, La Cueva, September 6, 1883, \$150,000.
 Chaves County Telephone Company, Hagerman, November 16, 1905, \$50,000.
 Commercial Telephone Company, Las Cruces, April 10, 1905, \$100,000.
 Deming City Water Company, Deming, November 13, 1905, \$100,000.
 Dambmann Cattle Company, Las Vegas, September 12, 1883, \$100,000.
 Delano and Dwyer Cattle Company, Raton, June 10, 1885, \$1,000,000.
 De Mier Electric Train Signal Company, Albuquerque, April 10, 1887, \$500,000.
 Deming Artesian Water Company, Deming, January 10, 1884, \$50,000.
 Deming Land and Water Company, Deming, August 3, 1892, \$700,000.
 Deming Real Estate and Improvement Company, Deming, August 24, 1901, \$500,000.
 Deming Waterworks Company, Deming, April 2, 1884, \$50,000.
 Democrat Printing and Publishing Company, Albuquerque, December 29, 1882, \$25,000.
 Durango Land and Colonization Company, Las Vegas, July 22, 1889, \$1,000,000.
 Durango and New Mexico Oil Company, Aztec, August 5, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 Durango Telephone Company, Las Vegas, July 22, 1882, \$200,000.
 Eagle Tail Cattle Company, Colfax County, October 28, 1882, \$100,000.
 Eastern Financial Security Company, Las Vegas, May 26, 1897, \$10,000,000.
 East-Side Hotel Company, Las Vegas, August 23, 1882, \$200,000.
 Eddy and Bissell Livestock Company, Seven Rivers, March 13, 1884, \$320,000.
 Eddy Building Company, Carlsbad, July 3, 1893, \$100,000.
 Eddy Building and Loan Association, Carlsbad, October 11, 1890, \$1,000,000.
 Eddy Electric and Ice Company, Carlsbad, December 2, 1893, \$50,000.
 Eddy Water Works Company, Carlsbad, May 23, 1892, \$100,000.
 El Capitan Land and Cattle Company, Fort Stanton, April 20, 1885, \$300,000.
 El Capitan Orchard Company, Roswell, June 8, 1896, \$250,000.
 Electric Light Company, Albuquerque, May 23, 1885, \$100,000.
 Elks Leaseholding Company, Albuquerque, June 17, 1904, \$60,000.
 Employees' Savings and Building Association, Las Vegas, August 11, 1903, \$500,000.
 Espanola Irrigation Company, Santa Fé, September 10, 1894, \$200,000.
 European Silico Mica Composition Company, Albuquerque, May 16, 1891, \$100,000.
 Farmington Awning Company, Farmington, April 17, 1896, \$20,000.

- Faywood Hot Springs and Ranch Company, Hudson Hot Springs, June 5, 1900, \$120,000.
- Felix Land and Cattle Company, Roswell, May 7, 1900 \$700,000.
- Felix Land and Water Company, Lincoln, May 27, 1891, \$100,000.
- Fidelity Oil Company, Silver City, April 6, 1901, \$2,000,000.
- Fidelity Savings Association (formerly Fidelity Building and Loan Association), Las Vegas, March 7, 1896, \$1,000,000.
- First New Mexican Reservoir and Irrigation Company, Roswell, January 18, 1889, \$400,000.
- Fort Sumner Land and Canal Company, Las Vegas, April 4, 1903, \$200,000.
- Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Company, Fort Sumner, November 19, 1885, \$500,000.
- Four Mile Irrigation Company, Carlsbad, December 30, 1902, \$50,000.
- Fruit Vale Irrigation Colony, Las Vegas, December 11, 1893, \$250,000.
- Galisteo Water Company, Las Vegas, February 26, 1890, \$100,000.
- Gallup Electric Light Company, Gallup, January 7, 1904, \$50,000.
- Genovera Fruit Company, Las Cruces, October 16, 1890, \$100,000.
- Gila Land and Live Stock Company, Silver City, July 30, 1902, \$200,000.
- Gila River Irrigation Company, Silver City, February 15, 1894, \$100,000.
- Godair Cattle Company, Roswell, May 21, 1903, \$150,000.
- Godman Brake and Manufacturing Company, Albuquerque, May 14, 1898, \$500,000.
- Goodrich Cattle Raising Company, Las Vegas, March 16, 1888, \$500,000.
- Grand Canal Company, Farmington, November 29, 1889, \$30,000.
- Grant County Pipe Line, Real Estate and Cattle Company, Silver City, May 10, 1887, \$1,500,000.
- Great Southwest Improvement Company, Santa Fé, September 4, 1885, \$100,000.
- Great Western Oil Company of New Mexico, Silver City, August 5, 1901, \$1,000,000.
- Greene's Vineyard Company, Eddy County, December 26, 1893, \$100,000.
- Gross, Kelly & Company (formerly Gross, Blackwell & Company), Las Vegas, January 14, 1898, \$300,000.
- Hagerman Irrigation and Land Company (Colorado), Carlsbad, September 16, 1889, \$300,000.
- Hansford Land and Cattle Company (Scotland), Roswell, December 8, 1882, 126,000 pounds.
- High Land Irrigation Company, Las Cruces, November 21, 1892, \$50,000.
- Home Oil Company, Farmington, January 11, 1902, \$1,000,000.
- Hondo Reservoir Canal and Irrigation Company, Roswell, April 8, 1896, \$200,000.
- Hudson Hot Spring and Sanitarium Company, Hudson, February 11, 1895, \$50,000.
- Hyde Exploring Expedition of New Mexico, Farmington, January 7, 1903, \$250,000.
- Improvement and Investment Company, Springer, December 22, 1886, \$500,000.
- International Cereal Company, Golden, May 31, 1898, \$1,000,000.
- Investment Corporation of Mexico, Deming, April 18, 1892, \$1,200,000.
- Jackson-Galbraith-Foxworth Company, Alamogordo, December 14, 1903, \$200,000.
- Jamez Hot Springs Mineral, Industrial and Improvement Company, Santa Fé, January 7, 1881, \$1,000,000.
- Joyce-Fruit Company, Roswell, April 14, 1903, \$250,000.
- Keystone Land and Cattle Company, Colfax County, May 3, 1886, \$300,000.
- Kingston and Black Range Toll Wagon Road Company, Kingston, November 22, 1888, \$10,000.
- Kingston and Deming Wagon and Toll Road Company, Kingston, February 14, 1883, \$25,000.
- Kingston Water Company, Kingston, March 16, 1887, \$50,000.
- Laguna Land and Irrigation Company, Laguna, May 25, 1895, \$200,000.
- Laguna Valley Company, San Marcial, December 10, 1886, \$1,500,000.
- Lake Ranch Cattle Company, Springer, March 17, 1884, \$300,000.
- La Luz Irrigating and Improvement Company, La Luz, February 27, 1893, \$45,000.
- La Plata Ditch Company, La Plata, June 20, 1891, \$420,000.
- Las Cruces Sanitarium Company, Las Cruces, February 2, 1893, \$100,000.
- Las Cruces Water Works Company, Las Cruces, May 25, 1887, \$50,000.
- Las Cruces Electric Light and Ice Company, Las Cruces, January 30, 1905, \$50,000.
- Las Vegas Brewing Association, Las Vegas, June 15, 1882, \$50,000.
- Las Vegas Brewing Company, Las Vegas, November 10, 1887, \$50,000.
- Las Vegas Building and Loan Association, Las Vegas, January 13, 1881, \$100,000.
- Las Vegas Electric Light Company, Las Vegas, January 29, 1886, \$60,000.

- Las Vegas Gas and Coke Company, Las Vegas, November 29, 1880, \$100,000.
 Las Vegas Hot Springs Company, Las Vegas, July 8, 1880, \$300,000.
 Las Vegas Hot Springs Sanitarium Company, Las Vegas, July 18, 1904, \$400,000.
 Las Vegas Ice Company, Las Vegas, November 10, 1882, \$300,000.
 Las Vegas Light and Fuel Company, Las Vegas, April 22, 1893, \$100,000.
 Las Vegas Masonic Building Association, Las Vegas, January 19, 1902, \$100,000.
 Las Vegas Sewer Company, Las Vegas, November 1, 1899, \$10,000.
 Las Vegas Water Company, Las Vegas, June 4, 1894, \$500,000.
 Las Vegas Water and Electric Power Company, Las Vegas, January 30, 1895, \$500,000.
 Lawrence Plaster Company, Roswell, September 20, 1904, \$1,200,000.
 Lea Cattle Company, Roswell, May 23, 1885, \$1,000,000.
 Leasburg Canal and Irrigation Company, Dona Ana, March 22, 1893, \$25,000.
 Francis E. Lester Company (formerly Pueblo Indian Textile Art Association), Mesilla Park, December 5, 1903, \$75,000.
 Lordsburg Water Works, Lordsburg, September 9, 1882, \$25,000.
 Luna County Telephone and Improvement Company, Deming, October 20, 1903, \$100,000.
 Lyons and Campbell Ranch and Cattle Company, Silver City, June 24, 1884, \$1,500,000.
 Magdalena Pipe Line and Colonization Company, Magdalena, July 25, 1887, \$30,000.
 Manuelito Oil Company, Gallup, September 20, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 Masonic Building Association, Las Vegas, April 14, 1883, \$25,000.
 Maxwell Cattle Company, Cimarron, September 29, 1881, \$20,000,000.
 Maxwell Land Grant Company, Raton, June 25, 1880, 1,000,000 pounds.
 Maxwell Timber Company, Catskill, January 25, 1897, \$50,000.
 Meadow City Hotel Company, Las Vegas, February 22, 1892, \$100,000.
 Mesa Land and Improvement Company, Albuquerque, June 16, 1891, \$300,000.
 Mesilla Valley Canal Land and Improvement Company, Las Cruces, December 1, 1886, \$500,000.
 Mesilla Valley Fruit and Wine Company, Las Cruces, March 28, 1890, \$50,000.
 Mesilla Valley Irrigation Company, Las Cruces, April 2, 1896, \$20,000.
 Mesilla Valley Irrigation Colony, Las Cruces, December 11, 1893, \$250,000.
 Mesilla Valley Land and Irrigation Company, Las Cruces, December 18, 1889, \$500,000.
 Middle Pecos Land Company, Carlsbad, June 29, 1895, \$100,000.
 Midland Pastoral Company, Raton, November 22, 1892, \$1,000,000.
 Milne and Bush Land and Cattle Company, Roswell, January 3, 1887, \$350,000.
 Mimbres Canal Company, Deming, September 4, 1887, \$1,000,000.
 Mimbres Canal and Deming Water Company, Deming, September 3, 1891, \$500,000.
 Mimbres and Deming Canal Company, Deming, June 1, 1891, \$250,000.
 Mimbres and Deming Ditch and Pipe Line Company, Silver City, January 5, 1891, \$2,000,000.
 Mimbres Ditch and Pipe Line Company, Silver City, September 5, 1887, \$2,000,000.
 Mimbres River Canal Company, Deming, September 6, 1887, \$1,000,000.
 Mimbres River Cattle Company, Deming, January 3, 1884, \$500,000.
 Mimbres River Water Company, Albuquerque, June 7, 1904, \$2,000,000.
 Missouri Florida Cattle Company, Deming, August 22, 1885, \$250,000.
 Missouri Oil and Asphaltum Company of New Mexico, Santa Rosa, September 3, 1902, \$1,000,000.
 Montezuma Hotel Company (Illinois), Las Vegas, June 26, 1895, \$25,000.
 Mora County Cattle Company, Santa Fé, March 12, 1884, \$250,000.
 Mora County Woolen Mills, Mora County, February 22, 1880, \$100,000.
 Mountain Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Company, Roswell, January 4, 1897, \$2,000,000.
 Mutual Building and Loan Association, Albuquerque, May 9, 1888, \$1,000,000.
 Mutual Building and Loan Association, Deming, May 28, 1891, \$1,000,000.
 Mutual Building and Loan Association, Las Vegas, March 16, 1887, \$1,000,000.
 Mutual Building and Loan Association, Santa Fé, August 30, 1887, \$2,000,000.
 Nambe Power and Improvement Company, Santa Fé, September 3, 1895, \$100,000.
 National Surety Company, Alamogordo, June 22, 1904, \$500,000.
 New Mexican and Arizona Telegraph Company, Lordsburg, September 30, 1882, \$1,000,000.

- New Mexican Artesian Well Company, Santa Fé, November, 23, 1893, \$50,000.
 New Mexican Printing and Publishing Company, Santa Fé, April 15, 1880, \$22,000.
 New Mexico and Arizona Electric Light and Storage Company, Las Vegas, November 11, 1882, \$100,000.
 New Mexico and Arizona Telegraph Company, Silver City, December 13, 1872, \$1,500,000.
 New Mexico Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, Las Vegas, January 3, 1882, \$50,000.
 New Mexico Building Association, Albuquerque, August 21, 1891, \$1,000,000.
 New Mexico Building, Real Estate and Loan Association, Albuquerque, February 28, 1882, \$300,000.
 New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company, Albuquerque, February 16, 1887, \$160,000.
 New Mexico Colonization Company, Las Vegas, February 3, 1888, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Consolidated Oil Company, Gallup, August 26, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 New Mexico Electric Company, Santa Fé, January 19, 1882, \$100,000.
 New Mexico Gas Company, Santa Fé, July 20, 1880, \$100,000.
 New Mexico Homestead Company, Socorro, June 27, 1892, \$250,000.
 New Mexico Investment Company, Clayton, May 1, 1897, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Investment and Industrial Company, Santa Fé, September 7, 1883, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Irrigating Canal Company (formerly Pecos and Placer Mining and Ditch Company), Santa Fé, December 28, 1867, \$2,500,000.
 New Mexico Irrigating and Land Company, Albuquerque, March 29, 1882, \$3,000,000.
 New Mexico Irrigation Company, Santa Fé, November 26, 1873, \$5,000,000.
 New Mexico Land and Cattle Company, Santa Fé, May 1, 1883, \$800,000.
 New Mexico Land and Live Stock Company, Springer, June 22, 1903, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Land, Oil and Development Company, Raton, May 6, 1902, \$150,000.
 New Mexico Light and Power Company, Albuquerque, May 2, 1902, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Lumber Association, Las Vegas, August 18, 1882, \$250,000.
 New Mexico and Northern Cattle Company, Socorro County, March 21, 1902, \$200,000.
 New Mexico Oil Company, Wingate, January 17, 1902, \$1,500,000.
 New Mexico Promotion and Development Company, Las Vegas, September 22, 1903, \$250,000.
 New Mexico Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, Deming, November 18, 1893, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Sheep Company, Springer, July 24, 1891, \$500,000.
 New Mexico Sugar Refining Company, Albuquerque, May 27, 1891, \$200,000.
 New Mexico Tanning Extract Company, San Antonio, March 6, 1899, \$250,000.
 New Mexico Water Company, Santa Fé, July 20, 1880, \$200,000.
 New Mexico Water Development and Irrigation Company, Albuquerque, June 7, 1895, \$1,000,000.
 New Mexico Water and Irrigation Company, Socorro, May 5, 1886, \$1,000,000.
 New Mexico Woolen Mills, Albuquerque, January 18, 1883, \$500,000.
 Newton Lumber Company, Catskill, March 27, 1893, \$200,000.
 Nogal and San Mateo Cattle Company, Limited, San Marcial, October 20, 1884, \$2,500,000.
 Optic Company, Las Vegas, October 31, 1903, \$50,000.
 Palo Blanco Cattle Company, Colfax County, March 9, 1882, \$2,000,000.
 Pecos Irrigation Company, Carlsbad, September 19, 1900, \$325,000.
 Pecos Irrigated Farms Company, Carlsbad, December 7, 1891, \$250,000.
 Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company, Carlsbad, September 15, 1888, \$600,000.
 Pecos River Cattle Raising Company, Las Vegas, March 3, 1887, \$2,000,000.
 Pecos River Ditch Company, Roswell, January 31, 1889, \$100,000.
 Pecos Valley Beet Sugar Company, Carlsbad, April 23, 1896, \$2,000,000.
 Pecos Valley Building Association, Roswell, November 18, 1902, \$210,000.
 Pecos Valley Cement and Plaster Company, Roswell, August 29, 1903, \$650,000.
 Pecos Valley Telephone Company, Roswell, February 19, 1904, \$50,000.
 Pecos Valley Town Company, Carlsbad, April 15, 1889, \$500,000.
 Pecos Valley Trust Company, Carlsbad, May 12, 1893, \$100,000.
 Pecos Valley Wool Scouring Mill and Water Power Company, Roswell, April 20, 1894, \$50,000.
 Pecos Water Users' Association, Carlsbad, October 24, 1904, \$1,000,000.

- Penasco Cattle Company, Las Cruces, February 25, 1891, \$400,000.
 Penasco Reservoir and Irrigation Company, Carlsbad, December 15, 1891, \$1,000,000.
 Prairie Cattle Company, Limited (Great Britain), Albuquerque, October 14, 1885, £60,000.
 Public Utilities Company, Carlsbad, June 13, 1904, \$100,000.
 Quivira Land and Cattle Company, Albuquerque, April 13, 1887, \$500,000.
 Raton Building and Loan Association, Raton, September 10, 1889, \$500,000.
 Raton Electric Lighting Company, Raton, June 16, 1885, \$25,000.
 Raton Electric Light and Power Company, Raton, November 27, 1894, \$40,000.
 Raton Loan and Investment Company, Raton, May 9, 1895, \$50,000.
 Raton Water Company, Raton, January 20, 1882, \$100,000.
 Raton Water Works Company, Raton, June 17, 1891, \$100,000.
 Red River Cattle Company, Cimarron, October 10, 1881, \$341,700.
 Red River City, Town and Mineral Company, Santa Fé, May 14, 1895, \$1,000,000.
 Red River-Taos-Santa Fé Telephone Company, Red River, March 15, 1897, \$50,000.
 Red River Valley Company, Las Vegas, January 24, 1899, \$1,000,000.
 Rio Arriba Land and Cattle Company, Limited (England), Santa Fé, March 3, 1887, £160,000.
 Rio Grande Bridge and Ferry Company, San Marcial, June 7, 1882, \$25,000.
 Rio Grande Canning and Preserving Company, Las Cruces, May 7, 1888, \$60,000.
 Rio Grande and Colorado River Turnpike and Bridge Company, Santa Fé, February 8, 1879, \$250,000.
 Rio Grande Dam and International Irrigation Company, Las Cruces, August 29, 1892, \$10,000.
 Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company, Las Cruces, September 9, 1893, \$5,000,000.
 Rio Grande Electric Power and Irrigation Company, Santa Fé, June 1, 1895, \$500,000.
 Rio Grande Irrigating Canal, Land and Live Stock Company, Socorro, March 5, 1885, \$500,000.
 Rio Grande Irrigation and Improvement, Company, Albuquerque, November 24, 1879, \$3,000,000.
 Rio Grande Irrigation Company, Las Cruces, January 13, 1893, \$2,500,000.
 Rio Grande Irrigation and Colonization Company Albuquerque, March 3, 1887, \$5,000,000.
 Rio Grande Irrigation and Homestead Company, Las Cruces, December 19, 1892, \$5,000,000.
 Rio Grande Land and Improvement Company, Albuquerque, August 9, 1883, \$500,000.
 Rio Grande, Pecos and Ortiz Grant Canal Company, Santa Fé, June 23, 1873, \$2,000,000.
 Rio Grande Valley Irrigation Company, Albuquerque, November 18, 1893, \$1,000,000.
 Rio Grande Valley Tobacco Company, Albuquerque, April 6, 1903, \$25,000.
 Rio Grande Woolen Mills Company, Albuquerque, November 24, 1902, \$1,000,000.
 Rio Hondo Reservoir and Improvement Company, Roswell, April 4, 1896, \$250,000.
 Rio Puerco Irrigation and Agricultural Company, Albuquerque, January 20, 1890, \$2,500,000.
 Rio Puerco Irrigation Company, Albuquerque, April 30, 1895, \$500,000.
 Rio Puerco Irrigation and Improvement Company, Albuquerque, July 19, 1889, \$500,000.
 Roswell Building and Loan Association, Roswell, February 8, 1901, \$250,000.
 Roswell Electric Light Company, Roswell, August 30, 1904, \$250,000.
 Roswell Telephone and Manufacturing Company, Roswell, April 14, 1894, \$50,000.
 Roswell Water Company, Roswell, April 23, 1880, \$50,000.
 San Andreas Irrigation Company, San Marcial, February 3, 1902, \$400,000.
 San Juan Canal Company, Bloomfield, February 1, 1888, \$200,000.
 San Juan Canal and Development Company, Blanco, March 4, 1904, \$1,000,000.
 San Juan Irrigation and Improvement Company, Ohio, August 27, 1891, \$150,000.
 San Juan Land and Canal Company, Aztec, June 3, 1887, \$300,000.
 San Juan Water Company, Bloomfield, April 30, 1889, \$200,000.
 San Marcial Building and Loan Association, San Marcial, March 30, 1894, \$200,000.
 San Pedro and Cañon del Agua Company (Conn.), San Pedro, May 3, 1880, \$10,000,000.

- Santa Fé City Water Works, Santa Fé, December 17, 1881, \$300,000.
 Santa Fé Electric Light and Power Company, Santa Fé, September 22, 1883, \$50,000.
 Santa Fé Gas Company, Santa Fé, April 9, 1880, \$100,000.
 Santa Fé Gas and Electric Company, Santa Fé, August 1, 1894, \$100,000.
 Santa Fé Gas Light and Coke Manufacturing Company, Santa Fé, December 27, 1879, \$50,000.
 Santa Fé Irrigation and Colonization Company, Santa Fé, December 13, 1887, \$250,000.
 Santa Fé Water Company, Santa Fé, June 8, 1893, \$500,000.
 Santa Fé Water and Improvement Company, Santa Fé, October 27, 1880, \$500,000.
 Santa Fé Water and Light Company (N. Y.), Santa Fé, February 28, 1900, \$50,000.
 Santa Fé Water Works Company, Santa Fé, December 29, 1879, \$100,000.
 San Vincente Cattle Company, Mangus Springs, April 6, 1892, \$6,000,000.
 John Schrock Lumber Company, Roswell, March 26, 1903, \$250,000.
 Short Horn Cattle Company, Albuquerque, February 1, 1884, \$500,000.
 Sierra Grande Ranch Company, Springer, August 6, 1888, \$750,000.
 Silver City Building and Loan Association, Silver City, April 19, 1887, \$1,000,000.
 Silver City Gas Company, Silver City, January 2, 1882, \$50,000.
 Silver City Water Company, Silver City, December 27, 1886, \$100,000.
 Silver City Water Works, Silver City, March 3, 1883, \$60,000.
 Socorro Building and Improvement Company, Socorro, November 23, 1881, \$100,000.
 Socorro Building and Loan Association, Socorro, April 13, 1885, \$200,000.
 Socorro Gas Light Company, Socorro, November 17, 1881, \$100,000.
 Socorro Illuminating Company, Socorro, December 3, 1881, \$100,000.
 Socorro Irrigation Company, Socorro, December 28, 1904, \$250,000.
 Socorro Water Company, Socorro, July 28, 1884, \$100,000.
 Southwest Development and Exploration Company of New Mexico, Albuquerque, February 1, 1904, \$2,000,000.
 Southwestern Savings, Loan and Building Association, Las Vegas, April 14, 1899, \$250,000.
 Stephenson-Bennett Consolidated Mining Company, Las Cruces, April 24, 1905, \$1,250,000.
 Spring City Town Company, Socorro, April 10, 1882, \$90,000.
 Springer Land Association, Springer, March 16, 1889, \$320,000.
 Taos County Irrigation and Improvement Company, Questa, July 16, 1902, \$1,000,000.
 Tijeras Water Company, Albuquerque, June 10, 1891, \$250,000.
 Trujillo Ranch Company, Las Vegas, April 17, 1885, \$500,000.
 Tuerto Water Company, Santa Fé, February 27, 1880, \$10,000,000.
 Tularosa Irrigation Company, Tularosa, October 14, 1889, \$220,000.
 Tularosa Reservoir and Irrigation Company, Tularosa, December 7, 1894, \$100,000.
 Tuxpan Land Company, Albuquerque, February 17, 1894, \$2,000,000.
 Union Stock Yards Company, Albuquerque, February 5, 1891, \$50,000.
 United States Agricultural Society, Fort Bascom, July 23, 1881, \$2,500,000.
 Ute Creek Ranch Company, Raton, February 3, 1902, \$50,000.
 Valencia Bridge Company, Los Lunas, June 30, 1882, \$25,000.
 Valverde Irrigating Ditch Company, San Marcial, September 5, 1889, \$5,000,000.
 Vermejo Company, Colfax County, March 9, 1880, \$300,000.
 Victorio Land and Cattle Company (California), Deming, February 17, 1899, \$200,000.
 Waddingham Cattle Association, Fort Bascom, June 18, 1881, \$500,000.
 Water Supply Company, Albuquerque, April 26, 1898, \$150,000.
 Western Homestead and Irrigation Company, Albuquerque, October 29, 1894, \$1,000,000.
 Western Ranch and Irrigation Company, White Oaks, May 11, 1901, \$1,000,000.
 Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company, Socorro, July 23, 1887, \$250,000.
 White Sands Soda and Gypsum Company, Las Cruces, June 3, 1892, \$1,000,000.
 Wise Automatic Computing Scale Company, Las Vegas, December 5, 1894, \$100,000.
 Zuni Mountain Lumber and Trading Company, Albuquerque, September 27, 1902, \$25,000.

Among the early business corporations of the Territory was the Albuquerque Bridge Company, incorporated by act of Legislature January 24, 1865, with a capital stock of 1,000 shares of \$50 each.

The incorporators were well known: Salvador Armijo, Thomas Gonzales, Manuel Garcia, William Van, R. H. Ewan, W. T. Strachan, Cristoval Armijo and W. H. Henrie. They were granted exclusive right to construct and maintain a toll bridge across Rio Grande at Albuquerque, toll not to exceed 5 cents for each person afoot, 10 cents for each person horseback, 25 cents for each buggy or one-horse carriage, 10 cents additional for each additional horse, 30 cents for vehicles drawn by two horses, etc., and 10 cents additional for each additional horse.

An act January 30, 1865, incorporated the "Taos and Mora Mountain Road Company," to construct a toll road across the mountain from Taos to Mora, by way of the Piedras Coloradas. The incorporators were: Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, Thomas Means, Antonio Jose Martinez, Juan Manuel Lucero, Antonio Jose Valdez, Pedro Valdez, Juan Santistevan, Ferdinand Maxwell, Diego A. Gallegos, Charles Rite, Aloys Scheurich, Moritz Biel-showski, David Webster, George A. Ross, Estevan Garcia, W. L. Blanc, Jose Gabriel Gallegos, Francisco Armijo, Adolph Guttman, W. Friedmann, Miguel Ribera, Antonio Abad Romero, B. M. St. Vrain, Lucian Stewart, E. A. Du Brenil, Edward Pointer, Antonio Joseph, Juan de Jesus Valdez, and Gregario Valdez.

The greatest individual enterprise in New Mexico—the American Lumber Company—was organized in 1902 and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The Company's great mills were located in Albuquerque, and the timber is obtained from a tract of three hundred thousand acres in the Zuni mountains, formerly owned by the Mitchell Brothers. This land, originally secured from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, formerly was the property of the Territory, and under the laws should have been held in trust for the benefit of the schools of New Mexico, but, through the shrewd manipulation of the railroad company and politicians, the intention of the law came to naught and the title passed into the hands of individuals.

The American Lumber Company, upon obtaining control of this vast tract of land for a nominal sum, at once erected the great mills in Albuquerque and about thirty-five miles of logging railway in the timber field. The Albuquerque plant covers one hundred and ten acres, on which are a sawmill having a capacity of 325,000 feet per day of twenty-four hours; the largest single-floor sash and door factory in the world, turning out an average of twelve hundred doors and eighteen hundred window sashes per day of ten hours; and a box factory with a capacity of six carloads of box material per day. Eight hundred and fifty men are employed in the plant at Albuquerque, and two hundred and fifty in the woods, and the pay-roll averages \$45,000 per month. The mill began operations in February, 1903, the box factory in 1904, and the sash and door factory in 1905. The high grade output is shipped to the eastern states and the common lumber goes chiefly to the local market, Kansas and Oklahoma. The concern enjoys a large export trade. The capital stock is controlled largely by residents of Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan. The present officers are: President, W. P. Johnson; vice-president, W. H. Sawyer; secretary and treasurer, D. E. Wright; business manager, John N. Coffin.

One of the principal industries at Tucumcari, the Tucumcari Wool Scouring Company's mills, was established in April, 1904, by E. J. Huling, of Trinidad, Colorado, the M. B. Goldenberg Company, S. Florsheim and Merritt C. Mechem. Mr. Huling is president of the company and F. G. Chittenden is secretary. The mills cost \$30,000, have a capacity of 14,000 pounds for ten hours' run, and employ twenty-five men. The concern handled 1,500,000 pounds of wool in 1905.

The Rio Grande Valley Woolen Mills Company, of Albuquerque, which began business about four years ago, is not only a big concern from a manufacturing standpoint, but is notable as one of the large co-operative enterprises of the country. Situated in the midst of a great wool-growing district, the business is conducted on those modern principles of co-operation which bring an equitable distribution of profits to all sharing in the production and at the same time increase the quality of the output and economy in all departments of manufacture. The president of the company and the moving spirit in the enterprise is Mr. Johney H. Bearup, a well known business man of the Southwest.

The Crystal Ice Company of Albuquerque was incorporated in 1891 by William H. Hulvey, John T. Barraclaugh, William B. Childers and Angus A. Grant, William Barraclaugh being elected president, and William H. Hulvey, secretary. The latter's successors have been R. W. Hopkins, Henry Barraclaugh and C. A. Hawks. Water for the manufacture of ice is obtained from a well sixty-five feet deep. The capacity of the plant is about thirty-five tons per day. Shipments are made to several towns in the Territory.

The Automatic Telephone Company of Albuquerque, which was organized in 1895 by Walter C. Hadley, Neill B. Field, Joseph E. Saint, B. O. Green and others, operates in Albuquerque and vicinity. It was the first automatic telephone line in the southwest.

The Superior Lumber & Planing Mill Company at Albuquerque, organized by G. E. Gustafson and Wallace Hesselden in February, 1906, is the outgrowth of the enterprise established by Mr. Gustafson, who arrived in Albuquerque, January 2, 1899, and became a partner in the Albuquerque Planing Mill, now owned by John Newlander. For one year Mr. Gustafson operated the latter plant under lease and in September, 1905, erected the establishment which the company now occupies. He had been engaged in business for twelve years in Chicago as a contractor and in planing mill work, and came to New Mexico well qualified for the business now in his charge. This concern manufactures sash, doors, stair work and lathe work, operating twenty-two machines and employing from twenty-five to thirty workmen. The house supplies not only the local trade, but ships its product to outside points. The present plant represents an expenditure of about twenty thousand dollars and the business has become one of the leading productive industries of this part of the territory. It is growing rapidly, and to meet the increasing demands a large addition to the mill will soon be built on the five lots adjoining on First street, south of Coal avenue.

Mr. Gustafson is a native of Sweden and has been in the United States since June, 1886. He has noted with interest the business opportunities, and through a utilitarian spirit has taken advantage of these, working for



G. E. Gustafson

his own success and at the same time belonging to that class of citizens who promote general prosperity while advancing their individual welfare. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Society and also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

NEW MEXICO OF TODAY

An act of the Thirty-fifth legislative assembly created the Territorial Board of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Managers of New Mexico. A similar board had been created by the Thirty-fourth assembly, but at the session of 1903 a clause providing for the repeal of the former act was inserted in the appropriation bill and was passed, owing to the inadvisability of attempting to change a measure of such general importance and affecting so many conflicting interests. As soon as this action on the part of the Legislature became known, there was a demand from all sections of the Territory that immediate provision be made to continue the work of preparing for the exhibit; and the result was the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a board of managers March 19, 1903, and making an appropriation of not to exceed thirty thousand dollars to carry on the work. Pursuant to this act, May 18th Governor Otero designated the following as members of the board: Charles A. Spiess and Eusebio Chacon of Las Vegas, Fayette A. Jones of Albuquerque, Arthur Seligman of Santa Fé, Carl A. Dalies of Belen, Herbert J. Hagerman of Roswell, and William B. Walton of Silver City. On June 1 following the board organized by the election of Charles A. Spiess as president, Carl A. Dalies as vice-president, W. B. Walton as secretary, and Arthur Seligman as treasurer.

Shortly after the organization of the board Honorable M. W. Porterfield of Silver City was elected manager of the exhibit, and he performed the arduous duties of his office in a most capable manner, assuming personal charge of the collection, installation and maintenance of the exhibit. Professor Hugh A. Owen of Silver City served as superintendent of the educational exhibit, J. A. Graham of Roswell as superintendent of the exhibit of agriculture and horticulture, Prof. A. R. Riddell as superintendent of the mining exhibit, and J. H. Huckel as superintendent of the ethnological exhibit. Valuable aid was also rendered by the Woman's Auxiliary Committee, of which Mrs. Miguel A. Otero was president. The other members of this committee were: Mrs. Louis Ilfeld of Albuquerque, Mrs. William Curtiss Bailey of Las Vegas, Mrs. G. T. Veal of Roswell, Mrs. John van Houten of Raton, Mrs. A. M. Branigan of Las Cruces, Mrs. J. O. Cameron of Carlsbad, Miss Isabel Lancaster Eckles of Silver City, Mrs. Florence Morse of Santa Rosa, Mrs. G. W. Prichard of White Oaks, Mrs. Walter H. Guiney of Deming, Mrs. Gregory Page of Gallup, Miss Louise A. Walton of Mora, Mrs. L. D. Koger of Alamogordo, Mrs. Alexander Goldenberg of Tucumcari, Miss Margaret Burns of Park View, Mrs. W. O. Oldham of Portales, Miss Clara H. Olsen of Santa Fé, Mrs. E. L. Medler of Albuquerque, Mrs. M. M. Page of Aztec, Mrs. Lizzie Hall of Hillsboro, Mrs. H. M. Dougherty of Socorro, Mrs. Antonio Joseph of Ojo Caliente, Mrs. J. C. Martinez of Folsom, and Mrs. Solomon Luna of Los Lunas.

With funds very much smaller than those of other states and territories, the people of New Mexico labored untiringly to assemble a display of their achievements and the resources of the Territory which should be a credit not only to New Mexico, but to the greatest of all international expositions. With an eye single to the purpose of displaying "a New Mexico of today," instead of picturing the Territory as a land of relics and curios, the board endeavored to illustrate what had been accomplished by pick and drill, by irrigation and many other industries which had reached a high degree of development during the period which had elapsed since the organization of the Territory. The exhibit was designed especially for showing the desirability of the Territory as a place of residence and for investment.

The building erected by New Mexico was one of the most attractive on the Plateau of States, despite its moderate cost—considerably less than ten thousand dollars. The mission style of architecture, characteristic of the earlier days of the Territory, was adopted. In the building were many valuable and interesting relics loaned by residents of the Territory. Among them were the "Maria Josefa," the oldest bell in America, which was cast in 1555, presumably in Spain, and in the sixteenth century, according to tradition, was brought to the present site of Algodones by one of the Franciscan missionaries. One of the most interesting features of the exhibit was the display collected and prepared by the women of New Mexico under the organization of the Woman's Auxiliary. It consisted of gold and silver plate, costly lace and other fabrics, relics and antiquities, with interesting romantic and tragic histories attached, all of which had been contributed by the women of the Territory. A pictorial display, which adorned the walls of the building and was contained in albums, was the most complete ever sent out by the Territory. It was prepared under the supervision of Mrs. William Curtiss Bailey, manager of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, and illustrated every industry, the scenery, the people, the homes, the conditions and every phase of New Mexican life.

The educational exhibit was complete, illustrating the school system of the Territory, in both the higher and lower branches. All the higher educational institutes in the Territory had exhibits which excited the wonder and admiration of eastern educators. Many of the public schools were represented by excellent displays.

The mineral exhibit was the most comprehensive collection ever made in the Territory. It was officially characterized as containing "perhaps the greatest variety of mineral and mineral products shown by any state or country at the exposition." Here were exhibited side by side iron, zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold in their combinations and mineralogical forms, sulphur, mineral paints, mica, asbestos, gypsum, salt, marble, onyx, building stone, precious stones, and coal, both anthracite and bituminous, telling a silent story of the diversified deposits of ore and other mineral values which are known to exist, and placing New Mexico before the world as an exceptionally interesting field to the mining engineer, the expert, the capitalist, the prospector and the miner. Among the more striking features of this exhibit was a four-ton block of coal obtained from the Hagan coal fields—the largest specimen of its kind on the grounds, with the single exception of one from Pennsylvania. Huge cubes of sulphur from the famous Jemez sulphur hot springs, beautifully tinted specimens of copper, the

largest sheet of native copper in the world from the ancient Santa Rita copper mines; mineral paints of various tints, gypsum from that great natural curiosity—the "white sands" of eastern New Mexico, salt from the extensive salt lakes near the central part of the territory, marble from Gila valley—thus, in almost interminable variety, could be recounted the various unique and interesting specimens that this Territory has yielded to the prospector and miner. Magnificent specimens of gold ore from Pinos Altos, Cooney, Golden and White Oaks, and of rich silver ore from Lake Valley, Kingston, Georgetown and other sections attracted rare interest. There were three fine private collections, embracing almost every known mineral—the Laidlaw Economic-Scientific collection, the Abraham collection and the Hillsboro collection. The zinc exhibit of the New Mexico School of Mines, from the Magdalena district, was important, having been prepared from a scientific standpoint. The turquoise exhibit, the only one at the exposition, was noteworthy from the fact that fully eighty per cent of the world's production of this gem comes from the mines of New Mexico. Professor Fayette A. Jones, chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and M. W. Porterfield, doubtless the greatest living authority on the turquoise, rendered material assistance in the assembling and arrangement of the exhibits. The former prepared a volume of three hundred and fifty pages descriptive of the mineral resources of the Territory, which was published at the expense of the board and distributed among those who evinced an interest in mining matters.

The horticultural and agricultural exhibit was intended to prove to the world what, under adverse conditions and without government aid, had been possible of accomplishment by the aid of irrigation during the decade ending with the year of the exposition. The superior character of the products of farm, field and orchard was a revelation to visitors from all lands, demonstrating that the very best results and most perfect development may be obtained in New Mexico by irrigation and sunny skies. This was the only state or territory having an exhibition, every day of the fair, of apples grown during the year 1904. A glass jar containing varieties of apples as large as pigeon's eggs, picked April 8, 1904, from a five hundred and eighty-acre orchard near Roswell, was displayed the first day of the exposition, and a new shipment was received every fifteen days to illustrate the early maturity in this region. Cotton from the lower Pecos valley was pronounced by some of the judges who saw it to be of the very finest staple. The Mesilla valley made a fine showing in cereals, and the Pecos valley of alfalfa and vegetables. The exhibit received thirty-two awards, which was a greater number than those received by some of the old states, though the exhibit was smaller.

The ethnological exhibit filled an entire room in the Anthropological building, thirty-two by forty-five feet in dimensions. It was second only to that made by the United States government, and proved of the greatest interest to visitors. Many scientists from all parts of the world pronounced it one of the best collections ever placed on exhibition. The Navajo blankets and Indian baskets exhibited were probably the most perfect display of this character ever made in the history of the world. A private exhibition of modern pueblo pottery, containing fifty-one pieces, represented all the pottery-making pueblos of the present day, including Acoma, Zuni, Zia, San Il Defonso, Santa Clara, San Juan and Isleta.

The list of awards demonstrated the wide range and excellence of the resources of the Territory. The following complete list is deemed worthy of perpetuation:

In AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE: *Gold medals*.—John Becker Company, Belen, wheat; Jose Rodriguez, San Miguel, peas, wheat; New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, wheat; J. J. Hagerman, Roswell, alfalfa, hay, corn, fruit; D. J. Jones, Berino, alfalfa; Mrs. M. Armer, Kingston, wool; J. J. Jacobson, Fay, wood, roots; Territory of New Mexico, collective exhibit of fruit. *Silver medals*.—Allelan Growers' Association, Roswell, canteloupes; Alvino Chaberilla, Mesilla, wheat; L. Clapp, Hatch, wheat; W. N. Hager, Mesilla Park, wheat; Margarite Padillo, Las Cruces, wheat; Catarino Rodriguez, San Miguel, wheat; Oscar C. Snow, Mesilla Park, alfalfa; Jesus Soles, Hatch, alfalfa; George M. Williams, Las Cruces, wheat; H. Martin, Rodey, wool; New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, two fleeces from Angora goats; R. F. Barnett, Roswell, apples; Robert Beers, Roswell, fruit; Beers Orchard, Roswell, fruit; Charles De Bremond, Roswell, fruit; Parker Earle Orchard Company, Roswell, plums; Ingleside Orchard, Roswell, peaches; E. Kim-mick, Swarts, apples; Love Orchard, Carlsbad, peaches; L. F. D. Orchard, Roswell, apples; George Medley, Roswell, apples; F. G. Tracy, Carlsbad, peaches. *Bronze medals*.—Jose Baca, Las Cruces, wheat; Clifton Chisholm, Roswell, Indian corn grown by irrigation; Chamber of Commerce, Roswell, canteloupes; Anastacio Garcia, Mesilla, wheat; Frank Knapp, Las Cruces, barley; Felipe Lopez, Mesilla, wheat; Jose Madrid, Mesilla, wheat; Lebiro Ramico, San Miguel, wheat; Emilio Ramirez, San Miguel, wheat; J. E. Wilson, Roswell, potatoes; Mesilla Valley Canning Company, Las Cruces, tomatoes, chili peppers in cans; Latham Brothers, Lake Valley, wool; J. R. Slease, Roswell, honey in comb and in jars; Mrs. Lucy C. Slease, Roswell, honey in jars; General R. S. Benson, Carlsbad, apples; Pickering Orchard, Roswell, fruit; Roswell Chamber of Commerce, Roswell, peaches; C. H. Sansel, Roswell, apples; Mrs. Goodwin Ellis, Lincoln county, apples; G. W. Stevens, Roswell, fruit.

In MINES AND METALLURGY: *Gold medals*.—Territory of New Mexico, mineral resources; New Mexico World's Fair Commission, coal and ores. *Silver medal*.—New Mexico School of Mines, zinc ores and minerals. *Bronze medals*.—C. H. Laidlaw, Fairview, mineral specimens; A. B. Renehan, San Pedro, mineral paint; New Mexico Fuel and Iron Company, Santa Fé, bloedite and bituminous coal; Kelly Mine, Kelly, zinc and lead ores; Graphic Mine, Kelly, zinc ores and calcites; Mogollen Gold and Copper Company, Cooney, copper ores; C. B. Hickman, Silver City copper minerals; Central Mining District, Grant county, native copper.

In EDUCATION: *Gold medal*.—New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, students' work. *Silver medals*.—New Mexico Commission (collective), elementary education; Department of Horticulture, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, photographs and charts showing benefits from arsenical sprays against the codlin moth and also the number of breeds of this insect. *Bronze medals*.—Gallup Board of Education, Roswell Board of Education, Las Vegas Board of Education, Santa Fé Board of Education, University of New Mexico (general exhibit).

In MANUFACTURES: *Gold medal*.—Richard Wetherill, Putnam, rare old blankets.

In ANTHROPOLOGY: *Bronze medal*.—To George Tietzel, Albuquerque (collaborator with Fred. Harvey): Apache group, Chief Trucha Tafoya, leader, Dulce; Acoma group, Juan Antonio Saracini, leader, Laguna; Pueblo group, Antonio Chavez, leader, Santa Clara Reservation. *Grand prize* in Archaeology.—Territory of New Mexico, aboriginal blanketry and basketry.

"New Mexico Day," at the exposition, was appropriately observed on Friday, November 18th. The date had been set for October 27th, but owing to the unusual climatic conditions prevailing in the southwest about that time and the disarrangement of railroad traffic, by reason of wash-outs, it became necessary at the last moment to postpone the ceremonies until the date mentioned. An interesting program was carried out. In the morning Governor Otero and his party, after calling on President Francis, joined the procession of exposition officials at the New Mexico

building. Addresses were made by President Francis, Governor Otero and Judge John R. McFie, of Santa Fé, associate justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court. A reception was held in the afternoon, followed in the evening by a dinner given by the board of managers to President Francis, Governor Otero and invited guests.

An immediate and direct result of the magnificent mineral exhibit made at St. Louis was a marked revival in the mining industry of the Territory. It is a noteworthy fact that New Mexico outclassed every state in the Union, and the whole world, as to the *variety* of her mineral products. By reason of this distinction the jury of awards conferred on the Territory a gold medal for the best collective exhibit. The general standing of the Territory at the exposition was outlined as follows by Charles M. Reeves, of the Department of Domestic Exploration, in an article from his pen, which was published in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States:

"The ten or eleven years that have elapsed since the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, have brought great changes to New Mexico, and the marked advancement and progress made along all lines is emphasized by a comparison of her exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with those at Chicago. The Territory has large and excellent exhibits here, displayed in a most attractive and interesting manner, and showing many of the splendid products of that country, as well as the educational facilities and other interesting features, and the chance for statehood has been advanced many points by the excellent impression made at the fair.

"Great irrigation enterprises within the last decade have reclaimed large areas of fine agricultural lands, richer than the valley of the Nile, providing happy homes for thousands of people in the most beautiful and delightful climate in the world.

"The superior products shown here in New Mexico's agricultural and horticultural exhibits are a revelation to visitors from all lands, and have demonstrated that the very best results and the most perfect development in fruits and farm products is obtained by irrigation and sunny skies. The fruits, grains, and other vegetables and products of the soil shown here have few equals and no superiors. The exhibits are larger and better than have ever been made by the Territory at previous expositions.

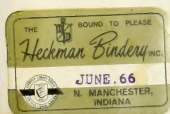
"New Mexico's exhibit in the beautiful Palace of Mines and Metallurgy ably presents the status of one of her most important industries, showing the products of a vastly greater number of producing mines than it was possible to show ten years ago, or when the Territory made an exhibit at Chicago; and it also includes a far greater range of minerals, perhaps the greatest variety of minerals and mineral products shown by any state or country at the great exposition—anthracite and bituminous coal, iron, zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold, in their many combinations and various mineralogical forms, besides mica, gypsum, salt, sulphur, bloodite, asbestos, marble, onyx and building stone. A unique and most important product of the mines of New Mexico is the beautiful blue gem stone, the finest and most valuable turquoise found in any part of the world. This Territory has the only turquoise exhibits at the exhibition. One of these is in the mineral exhibit in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. A larger, and perhaps the most extensive exhibit of this stone ever shown, is in the Varied Industries Building; also an exhibit of a turquoise mine and its prod-

ucts is shown in the gulch or outside mining exhibit, where a reproduction of the famous Porterfield turquoise mines near Silver City, New Mexico, shows the actual geological occurrence of this gem, which was accomplished by bringing to the fair several tons of the rock from the mine, with turquoise embedded in it, just as it was placed there when the chemical processes of nature were preparing the beautiful jewels which were intended to delight the eye of man and to rival the flowers, the birds and many other heaven-born charms which brighten the earth.

"New Mexico's greatest pride is her educational exhibit, which, as one writer puts it, 'is exciting the approval and astonishment of all visitors and many easterners, whose hazy ideas about the west receive a strong and wholesome readjustment when they see the actual results of the splendid school room work, and, by photographs, the grand and stately school buildings, which demonstrate that New Mexico is, in proportion to her population, in no way behind the older states in her public school system, and far ahead of many in other educational institutions.' It is remembered that at Chicago the school exhibit represented only a few institutions, and these in a limited way, while here a very large number of splendid graded schools and country schools are represented by fine exhibits, besides the work of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the Military Institute, a university, a school of mines, two normal schools, also a number of denominational schools of higher order.

"The beautifully arranged ethnological exhibit which fills room No. 3 in the Department of Anthropology, consists of a most valuable collection, chief among which is the wonderful Harvey collection, brought here from Albuquerque. From an artistic point of view, it cannot fail to interest anyone who delights in the beautiful and that it is very superior from a scientific standpoint is proven by the great interest it has excited in persons from all parts of the world who are qualified to judge, and who pronounce it by far the best collection of its kind at the exposition, and one of the best ever brought together.

"At Chicago the three territories, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, joined in the erection of a building which was scarcely as large as New Mexico maintains alone at this exposition. Among the endless varieties of beautiful buildings which adorn the Plateau of States, many of which are reproductions of historic structures or homes of some of the nation's famous citizens, stands the pretty structure erected by New Mexico, a gem in point of architecture and interior decoration, a monument to the progress of the Territory, a credit to her citizens and one of the ornamental features of the greatest universal exposition of this or any other age."



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